

**R E P O R T
ON THE
R E V I S E D S E T T L E M E N T
OF
S E A L K O T E D I S T R I C T,
IN THE
Amritsur Division,**

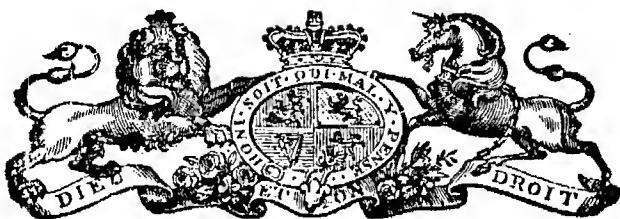
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VOLUME I.

Published by Authority.

नवाप्रति नियम



Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE CHRONICLE PRESS,—BY T. C. McCARTHY.

1865.

S E A L I K O T E D I S T R I C T

N° 5.
SKETCH MAP

15222-2 - PENTOXIFYLLINE SODIUM

ALPHABETICAL INDEX
TO
S E A L K O T E R E P O R T

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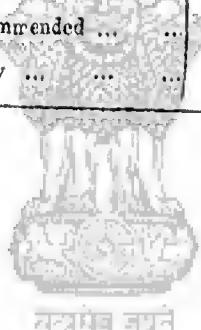
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EXPLANATORY NOTE.

There are three large Maps of the District which cannot be put up with this Report being in too great detail.

Appendix 1. Assessment map of District.

Ditto 4. General map showing Tribes.

Ditto 5. General map showing Political Divisions.

These will be hung up in the District Office so as to be available at all times.

M E A N I N G O F O F F C I A L

OR

LOCAL TERMS USED IN THE REPORT.

- ABWAB... ... Miscellaneous taxes and fees.
- AMANEE ... Trust system of holding villages.
- APPEAL ... A case carried to a higher Judicial Court.
- AREEYUT ... A loan.
- ASAMEE ... Resident tenants.
- ASOO Month of August.
- AWAN Name of a tribe.
- BAJWA An Agricultural tribe.
- BALLRA Mixed crop of barley and vetch.
- BAJRA Agricultural produce.
- BARANIE ... Land dependent on rain.
- BAR A large waste tract west of Lahore.
- BAJOO An Agricultural tribe.
- BAOLEE ... Division of the garnered grain.
- BACH Mode of rating revenue in villages.
- BEDEES ... Religious of the sikh nation.
- BHYACHARA Where tenure of land held is in possession.
- BISWEE ... Rent charges.
- BRAHMIN ... A priest (Hindoo.)
- BUTAI Division of garnered grain.
- BY-OOL WUFA A mortgage that after a period becomes absolutely transferred.
- BYSAKEE ... Month of February.
- CANTONMENT A place where Military are stationed.
- CAZEE Expounder of Mahomedan law.
- CASHMEEREE A race of weavers.
- CANOONGOE Keeper of the law, now a Revenue Official.
- CHURKUREE }
MEHAL - } Name of an irrigated tract of country.

CHOWDREE	Land holders made overseers of measurement.
PARTAL	... }
CHUMB	... A bog or marsh.
CHEEMA	... An agricultural tribe.
CHING	... A wrestling match.
CHEYTH	... Month of January.
CHAHEE	Land irrigated from wells.
CHURREE	Fodder for cattle.
CHUKLA	A circle of villages.
CHOWDREE,	Head of a tribe or village.
CHOT	... Deduction from account.
CHUKAO	A money lease.
CHOT SEWAIE	Items deduced.
CHUKS	... Plots of outlying land.
CHOONDA-	Division of inheritance regulated by number of wives
VUND	... }
CHOUHAIEE	A fourth, a quarter.
CHOORA	A village sweeper.
CHUMAR	A leather cleaner or tanner.
CHUKLAWAR	Arrangement in circles of country.
CLEARING	Grants of land on light terms.
LEASES	... }
COOLS	... Ducts of water from a canal.
DAIRA	... A Fakir's hut.
DURT	... A tax on village produce.
DEHREE	... An expression of share in property.
DHURUMSALA	A hospice for Hindoos.
DOSHALAS	... A double shawl.
DOAB	... Country lying between (do-ab) two lines of water.
FARMS	... A punitive measure for temporarily leasing recusant villages.
FERMAN	... A patent or grant.
GAIR HAZIR	... Absentee proprietor.

GAIR MOU-	Tenants without right of occupancy.
ROOSEE ...	
GHOMAO ...	Square measure of land.
GHANDOURS	A tribe on the frontier.
GOOND	A grain measure.
GOOMAN ...	An agricultural tribe.
GOOR	Sugar, molasses.
GOOROO ...	A sikh priest.
HATH	A cubits length.
HAKIM	Master of the country.
HAKIMEE ..	Adjective of Hakim, Master, or the Governor of the day.
HUBDUST ...	Demarcation of village Boundaries.
HUWELLEE	A house of baked brick.
HUKEEYAT	Enquiry into rights in land.
IJARAS	Leases.
INAM	Alienation of land, grain, or money to land holders.
ISMEE	Ownership in land ; rent.
JAGEER ...	Revenue or property assigned by Government to others.
JATS	Term applied to yeoman agriculturists.
JAGEERDAR	Assignee of Government land Revenue.
JINSEE ...	Crops paying revenue in kind not cash.
JOINT RES-	Government holds entire village responsible for payment of Revenue due.
PONSIBILITY	
JOGEE	Religious mendicant.
JUMMA ...	Land tax paid by a village.
JUMMOO ...	A town, the lower capital of Cashmere.
JUNDA	Instrument for pouuding paper.
JUMMA BUN-	Statement of Revenue Income account.
DEE	
KADIR	Low fluvial land.
KALON ...	An agricultural tribe
KAN	Lineal land measure.

- KARKANA ... Factory—establishment.
- KANKAH ... Tomb of Mahomedan saint.
- KARDARS ... Revenue officers of the Sikh rule.
- KHUSREH ... Register of Field measurement.
- KHUTEONEE Abstract of Field properties.
- KHALSA ... Revenue or property actually in Government hands.
- KHAS Private.
- KHEWATS ... Record of village liabilities.
- KHATA ... A holding—all the fields making one property.
- KHAM System of collecting Revenue in grain.
- KHAREEF ... The autumn crop.
- KHEWATDAR A registered proprietor of land, paying Revenue to Government.
- KOHLOO ... Oil press.
- KOOL A duct of water for irrigation.
- KUROO Lineal land measure.
- KUNAL One eighth of a Ghumao land measure.
- KUNGNEE ... Agricultural Produce.
- KUCHA Inferior, opposite of Fukka.
- KURAL Flour Mill, worked by water.
- KUDDEE ... Village looms.
- KUDUM ... Procession.
- KUN Appraisement of standing crop.
- KUNOEES ... Revenue appraisers.
- KURCH TAHSIL Cost of collections.
- KUMEEN ... A farm labourer. Village servant.
- LAKHIRAJ ... Free of Revenue payment.
- LAC Quantity expressing 1,00,000
- LACDATA ... Tomb of a Saint who can answer a "thousand prayers."
- LAOCHURUS System of raising water in a leatheren bag.
- LALL KITAB Village Note Books bound in red.
- LISK MAR ... Lightning struck.
- LOHARS ... Black-smiths.
- LUMBERDARS Headmen of Villages.

LUMBERDAREE Attaching to the office of head men of Villages.

LUNGOTEE ... A cloth worn round the loins.

MAUND ... A measure of weight.

MAFEE ... Revenue-free.

" MALIKEE } " Lord of the country."
MOOLK." ... }

MAFEEDARS... Revenue-free holders of land.

MALIKEE ... Ownership in land ; rent.

MANEE ... A grain measure.

MALIKANA ... A term for rent charges.

MEHAL Estate ; a property.

MEERASSEE Village bard and pedigree holder.

MISL A group of Persian papers.

MOOEEES ... Sub-division of a tribe.

MOOLLAS ... Mahomedan village priests.

MOHURRUM Chief Mahomedan festival.

MOUZAH ... Area of land forming a township.

MOUROOSEE Tenants who have right of heritable occupancy.

MUNDLA ... Three Square cubits of land.

MUNHAS ... An agricultural tribe.

MUKREE } Locusts.
SALAMI }

MUN Measure of weight.

MULBA Village expense.

MUFROOR ... Shareholders in a village who have disappeared.

NADEE A stream.

NALLAH ... A small stream.

NAZAR Presents.

NABOOD ... Deduction from account.

NAZARANDAZEE Estimate.

NEWAIE ... Fiscal subdivision.

NIJKAREE ... Crops which pay revenue in kind.

NUZZOOL	... Crown or confiscated lands.
PADSHAHEE	Royal.
PALKEE NI- SHEEN ...	} Entitled to ride in a Palkee.
PANS ...	An expression of share in property,
PAHAR ...	A watch of 3 hours.
PERGUNNAH	A fiscal division of country.
PERGUNAH- WAR ...	} Arranged in divisions of country.
PEDIGREE TABLE ...	} Shewing how ancestral property is held.
PHOOL SAK ...	Flower ; broken.
POOLURWAN	An agricultural tribe.
POTTOWAR ...	Country in the upper Punjab,
POTTAHS	Leases.
PUTWAREE ..	A village Accountant ; Parish Registrar.
PUKEEWARS	A Criminal race.
PUGREE ...	Another word for turban.
PUKKA ...	Applied to masonry ; real, firm.
PUTTEEDAREE	Tenure of divided land held in shares.
PUTTEES ...	Division of land in a village.
PUND ...	A measure of weight (agricultural.)
PYKASHT ...	Tenants at will living in another village.
QUSBA ...	... A Rural town.
RAJPOOT ...	Main division of Hindoos.
RAIENS	Market gardeners.
RAWULS	... A class of mendicants.
REVENUE SURVEYOR ..	} Superintendent of the scientific survey.
REVENUE RATES ...	} Average Rates for fixing a fair Government Land Tax.
RESUMPTION	Meaning when rent free land is resumed.
RECHINAB ...	The name of a long tract of country lying between two rivers R (ave) e Ch (e) nab.

RUKHS	... Waste land reserved by Government.
RUBEE	... The spring crop.
SANDOO	... An Agricultural tribe.
SANSEES	... A Criminal race.
SAWANK	... Agricultural produce.
SALOONA	... A mash of vetches.
SAN CHALEES	"The year 40," name of a famine.
SETTLEMENT	A regular enquiry, fixation, arrangement.
SELAREEA	Agricultural tribe, a criminal race.
SENEES	An agricultural tribe.
SEER	... Measure of weight.
SEWAIE	Certain cessos paid to village officials.
SEPEE	... A village dependant, a menial.
SERISHTEDAR	Head of a Revenue office.
SHUJREH	Field map.
SHIRBUT	Ead succe.
SHIVALA	Temple dedicated to "Sheva."
SHUIIEED	A Sikh martyr.
SHAMILAT	Common lands.
SILABEE	Land moistened by a stream.
SIRSAIE	... $\frac{1}{3}$ of a square cubit of land.
SIRDAR	... Title of a Sikh, a Chief.
SIRDAREE	A tenure which admits a superior right to eldest son.
SOOBASHIIP	Country was divided into "Soobahs."
SUDDER	... A Chief person; a place; head quarters.
SUMMARY	Former Taxation fixed summarily.
SETTLEMENT	
SUNNUDS	Patents or deed of grant.
TALOOQDARS	Superior class of land-holders.
TALOOQUA	Fiscal sub-division of country.
TARCANS	Carpenters.
TAKOOR-	Temple dedicated to "Takoor."
DWARA	

TALOOQDAREE Rights decreed to a superior land-holder.

TEHISEEL ... Land Tax Office in the interior.

TEHSEELDAR Land tax Collector.

TEERUTT ... Place of pilgrimage.

TEHAIEE ... A third.

THAKBUST ... Delineation of village Boundaries.

THES Mounds, sites of deserted villages.

THANAH }
PUTTEE ... } Fee taken on occasion of marriages, an incident of ownership.

TIBBAS Mounds of old deserted villages.

TOPE Fiscal sub-division.

TOPA Measure of weight.

TRINHEE ... Grazing tax.

TUPPA Government mark or seal put on Crops.

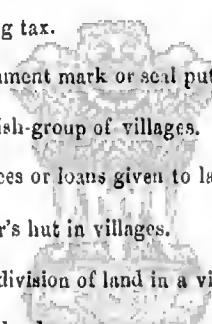
TUPPAII ... A parish-group of villages.

TUCCAVEE ... Advances or loans given to land-holders.

TUKEEA ... Fukeer's hut in villages.

TURUF Main division of land in a village.

VELA River lands.

VELNA Sugar mill. 

VIRUK An agricultural tribe.

VUND Division of land in a village.

WAREE A share of water taken in turns.

ZAILDAR ... The Chief of a fiscal subdivision of Country.

ZEMINDAREE Tenure of land held in common.

ZEMINDAR ... A land-holder.

ZUBTEE ... Term applied to best crops.

No. 215.

FROM

E. A. PRINSE P, ESQURE,

Settlement Officer, Sealkote District.

To

T H E C O M M I S S I O N E R,

Amritsur Division.

Dated January 31st, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Report and papers marginally noted of the

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

I.—Prescribed Returns previously given into District Office.

- A. Village Professional Maps, (Statement No. I.) 20 volumes.
- B. Village Note Books in place of Statements Nos. II. III. and IV., 20 volumes.
- C. General Statement in acres No. V., Drawn for each Pergunnah, 8 Covers.
- D. Annual Jumma Statement No. VI.
- E. Tenure Statement No. VII., information embodied in column of Remarks of No. V.

II.—Additional Records in English given over to District Office.

- F. Register containing statistics and classification of wells in Chur-kurce mehal, 5 volumes.
- G. Rent-free cases above 50 Ghumaos, &c., reported to Supreme Government for entire District, 2 volumes.
- H. English Correspondence relating to Settlement, 2 volumes.

III.—Appendices to this Report now submitted.

GENERAL RECORDS.

- Appendix 1. Assessment Map of District (cloth mounted).
" 2. Assessment Portfolio (1 volume bound).
" 3. Produce Table.
" 4. General Map shewing Tribes.*
" 5. General Map shewing Political Divisions.*

PERGUNAHWAR ABSTRACTS, &c.

- " 6. Return No. 1 Population " according to sex and age."
- " 7. " " 2 do. " do. creed and caste."
- " 8. " " 3 do. " do. to occupation."
- " 9. Abstract of "Schools."
- " 10. Do. of "No. V. a General acre Statement."
- " 11. Do. shewing "capacity, of Estates and Holding."
- " 12. Do. of "La-khiraj Results."
- " 13. Do. shewing Tenures and modes of Assessment."
- " 14. Do. of "Lumburdars and Talooqdars."
- " 15. Do. shewing "state of Tenure of landed Occupier."

Settlement of Sealkote District, revised under Regulation IX of 1833. The prescribed Returns are all furnished except No. VII (the Tenure Statement) which is not given separately. The information is embodied on the remarks of No. V instead. Several additional Returns are also forwarded containing a mass of Statistical information which I have at different times collected; and as they refer to remarks made in the Report, and have been numbered as Appendices to the same it may be advisable to specify them here.

2. As this is the first Regu-lar Settlement,
Preliminary Remarks. and my enqui-

- Appendix**
- 16. Abstract of "Village Constabulary."
 - 17. Do. of "Putwaree's Jurisdiction and Allowances."
 - 18. Report on Settlement of "Rukhs and Nuzzool Land."
 - 19. Memo. shewing capabilities of an average well in Churkuree Mohal.
 - 20. Specimen of Village Statement as at first adopted.
 - 21. Pedigree of Awan Tribe.
 - 22. Pedigree and Title-Deeds of a specimen village.
 - 23. Diagram shewing Price Current for 30 years.
 - 24. Statement of Business and Expenditure.
 - 25. General Atlas of District containing series of 16 Maps with Statistics applying to each.

Note.—The Maps marked with a star * might be hung up in District Office as reduced copies are in the Atlas.

those heads I wish to offer some preliminary remarks on the mode in which Settlement operations were conducted.

3. Originally the Head-quarters of the District were at Wuzerabad. On the removal of

Transfer of Head-quarter of District from Wuzerabad to Sealkote. that Cantonment to Sealkote in 1850, the Sudder Civil Station was changed to the present site. A new District was formed at Goojranwalla,

and the upper portion of Rechnab Doab re-allotted so as to make two Civil Jurisdictions.

4. The straggling District of Wuzerabad extended from the Chenab to the Ravee, and

Limits of Wuzerabad District. included these 2 Districts, Pergunah Shukurgurh afterwards transferred to Goordaspur, Narowal (now Ruya) given to Amritsur, and Shahdurah which is now a part of Lahore. The north-eastern limit was the common boundary between Cashmere and British Territory, which had been previously (in 1847) demarcated by Colonel Abbot.

5. The Settlement under the designation of the Rechnab Doab Settlement first broke ground in 1850, under Mr. Robert Greathed, and took in the whole of the territory above referred to; 4,500 villages were demarcated under this officer, and the Lakhiraj investigation completed of the 3 outlying Pergunahs.

6. The work was excellently done through the agency of trained Officials, but the cost has been very heavy. The employment of Putwarees had not then **Agency employed.** come into vogue.

7. The Hudbust was conducted according to a brief but valuable Code of rules drawn up by Mr. Christian. Pillars were put up at every corner of fields **Hudbust.** and masonry platforms at the junction points of two or more villages; platforms being preferred to enable the Revenue Surveyor to place his plane tables on them.

ries have been based on a collection of facts bearing on the past History and Statistics of the District ; the Report will be arranged under certain heads, so as the better to facilitate future reference. Before touching upon

those heads I wish to offer some preliminary remarks on the mode in which Settlement opera-

8. The Thakbust Maps were not prepared on the plane table system (introduced subsequently), but each boundary of a conterminous village was separately marked, measured and mapped, and the Thakbust Map was then made up very carefully by putting these together. The result proved very satisfactory for they were pronounced by the Surveyor as more free from errors than any documents of this kind he had ever seen before.

9. On the death of Mr. Grcathed in June 1851, the Rechnab Settlement was made over to Mr. Temple, and in the allotment that took place between his ^{Mr. Temple assumes charge and divides the Doab.} two Assistants, Goojranwalla with Pergunah Narowal, and Shahdura fell to Mr. Morris, and Sealkote and Pergunah Shukurgurh to me. In 1853, Mr. Temple being promoted to a higher post, I was called upon to take independent charge of this District.

10. The Field measurements were commenced by me under Mr. Temple's supervision in November 1851. We began in Zufferwal and extended operations to ^{Field measurement effected by Mr. Prinsep in Sealkote.} Sealkote, thon to Pasroor, and lastly to Duska. The two first Pergunahs were measured and assessed during Mr. Temple's time, but the direct control of every particular was entrusted to my hands, Mr. Temple being engaged with the Punjab Civil Code at Lahore.

11. The system of measurement is fully described in a memo. drawn up by me which was published in selections from Public Correspondence No. I, page 144, and need not be enlarged upon here. It was based chiefly on the system, introduced by Mr. Davies in Baree Doab. Putwarecs alone were employed. Two adjoining circles were clubbed together. They worked in pairs, one drew the Field Map, the other the Field Register. They were thoroughly taught beforehand in schools, established for the purpose.

12. A Choudhree Purtal accompanied the surveying party, and over several circles trained Supervisors were appointed, who checked the entries and attested the work as it proceeded on the spot. Speed was positively prohibited. Village Title Deeds were drawn out to show each holding before the Proprietary or Occupancy columns in the Khusreh were filled in.

^{System of Mea-}
^{surement.}

^{Page 307 Volume I}
^{of English Corre-}
^{spondence.}

^{By Putwaree agen-}
^{cy as in Baree Doab.}

^{Checks employed}
^{by supervision.}

13. In some places where Estates were large, and it was feared error might creep in from the clubbing up of fields, the Khuteonee or Field Abstract was drawn out

Khuteonees drawn out along with Field Registers. simultaneously with the Field Register *on the spot*, in order that the parties might the better be able to see if the entries were being properly recorded.

14. Profiting by the experience gained in Pergunah Shukurgurh, and a portion of this District made over to one Mahomed Bux, Extra Assistant Commissioner, **Further checks introduced.** (who shortly afterwards died;) where the whole of the measurements were found so faulty that they had to be done over again; I introduced several checks to reduce the chances of error, such as immediate local attestation by Judicial Officer on the spot; comparison with the Pedigree Tables; and the giving of slips of paper containing the general results of entries made to the parties both occupying and owning the land.

15. The Revenue Survey was very efficiently conducted by Major R. Shortrede and his Assistants, in 1851 to 1853. It embraced an interior survey, *i. e.* the **Revenue Survey.** cultivated and uncultivated surface was measured and shewn separately on each Map. This afforded a very efficient means for checking the Putwaree's measurements. Village limits were carefully compared one with another, and also with the Survey Maps, and I have been surprised at the remarkable exactitude with which generally the results have coincided.

16. During the cold weather of 1853, the measurements of Duska, Pusroor, and half of Sealkoto were undertaken and completed by June 1854, in time to enable me to bring out all the assessments about the same time. At time of Khewut great errors were detected in the detail of measurements of Zufferwal, and other half of Sealkote, so that though the Jumma had been then previously announced when the Settlement was entrusted to my hands, remeasurement on a more careful system, and under greater checks was deemed absolutely necessary; and I spared no pains to see that none but accurate papers should be passed and the totals be thoroughly reviewed.

17. In this way it may be said the measurements, Assessments, and Recording of Rights of the whole District as now made the subject of report have been conducted and completed under my orders. Considering the severe tests they have stood during a period of six years, I have much satisfaction in reporting my belief

Opinion of the character of the measurements.

that the results are very creditable to the three Officers, Kaim Allie, Fyzool Hoossein, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Ahmud Hoossein, Superintendent, under whose supervision the measurements were made, upon which the Record of Rights was based.

18. On the 14th July 1854, I was called on to assume charge of Goojrat Settlement in addition to my duties in Sealkote. The greater part of 1854-55 was spent by me across the water, and in one year the measurements and assessments of one Pergunah Phalcean were completed by me direct, and those of another Pergunah Khareear, with the help of Captain Hector Mackenzie, my Assistant; and thus the Settlement of some 700 villages or about two-thirds of that District was advanced as far as the Records of Rights, when I made a request to be relieved, as I had applied for furlough to England, and wished to bring Sealkote to a conclusion.

19. Early in 1856, the Records of Rights were fast drawing to a close in the remaining two Pergunahs, Pusroor and Duska. Those of Zufferwal and Sealkote had been made over to the District, and in July the Settlement operations Settlement of Sealkote brought to a close in July 1856. were all brought to a close in Sealkote.

20. Having been pressed for time, owing to Goojrat being placed as an additional burden on my hands, I was permitted to proceed to England to finish this Report. Report not written. Why I failed to do so till now, will be explained in the concluding remarks.

21. In 1858, the Records, destroyed by the mutineers, had to be restored. This work was Restoration of Records caused by mutiny. carefully conducted by Kaim Allie, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who happened to be attached to the District on my return from England, when I was put in charge of the District.

22. Since then Bujwant has been made over from Goojrat to Sealkote. In the year Transfer of Bujwant to Sealkote. 1858, the Khalsa portion, or Talooqua Gungwal, containing 26 villages, was brought under Settlement. The measurement and assessment had previously been completed by Captain Mackenzie, but owing to destruction of records in 1857, these too had to be done over again.

23. Subsequently the Jagheer portion belonging to Raja Tej Singh lapsed to Government in 1861. The Settlement of this was commenced by Kaim Hussan, Jagheer portion of Bujwant brought under Settlement. Tehseeldar of Sealkote, under supervision of Mr. McNabb who has assessed it, and operations here were brought to a close in May last.

24. The chain employed in measurements was 22 yards in length, divided into 4 Khans,
Chain employed in Field measurement. or 12 Kuroos. A bamboo rod of one standard Kuroo divided into 3 Haths (each Hath 22 inches) was supplied to each surveying party to check the correct length of the chain.

25. The Ghomao has been made to agree with the English acre, and is made up of **Local Ghomao and acre agree.** following contents. The local Ghomao was slightly enlarged to bring about this very desirable result. The people have adopted this standard in all their transactions.

1 Hath square equal 3 Sirsaies.	3 Hath or 9 Sirsaies equal 1 Mundia.
20 Mundia or 180 Sirsaies equal 1 Kunal.	8 Kunal equal 1 Ghomao.

26. All the Records having been restored and made over to the District Office ; **Division of Report under certain heads.** Bujwant Settlement having been concluded ; and the assessments generally having been found to work very well, this Report can be submitted. I shall describe the District and then proceed to relate how the Settlement has been effected under the 6 following heads :—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| I. Geographical. | IV. Fiscal. |
| II. Statistical. | V. Judicial. |
| III. Political. | VI. Concluding Remarks. |



I. GEOGRAPHICAL.

27. The District is bounded on the North East by Jummoo territory ; on the North West by the River Chenab, and its tributary the Tavee which separates it from **District Boundaries.** the Goojrat District ; on the West by Goojranwalla ; and on the East by the two Pergunahs, Shukurgurh and Narowal, which belong to Goordaspore and Amritsur Districts respectively. Its mean length is about 56 miles ; its breadth, 44 ; and it includes a surface of 1,513 square miles.

28. The District, as now constituted, contains 1,976 Estates in **Main divisions.** 4 Tehseel divisions, which again are sub-divided into 8 Pergunahs thus.

Tehseeldarees.	Pergunahs.	Estates.	No. of square miles.
SEALKOTE,	{ Sealkote, Marakeewal,	369 237	308 130
ZUFFERWAL,	{ Zufferwal, Chahur,	288 249	169 138
PUSROOR,	{ Pusroor, Hurdo Killa,	243 230	187 199
DUSKA,	{ Duska, Sumryal,	135 199	161 205
	TOTAL,	1,950	1,487
	Add for Bujwant Khalsa,	26	26
	GRAND TOTAL,	1,976	1,513

29. The face of the country presents that of an extensive plain, uninterrupted by these marked variations of hill and dale, which are usually found in submontane General aspect. Districts. Being situated only 20 miles from the lowest range of Himalayas, it seems as if a spur stood out, which stretching away East and South of the Tavee, abutted imperceptibly into the Northern boundary of the District, and extending from Charwa to the left bank of the Chenab above the Cantonments, forms a triangle terminating a little below Pusroor. This high tract, then slopes off abruptly into the valley of the Chenab to the North and West, and gradually into the valley of the Deg to the East and South, separating the District into 5 regions with distinct features.

See Map No. 4 in
Atlas.

- I. The dorsal or central as included in this triangle, high and dry, devoid of trees, and dependent on rain.
- II. The high table-land to its South, dependent on wells.
- III. The low alluvial of the Chenab, including the Bujwant tract across the river.
- IV. The low valley of the Deg running the whole length of the District on its Eastern limits.

V. The low tracts to the East of the Deg, and lying between it and the Busuntur River.

30. The climate is very good for 8 months of the year. Genial breezes from the North Climate. may bring a cool day in the middle of May and September, and though the heat is sometimes severe in June, July and August, a storm in the hills above generally affects

the temperature and a pleasant change is felt. The District stands about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea.

31. There does not appear to be much sickness. The medical reports shew nothing peculiar to the District, except that fever prevails in the rains and small-pox occasionally rages. I perceive that the itch is a common disease among the agriculturists. In the Settlement census of 1851, an enumeration was made of all who had been sick, and who had died during the year, when of the former 1,871, and of the latter 1,600 only were returned, which on a population of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lacs is very small.

32. The fall of rain, owing to vicinity to the hills, is above the average of Punjab Districts, and stands at 26 inches. There are four localities where measurements have been regularly registered for the last 5 years. I have thought it useful to look into the results recorded, and from these with the aid of similar data which I have obtained from other

SITES.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	Average.	Districts, I am able to shew the gradations of fall through this District. The maximum fall for instance in
Sealkote,	..	80'	35'	28'	22'	32'	28'
Zufferwal,	...	44	19'	34'	22'	30'	29'
Duska,	..	,,	26'	16'	20'	34'	24'
Pusroor,	...	23'	25.	16'	15'	31'	22'
Total,	...	32'	26'	23'	20'	32'	26'

See Map 5 in Atlas. Bujwant as being nearest to the hills is deduced to be 38, while the minimum in the southern extremo of Pusroor and Duska ranges as low as 18 inches. Information like this has been of great use to me in the assessment.

33. On the whole, the District is of superior fertility, though not so highly cultivated as those of Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, or Goordaspur. Two-thirds of its superficial extent has been brought under the plough, and of the remainder perhaps a third more is capable of improvement. The upper half is certainly very productive, the lower as it approaches the centre of the Doab, away from the hills, and therefore from influence of rain, shows a marked difference in fertility.

34. Throughout Pergunahs Zufferwal and Marakewal, the upper portion of the richer tracts. Hurdo-Killa, and the Bujwant tracts, owing to the abundance of rain

and the influence of fertilizing streams, the richness of soil is apparent. So again the upper division of the Churkhuree Mehal viz. so much as lies in Pergunahs Sealkote and Sumryal, though entirely dependent on well irrigation, is of noted fertility ; specially the cluster of villages formerly contained in the Talooquas Mulkanwala, Bopalwala and Buddokee, which are watered by the Aik Nuddee.

35. The poor tracts are situated in Pergunahs Chahur, Pusroor, Duska and in the Eastern portion of Sealkote, while the alluvial regions of Sumryal and the Kalur **Poor tracts.** villages of Hurdo Killa, are even worse off in respect to soil and difficulties of cultivation.

36. In estimating the productiveness of land in India it appears to me the command of **Depth of water.** water should be one of the first points of enquiry, and usually this embraces three sources viz. (1) Rain, (2) irrigation supplied by wells ; and (3) irrigation from rivers. The first has already been given. I now come to the second source, and this had led me to find out the depth of water in wells. During the measurement every well was measured. The data enabled me to mark off on a map the average depth of water in every village ; this was exhibited on the general map, * and by means of levels has been laid down in a graduated series. The information is both curious and valuable ; and it will be seen, that there *** Appendix No. 1 as-
essment map, also
map No. 6 in Atlas.** is a regularity in the depth which increases or decreases according as the wells are situated near or far from some river, or the hills.

37. The only important river is the Chenab which forms the North boundary of the District. It rises far away in the Himalayas, where it is known under different names, the principal of which are "Chundra" and "Bhaga," meaning the Sun and Moon respectively. The two streams bearing these names join at Kisthwar, from which point, as far down as Mooltan, they retain the united name of "Chundra Bhaga"; or by alliteration "Chenab." It is joined by two tributaries both called "Tavee," the one flowing under Jummoo empties itself near Sydpoor on the left bank ; the other flowing under the old bank which separates the high lands of Goejrat from the low Kadir, and joins the Chenab, 12 miles lower down, forming between it and the main river the rich delta of country called Bujwant.

38. In the interior there are only two streams of consequence which certainly contribute to its fertility, viz. Aik and Dog, but they flow only for two months during **Streams.** the rains. The former passes close to the city of Sealkote in a deep channel, occasionally over-

Alik. flowing, but becomes serviceable for irrigation near Bopalwala, where its water is carried off by ducts to some 30 villages. It is remarkable for bringing down a prolific mud, which when scattered over the fields is very fertilizing. Its spent waters are then allowed to flow into Wuzerabad.

Deg. 39.—The Deg rises near Munkote, and has two branches which meet at Hurmundul in the Jummoo territory ; thence it traverses the whole length of the Doab, and becomes the chief artery for carrying off the drainage of the country. From its low position and the numerous channels that it has made, it imparts fertility more or less to 250 properties situated on its banks. The flow of water is very irregular, however, being dependent on the fall of rain in the hills, but when it does flow the discharge is sudden and abundant, and often apt to do much damage by changes of its course and by sweeping floods.

Small Nullahs. 40. Besides these there are some minor Nullahs, which help to bring down the drainage of uplands and make them useful for irrigation. The Loondah passing through

1. The "Loondah." the high dorsal tract, aided by the Budeana Nullah, serves to supply the
 2. The "Pulkoo." rice lands of Suttra, when by two separate courses it passes through the
 3. The "Neelwa." &
 4. The "Dhun," Kalur tract. The Pulkoo with its branch the Bhed carries the drainage from the Bhurree and the Cantonments to the lower lands about Chittee Sheikan, where some 20 villages are largely benefitted; and thence through the low Vela lands of Pergunah Sunryal, flows on to Shahdra and Wuzerabad. So also in the low alluvial tract situated below the high bank of the Bhurree, the Nullahs Neelwa and Dhun are beneficial, to the rich producing country around Gondul and Chuprat.

Navigatio
n and Ferries, 41.—The only navigable river is the Chenab, which possesses 9 Ferries in this District containing at one time 43 boats, manned by 135 boatmen, and capable it is estimated, of providing 11,250 maunds freight. In the year 1855 only thirteen of these were employed in the carriage of traffic down the river, which consisted chiefly of Molasses and Flax. Latterly the merchants of Sealkote and Wuzerabad have become alive to the large profits afforded by water communication with Mooltan, and a demand has sprung up which is already shewing as one of its effects, an increase in the construction of boats, which are taken up as soon as they are made ; and this demand may tend to diminish the accommodation required for the Ferries unless precautionary measures are adopted.

42.—There are no Canals in the District unless I refer to those of Bujwant which are all **Canals.**

fed by the Chenab and flow into it. The strip of country South of Aknoor, included between the Munawar Tavee and the present Channel of the Chenab, is intersected by 4 streams "Chandur" Baga, "Meeran Khor," "Bhag," and "Ghug" which appear to be branches of the parent river. They are mostly pebbly streams, which flow the whole year round, affording a complete network of irrigation by means of "cools" or ducts to the terraced fields. There are some 30 of these "cools," the rights and interests in which belong to villages associated together for the purpose of keeping the dam heads or "moundas" in repair.

43.—In the interior of the District, although there are no Canals there are traces and **old Canals which might be restored.**

Sap No. 5 in Atlas. to draw attention, as from the inspection I have made, a little energy turned in that direction would, I am sure, lead to their restoration.

44.—Of these, the most noticeable is a cut that was made by Ali Murdan Khan 250 years ago, to bring the waters of the Tavee to the imperial Gardens at Shohdra. **One made by Ali Murdan Khan.** It is said to have joined the Palkoo at Nundpoor. There are traces of it at Kotlee—Loharan, Zuhora, and Bunoot, so that it must have been nearly 20 miles in length. The people assure me that it was a successful undertaking, that it flowed the whole year round, was used for irrigation, and is quite capable of restoration.

45. During Ukbar's reign another cut was made by one Moulvee Gholam Moostafa, from the Aik, above Sealkote, for the purpose of watering the Gardens and **Another near Seal.
kote.** Tanks of Meeanahpoora.

46. Again one Sheikh Ruza of Ghoona made an attempt to supply the "Chumb" of Puthanwalla by a cut from the Aik, opposite Mulochit, which not proving **Attempts made to irrigate the Bhuree tracts.** successful, induced Sirdar Sham Singh to make a similar attempt for the same purpose at Dhesccan, a little higher up, which did answer for a time. Traces of it are said to be still visible.

47. So also to Dara Shukoo, the brother of Alumgeer, is attributed the construction of a canal to bring the water of the Deg through the centre of the high tracts in the vicinity of Pusroor; traces of which in the form of old tanks and aqueducts are still apparent. **Traces of Canal near Pusroor.**

48. As an element which is considered to impart fertility, particularly in high tracts where it is difficult to find any water, I ought to mention the means employed to economize water by reservoirs whether natural or artificial. Of the former class, there are several in different localities ; such as the "Chumbs" of Niddokee, Vuryo, and Gohna in the Bhurree tract ; as also those of Moozimabad, Burtanwalla, Jutta in Neanda ; Begowalee, Kampanwala, Lorikeo, and Boobukanwala in the Churkhuree Mehal ;—all of which are embanked, and turned to account by the villagers. They might be considerably improved under encouragement from the District Officer and be made useful to many more villages by concerted action on the part of Estates interested, by raising and strengthening the dams so as to contain a larger surface of water.

49. But the principle marshes are those of Sutra, Munjkee, and Duska. The first and largest made by Kamran Badshah, is 12 feet deep, in some parts, covers some 600 acres, and irrigates by ducts, some 12 villages in its vicinity.

The Munjkee marsh covers 400 acres, is about 8 feet deep, and has 6 kools for watering 12 villages ; it was much improved by former Jageerdars. Both of these reservoirs are filled during the rains, and have ample water for the Rico lands. The Duska basin though large, is chiefly useful to the lands of Duska, and 3 other villages, but a scheme is in contemplation to connect it by a cut with the Aik, so as to give increased accommodation to some 50 villages ; and the plan seems easy of execution.

50. In the way of mineral productions there seems to be little deserving of attention.

Mineral products. Gravel (kunkur) for metalling roads, is found in abundance along the high bank, 3 miles to the North of Cantonments, and at Marakeewal ; excavations have been lately commenced. Limestone is obtained here as well, though a more serviceable kind is generally procured in the pebbly beds of streams in Bujwant or on the banks of Tavee below Jummoo. The "Chumb" at Sutra is famous for yielding a clay called "Wanee" which is used for pottery, and is valued for its being capable of imparting and taking colour when baked. On the Loondah Nullah above Pusroor, there are places which produce the clay used in making that particular kind of pitcher (Haudces) which one sees hawked about, and is every day used in the District. The localities noted for Saltpetre are generally the sites of old villages ; they are called "tibbas ;"

and those of Zuhroora, Chowinda, Bhagowal, Sodra, and Pusroor, are mentioned as most frequented ; but the manufacture has for several reasons fallen off. A short time back I was quite unable to procure even the moderate quantity required for ice for the use of summer residents of the Cantonments. Beyond these, I am not aware of any other production worthy of mention.

III.—STATISTICAL.

51.—Having described the physical features of the District, and briefly alluded to the main sources of its fertility, I come now to the second division of my Report. Here I propose to bring together, information which bears upon the inhabitants of the country ; their number ; occupations ; distribution into castes ; their intercourse one with another ; the land they occupy ; the crops produced ; and the manner and usages connected with their agricultural prosperity.

52.—We all know that the collection of statistics forms one of the chief duties of the settlement ; the Field survey is considered to include this duty. I have taken great pains not only to make a complete * collection, but to arrange and test it so that it may be a more reliable guide, when assessments have to be made, and be more useful for future reference.

53.—I ought to mention how the statistics have been obtained. There was the Field survey which gives information regarding area, produce, and agriculture. Then a survey of village sites was made by the Putwaree who went from house to house, and counted the people. These returns were then checked by the census returns, prepared in one night by the District authorities on the 31st December 1855. All important errors that came to light were investigated and corrected. In the same way, the area results were compared with the Revenue Survey Statistics, so that their general accuracy can be depended upon.

54.—With these remarks I now proceed. The information derived can best be grouped under 3 heads ; Population ; Area ; Agriculture.

55.—The returns prepared in this office show that the total population of the District, including cities and towns, but exclusive of Bujwant, amounts to 5,63,153 souls.

56.—The distribution according to sex and age is as follows :—Thus, there are 3,16,421 males against 2,46,732 females. The numbers of adults and children are given in the margin. The proportion of males to females among

Division according to sex and age.

Men, ...	... 2,03,639
Women, ...	... 1,65,859
Total of Adults, ...	... 3,69,298
Boys, ...	... 1,12,782
Girls, ...	... 81,073
Total of Children, ...	... 1,93,855
Grand Total, ...	... 5,63,153

the adults and children does not shew any marked preponderance, the former boing 53 to 45, and the latter 58 to 42; which seems to agree with other Districts. The detail for each Purgunah is given in the Population Return No. 1. Appendix No. 6.

57.—In the District census taken in 1855 a classification of the population according to religion was made, from which I find that there were Hindoos 2,25,000, Mussulmans 3,38,000, Sikhs 6,643, Bedees 229. The proportion between the two principal denominations is further confirmed by comparison with Settlement Statistics, which I give in the margin.

BY SETTLEMENT STATISTICS.

Hindoos, ...	... 2,25,008
Mussulmans, ...	... 3,37,855

58.—The entries in the Census Registers also include a specification of agricultural and non-agricultural. The latter amount to 2,95,704, the former to 2,67,159 souls. The prepon-

Hindoos, ...	... 91,978
Mussulmans, ...	... 1,75,181
Total Agricultural,	2,67,159
Hindoos, ...	... 1,33,030
Mussulmans, ...	... 1,62,674
Total non-agricultural,	2,95,704

erance of non-productive classes in a District peculiarly agricultural, as this undoubtedly is, leads me to doubt whether the classification has been correctly made. The same discrepancy is apparent in the Jullundhur Census. Pergunahwar, details are given in Population Return No. 2. Appendix No. 7.

59.—I have had a General Abstract (see Population Return No. 3) prepared to show the population more clearly classified according to their pursuits and occupations. It has been completed with great care under the superintendence of an Agency, duly instructed with my motives for preparing it.

The abstract results stand as below :—

According to occupation.
Appendix No. 8

OCCUPATION.	Number of Castes.	POPULATION.		
		Agricultu- rul.	Non-Agri- cultural.	TOTAL.
<i>I. Productive.</i>				
Actually Agricultural, ...	17	2,16,001	52,650	2,68,651
Village Servants, ...	9	25,127	69,221	94,348
Common labourers, ...	7	7,673	71,265	78,938
TOTAL OF PRODUCING CLASS, ...	33	2,48,801	1,93,136	4,41,937
<i>II. Handicrafts and Manufacturers,</i> ...				
	18	3,822	40,661	44,483
<i>III. Trades,</i> ...				
	9	1,840	12,997	14,837
<i>IV. Unproductive.</i>				
Religious, ...	3	1,652	5,846	7,498
Bards and Mendicants, ...	6	6,187	22,700	28,887
Thieves and Jugglers, ...	6	593	1,732	2,325
Miscellaneous, ...	7	2,517	4,381	6,898
TOTAL OF UNPRODUCTIVE, ...	22	10,949	34,659	45,608
GRAND TOTAL OF DISTRICT, ...	82	2,65,412	2,81,453	5,46,865

60.—From this return which has been marginally summarized, I learn that there are 82 different modes of livelihood; 33 with a population of 4,41,937 may be said to be *productive* in the sense to which it is usually restricted, viz., as depending on agriculture; 18 caste associations with a population of 44,483, represent the *manufactures*; and 9 with 14,837 the *trading*; leaving 22 castes with 45,608 souls which may be pronounced as *unproductive*.

61.—The principal Tribes are Bajwa, Awan, Selareea, Goomun, Cheema, Sundoo, Munhas **Agricultural Tribes.** and Kalon. In describing the divisions of the population, I have thought it interesting to shew the Tribes, and the number of villages held in ownership by each. Their number, distribution, origin, and history is clearly recorded in a Tribe map* Appendix No. 4. See also map No. 5 in Atlas.

appended to this Report. It will be sufficient here to state that they

number 127 in all. Some of these are located in colonies; others in detached villages. The 15 detailed in the margin represent the most powerful and dominant races; 13 are of less prominent

Bajwa,	— 173 villages.	notice; and 99 may be classed as "Miscellaneous," being the owners
Awan,	— 120 "	
Selareea,	— 126 "	of only few and scattered properties. The Munhas and Selareea and
Goomun,	— 103 "	
Cheema,	— 80 "	Poolurwan are essentially Rajpoot; the Awans of purely Mahomedan
Sundoo,	— 50 "	
Munhas,	— 44 "	descent; the remaining 13 of the principal Tribes are sub-divisions of
Kalan,	— 45 "	
Goraya,	— 34 "	that great race of Yeomen commonly known as "Jats," and as far
Sahee,	— 21 "	as I can discover were all Hiudoos in former times, and claim a decidedly
Deo,	— 17 "	
Nagree,	— 17 "	Rajpoot origin.
Mullee,	— 19 "	
Hondul,	— 14 "	
Poolurwan,	— 10 "	

62.—Some of the larger tribes are partitioned off into sub-divisions called "Mooees," each **Inter-tribal usages.** taking a separate name from the progenitor, who on his emigrating into some other country founded a separate colony. Still they continued to be respected by the parent tribe, and are admitted into the rights of fellowship. These divisions seem to have been formed with a view to draw the limit within which intermarriage was allowable. Generally they are prohibited from intermarrying within the tribe except in the case of the Awan, who being of pure Mahomedan descent forbid marriage out of the tribe, and confine it to these degrees or "Mooees;" any member of one "Mooeo" being at liberty to marry into the family of another "Mooee." A Pedigree and history of the Awan is given in an Appendix, No. 21.

63.—The District in point of area is most compact and has the appearance of being a small **Density of population compared with Jullundur.** one; but if it be compared with Jullundur, which may be considered the richest district in the Punjab proper, or that portion of the Province West of the Sutledge, it will be found to be exactly of the same size in respect to area, houses, and population. Indeed if Bujwant be included, its superficial extent representing 1513 square miles is rather in

JULLUNDUR.	
Total square miles,	1346
Population per square mile of country,	422
Population per square mile of cultivation	564

excess. The number of souls is just 4 per house, 406 per square mile of country, and 582 per square mile of cultivated surface; which correspond very nearly, with the figures of Jullundur marginally shewn.

64.—In point of Morals, the people are sober and well disposed on the whole, though unreflective and impulsive. In their intercourse one with another they are perhaps **Morals and Manners.** too confiding, their candour and simplicity being often taken advantage of by their better informed and cunning neighbours. The encouragement of deceit is said to be on the

Hindoos. increase. The agriculturists are a very industrious class. The Hindoos and particularly the Rajpoots in the upper portion of the District near Zufferwal, Chuprar, and across the river in Bujwant, seem a jovial light hearted people ; fond of sport, sociable, and upright in their domestic life.

65.—The Moosulmans on the other hand are less tractable, litigious, given to combination to **Mahomedans.** carry a point ; and ever ready to practice deceit to obtain a gainful end. In the Southern and Central parts where the country is drier and more difficult to cultivate they seem to lose their independence : stolid habits and selfishness are accompanied by a coldness of manner, which long years of misrule and impoverishment have tended to increase ; so that among the more refined residents of cities it is a common thing to hear the “ men of the soil ” twitted for being “ *Sukt* ” or a hardened people. All are equally untruthful, but perhaps among the purer Hindoo Jats this vice may be less prevalent, though in degree only.

66.—Another normal defect prevailing in the character of the population is the total disregard of the impropriety of thieving. This may perhaps be attributable to **Thievish propensi-** ties. administrative weakness, but not entirely so. My experience extending over 8 years' acquaintance with this District has convinced me, that till lately crime has been rife everywhere. Thefts were of daily occurrence simply because no one thought it a disgrace. Whole villages and even clans, have been discovered, not only quietly harbouring hardened offenders, but openly assisting, abetting and associating together for this purpose ; their headmen being ringleaders ; the whole country being quite aware of it ; and it was not till some repressive measures were introduced, and some men of influence were brought to punishment, that the habit of thieving was checked at all.

67.—The Tribes most addicted to such lawless habits are the Selareeas of Sungeeal, Choubara and Zufferwal ; the Pukewars of Sutra and Vudala Sundooan, and the **Tribes most addict-** ed to crime. Sansees of Dhumthal and Shuzada ; some scattered in villages near Sealkote, **See map No. 13 in** **Atlas.** others resident in many known villages throughout the District. In the Police map bound up in the Atlas, forwarded with this report, further particulars may be seen shewing the haunts of criminal races.

68.—The Mahomedans consider matrimony as a mere Civil contract. They practice polygamy. Generally they have but one wife, the wealthier have two, the very rich still more. The marriage is concluded between the parents, and at the most the contract is only confirmed before the Cazee. Usually the bridegroom has to buy the bride, and seldom is he permitted to see her before marriage. With the Hindoos any one who marries out of his tribe loses its privileges.

69.—Early betrothal is very common, with all classes ; the ceremony is considered binding.
Betrothal. When the marriage is agreed on, gifts are sent with song and music to the bride. Similar presents are returned to the bridegroom. On the day before the marriage the latter proceeds through the city or village of his residence, gaily adorned. The bride does the same on the day of the wedding, attended by her relatives. In the evening the ceremony takes place. A fire is lighted between the couple, a kerchief unfolded is placed over them ; after which the Purrohit or family priest pronounces a certain formula, and the blessing is given. Marriages are generally conducted at the beginning of the new year, from February till the end of March. It is a pleasing sight to see in the villages at this time, sometimes two or three weddings going on, celebrated with much feasting and rustic rejoicing.

70.—In personal appearance Rajpoots and Hindoo Jats are the finest and most hardy.
Physical constitution. The latter claiming as they do a Rajpoot origin bear a strong resemblance in complexion and physique. The Mahomedans are taller, but less active. Early marriages, exposure, and employment in the hardy pursuit of agriculture, seem to deprive them of strength. Earlier in life ; and after the age of 40 they degenerate, lose their sight, and become subject to epidemic diseases.

71.—In beating up recruits for the Punjab levies, I almost invariably found the finest men were among the former classes, though of course there are exceptions among
Best classes for Recruits. the Cashmeerees, the Selareeas, and even sometimes among Mahomedan Jats ; particularly such as came before me of the criminal grades inured to climate, hardened by bold exploits, their physique I must confess was superior to the general run of Hindoos.

72.—Except among the upper classes there does not seem to be a fondness for dressing. A

Dress. "lungotee" of white or blue cloth round the loins, a scarf over the shoulder, a "Pugree" of limited dimensions, and a pair of shoes, compose the daily suit of the majority, and these are worn day after day except on high days and holidays. The Rajpoots are more cleanly very partial to ear-rings and English chintzes for jackets. In tracts where thorny brushwood abound, yellow leather trowsers are worn. The Hindoo Jats sometimes wear short baggy trowsers more decent than useful, as a protection against the cold. Women are given to wearing coarse jewelry and nose-rings ; and a small looking-glass, attached to a ring on the finger, is part of the adornment. It may generally be inferred that they have their share of the good things of this life. With the Mahomedans blue is a convenient color, as it saves the cost of washing, and hides the dirt which they care little to get rid of. Nearly all the cloth is made in the village by a race of weavers, maintained for the purpose,—the spinning, the early manipulation, and subsequent ornamentation, being the work of the females of the family.

73.—With the bulk of the people the food consists chiefly of grain and vegetables ; meat is a **Food.**

luxury ; few can afford to have it, except on days of rejoicings when a sheep or kid, (sometimes a he goat) is killed and distributed. Fish is seldom eaten, even by those residing near rivers. During the spring the grains which afford food to man are Barley, Bailra, Kungnec, Sawank, and Bajra ; during the autumn and winter, wheat and rice. The grain done up into a dry cake and baked is eaten with orange or mango pickle along with clarified butter and salt. To make it more palatable a mash of vetches or country pea is added, called "Saloona." The drink generally consists of "Lussee" or butter milk. "Shirbut" or Eau-Sucre is very popular among the Jats in hot weather. Inebriating liquors are not much drunk, though some Jats get into a habit of taking a decoction of poppies which they cannot leave off. Two meals are taken in the day, morning and evening—day labourers employed in hard work, when able to afford it, indulge in a mid-day meal as well. The cooking is conducted by the females of the poorer classes, and by Brahmin attendants, among the richer Hindoos ; but strange to say the two sexes seldom take their meals together.

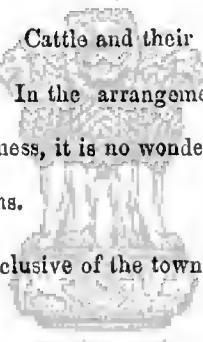
74.—The principal amusements resorted to, and more particularly among the agricultural **Amusements.** classes, are wrestling matches, hockey, dancing, and throwing the log.

The first and last are kept up as athletic exercises, and are much encouraged in Rajpoot and Hindoo Jat villages. At stated times in the year large rural gatherings take place at Bolakee Chuk and Goralla to witness these "chings" or matches. Prizes of horses, milch cows, and "Doshbalas" are awarded to the best wrestlers;—"Purreevee" is a name given to the meeting at Goralla in October, and is sometimes attended by as many as 6,000 people.

75.—There are only two kinds of houses in ordinary use, and these are made of mud or **Habitations.** built of baked bricks. They are huddled together, a congeries of flat roofed huts, separated by narrow allies and plastered over with a primitive mixture of earth, chopped straw, and cow dung; and surrounded outside by rows of cow dung, (used in these parts for fuel) by stacks of straw, sheds for weavers, goat-pens, places for meeting, and temples for worship. All the available space is filled up of heaps of village refuse required for manure. In the larger villages where the residents may have amassed wealth, may be seen a few "Huuellees" or houses of "pukka" masonry. Each family lives in a separate court-yard, and this is all the privacy which exists. Cattle and their owners consort together. I have seen them living in the same apartment. In the arrangement of houses or enclosures there seems to be little attempt at order or cleanliness, it is no wonder then that much sickness or liability to epidemic should result in certain seasons.

76.—Inclusive of the towns the census Return shows that there
NUMBER OF HOUSES.

Appendix No. 8 contains Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.



8,680 "Pukka" houses.

1,72,732 "Kucha" or mud huts.

1,81,412 Total of Inhabited.

25,180 Uninhabited.

2,06,592 Total in District.

while the enumeration made by the District authorities in 1855 gives number of enclosures 44,943, and number of Inhabited houses 1,19,131. The proportion of houses of masonry brick is very small, only 5 per cent on the number actually inhabited, which shews pretty fairly the want

of wealth in the country, for it is a well known fact that as a man becomes rich his first wish is to build a permanent mansion. Few of these have been constructed during British rule.

77.—In taking an account of the population of villages, the usual classification has been

Villages classified according to Population.

With less than 1,000 souls	1,450	villages,
From 1,000 to 5,000	97	"
" 5,000 to 10,000	2	"
" 10,000 to 50,000	1	"
Above 50,000 souls	0	"
Total Inhabited,	1,550	"
Uninhabited,	182	"
Total,	1,732	"

made, which is now marginally specified. By the term villages are meant all lands which have been separately demarcated. The uninhabited villages are numerous, but they embrace Government grass preserves, waste lands, and outlying properties, in many of which efforts are now being made to locate tenants and build houses.

78.—With reference to the marginal classification there are only 3 principal cities, viz.

Cities.

Sealkote, Pusroor and Sumryal. The first only of these

Class.	City.	Population.	has a population of above 10,000 souls. Jamkee, Killa
II.	Sealkote, .. .	19,161	Sobha Sing, Zufferwal and Duska are the next in rank and
	Pusroor, .. .	6,874	class as "Qusbas" or rural towns. In Jamkee, Killa Sobha
	Sumryal, .. .	5,400	Sing, and Zufferwal alone are there traces of growing
III.	{ Jamkee, .. .	4,658	wealths—Sumryal and Duska have certainly fallen off both in trade and population. Pusroor,
	{ Killa Sobha Sing, .. .	4,219	notwithstanding that it is the chief market for the central tracts, does not thrive, many of the
	{ Zufferwal, .. .	4,146	houses are fallen into decay, and even the wealthier merchants seem to be losing their position
	{ Duska, .. .	2,743	and credit. Its inhabitants are distinguished for the practice of fraud, this one town being the

scene of more litigation under the British rule than all the towns of the district put together. Sealkote, since the formation of Cantonment, has become a place of considerable importance, new shops have sprung up, whole streets built and paved. Improvements were being rapidly made till the population in 5 years increased from 10,000 in 1852 to 15,000 in 1857; but since the mutiny the number has decreased to about 13,000 souls.

79.—Besides the above there are several large villages which from being the residence

of influential merchants have held a prominent position during the days

Markets.

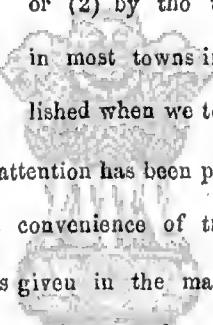
of grain payment under the Sikh rule. I have marked 30 such places, and

procured from the ledgers of grain dealers the prices paid for sugar, wheat, barley and cotton, 4 of the chief articles of agricultural produce grown on the spot for a period of 30 years, and by reducing them to an average have been able to compare the local fluctuations that prevailed in

the corn market. The information is exhibited in a diagram * and map annexed to my Assessment

* see map No. 8 in portfolio. It will appear that formerly corn fetched the lowest prices in Atlas.

the dry and poor tracts ; that in the Chenab and Deg villages those prices ranged about a minus average ; that in Dhumthul, Zafferwal, Bul, Morara, Sumryal, Gur-

Wheat sold cheapest. Gudgor. Chewinda. Chuprar. Killa Sobha Singh. Kotlee Loharan. Chobara. Bajra. Sealkote. Bhagowal. Kala. Throh. Charwa. Buddeana. Pusroor. Gondul. Dhumtul. Zafferwal. Bul. Morara. Sumryal. Gurthul. Jamkee. Duska. Killa Sobha Singh. Bun Bajwa. Kulalwala. Suthra. Meetrwanwalla. Vudala. Oogo-Bindur.	Wheat sold minus average. Gudgor. Chewinda. Chuprar. Killa Sobha Singh. Kotlee Loharan. Chobara. Bajra. Sealkote. Bhagowal. Kala. Throh. Charwa. Buddeana. Pusroor. Gondul. Dhumtul. Zafferwal. Bul. Morara. Sumryal. Gurthul. Jamkee. Duska. Killa Sobha Singh. Bun Bajwa. Kulalwala. Suthra. Meetrwanwalla. Vudala. Oogo-Bindur.	Wheat sold plus average. Gudgor. Chewinda. Chuprar. Killa Sobha Singh. Kotlee Loharan. Chobara. Bajra. Sealkote. Bhagowal. Kala. Throh. Charwa. Buddeana. Pusroor. Gondul. Dhumtul. Zafferwal. Bul. Morara. Sumryal. Gurthul. Jamkee. Duska. Killa Sobha Singh. Bun Bajwa. Kulalwala. Suthra. Meetrwanwalla. Vudala. Oogo-Bindur.
		

thul, and Jamkee, they stood at a little above the average ; and generally it is throughout the irrigated zone or in the markets of the lower half of the district, that one finds the dearest prices prevail. This can either be accounted for (1) by the difference in quality of grain produced in the upper and lower tracts of the district, the soil of the former being generally inferior, and of the latter generally of greater fertility than the average of the Doab : or (2) by the transit duties which were enforced in most towns in former days, but which were all abolished when we took the Province.

80.—During British rule much attention has been paid to opening out the communications

for the convenience of traffic ; 6 Military and 3 Commercial

Roads.

6 Military Roads.

- Sealkote to Buttala.
- Do. to Amritsur.
- Do. to Lahore.
- Do. to Goojranwalla.
- Do. to Wuzeorabad.
- Do. to Goojrat.

3 Commercial Roads.

- Sealkote to Bujwant.
- Dhumthul to Goojranwalla.
- Pusroor to Wuzeorabad.

31 Village cross Roads.

See Atlas map No. 14. information on this head.

81.—The chief seat of commerce is Sealkote, into which is drawn more than half of the raw produce of the District. The remainder is either locally consumed or interchanged for other commodities in the towns of

Killa Sobha Singh, Pusroor, Jamkee, and Zafferwal.

Commerce.

82.—The principal articles are grain, “Goor,” (Sugar) “Kund,” (Sugarcandy) all of which are moderately exported ; the grain to Mooltan and Amritsur ; Goor and Kund to Peshawur Cabool and Kurachees.

Exports.

Paper is exported to Peshawur, and Mooltan ; Armoury to Jummoo ; Shawl-edging of Sealkote and Killa Sobha Singh is bought up by Agents of Amritsur houses ; “Soosee” and “Loongee” “Gool Bahar,” kinds of country cloth made at Sealkote, find a ready sale in the markets of the Hill tracts called “Dogur,” or are exported to Lahore.

83.—In exchange for these articles are imported grain from Battala and the Manjha ; Salt from Pind Dadun Khan ; Rice, Tobacco, and Potato via Zuf-
Imports.
ferwal from Kangra and Noorpore ; Ghee from Jullalpore and the hills ; Wood from Cashmere and Noorpoor ; Ghee and lead from Reasee ; Hemp from the (Daman-i-koh) submountane tracts ; starch, (Mujceth) from Saheewal and the Bar ; and Indigo from Mooltan.

84.—Trade on the whole does not seem to thrive, owing probably to there having been till lately a great glut of grain in the market.. Production for the
Decline of Trade.
last 8 years has been in excess of consumption. In our town “Goor” was shewn to me which had been lying in the storehouses for 16 years ! Prices have naturally been falling down, and I fear have a tendency to go lower ; perhaps worse, to a dead level throughout. I remember the day when the whole country used to be covered with strings of camels and mules, bringing almonds, dried fruits, and woollen stuffs, the produce of countries north of Peshawur to take in exchange the sugar produce of the rich Durp tracts in the centre of this Doab. Now—these Pottowar merchants are rarely to be met with, and the only trace of activity is to be seen on the Chenab, where traffic with Mooltan is daily on the increase, and gives promise of good returns.

85.—The indigenous manufactures comprise, silk, saddlery, shawl-edging, coarse chintz, Pot-
Manufactures.
tery, Brasspans, country cloth, cutlery and paper. Sealkote was once famous for its saddlery and open silk work. There used to be 12 shops, doing a business I am told of 30,000 Rupees a year, but since the demand has vanished the makers have removed to Peshawur, leaving only 2 shops which confine themselves to mere tailoring. Shawl-edging is made at Sealkote and Killa Sobha Singh, in both which towns a large influx of settlers

from Cashmere have taken up this trade ; in the latter there are 700 families employed. Chintz and Pottery are indifferently made at Pusroor. At Daska an active business in the way of brass-pans was carried on, but the workers are removing to Goojranwalla.

86.—In every village capable of producing Sugar, efforts are made to prepare the raw mate-

Sugar Mills. rial for market. Sugar mills abound in the larger villages of Pergunah Mu-

rakeewal, throughout the Durp and Deg tracts of Pergunah Zufferwal, and Hurdo Killa, and the best molasses ("Goor") is made in Rajpoot villages. In the 3 Pergunahs above named, I have had an enumeration made of the "(Velnas)" mills, and find that there are 577 situated in 61 villages famous for this production. The yearly out-turn is valued at 13,000 "mances," which at average price is estimated to fetch a lac of rupees.

87.—Then there are the forges and workshops of Kotlee Lohar, famous during Sikh times for

**Gold and steel in-
laid work.** the manufacture of swords, pistols and every species of fine work in steel and gold. Guns are said to have been once cast here; since the restriction now put upon this form of industry the artificers have been driven into new modes of livelihood. Some have entered the Public Works yards as smiths; many have found service in the weapon foundry of our Ally of Cashmere, while the few that remain live partly by agriculture, partly by opening new manufactures for steel and gold inlaid work, the excellence of which has attracted the attention of England. They are very clever workmen and are thriving under the increasing demand for these articles.

88.—Among the institutions which exist for the development of local industry I ought to mention the following; those employed in general use are Flour mills, cotton-gins, Looms, and oil presses, which are to be found nearly in every village.

89.—Of flour mills there are 3 kinds, the common grindstone turned by the hand, the large ones turned by oxen (generally required to supply the want of Towns,) and the "Kurat," turned by water power, which prevail only in Bujwant or such places where Canals abound.

90.—Oil is manufactured in rude implements of hollow wood (Kohloo) which by a lever pestle, turned usually by oxen, is pressed out from the seeds of such produce as Til, Taramera, Linseed, and sometimes the cotton seed. It is a

separate branch of industry, supporting a race of "Telces" who generally reside in the larger villages, and are engaged in the carrying trade of the country as well.

91.—Cotton gins and spinning apparatus may be found in every house, the females being engaged in doing the earlier manipulation, after which the twist is made **Cotton.** over to the village weavers, who turn it into the common cloth worn by the lower orders. The looms used for this purpose called "Kuddees" are cheaply made, and seem to answer the purpose for which they are required. The production of cotton is barely sufficient for local demand, and, as latterly, the price has been rising for cotton wool, expectation is visibly on the increase, and we may infer, piece goods from England will be more largely imported and be worn by the lower classes generally.

92.—Of the class of establishments which meet the special demands of trade, I must not omit to notice the paper mills of Rungpoora, and the hamlets around Seal-kote. The statistics of this industry stood in 1855, as follows :—

H A M L E T .	Factories.	Number of Jundas or pounds.	MEN EMPLOYED.			Quantity and value of paper made per annum.	
			Proprietors.	Laborers.	Total.	Number of Reams.	Value at 3-8 average.
Rungpoora,	44	105	200	225	425	8,925	Rs. 31,237
Rajpoora,	30	100	185	205	390	8,500	„ 29,650
Heerapoora,	8	21	45	61	106	1,685	„ 6,247
Total,	82	226	430	491	921	19,110	Rs. 67,134

The property belongs to a mixed community of Awâns, Turcans, and Lohars ; each "Karkana" or factory is a separate firm. They were established 400 years ago during imperial times when Sealkote was a City of great importance. The yearly proceeds in those days is said to have amounted to 8 lacs of Rupees ; the paper was in popular use at Delhi, and became known all over India for its good quality. During the Sikh rule the business declined to 20 factories and a sale of 25,000 Rs. Under the British rule, being essentially one of paper Government, the manufacture has been increasing till now there are 82 factories giving employ to nearly 1,000 men, and yielding an income of nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lac yearly.

93.—In order to estimate the commercial prosperity of the District, I have had prepared
Commercial Establishments. a list (together with the probable extent of the capital possessed) of those
 who are known to be the leading money-lenders and dealers in grain.

The table in the margin represents their number and the probable extent of their dealings.

<i>Number of Bankers.</i>	<i>Capital Estimated.</i>
120 with a capital of	5,000
52 "	10,000
26 "	20,000
43 "	50,000
12 "	1,00,000
—	
253 — Total	

It will be seen that one-half of these are men of small means ; while of the really monied class there is a scarcity—12 only being

reported capable of transactions extending over a lac of rupees.

94.—The names of the 12 principal bankers are given in the margin, all of whom are
Names of notable Bankers. highly looked up to by the agricultural classes, and have large correspondence with the 3 chief Cities of the Punjab, as well as with

Ameera Bhabra,	{ Of
Rutta Shah,	Sealkote.
Sham Singh Dogra,	{ Of Pusroor.
Kunaya Shah,	of Ghurthul.
Huree Shah,	{ Of Vudalla.
Gunput	Sundooan.
Moolah,	of Moorara.
Jhunda,	of Titarpore.
Gosain Shah	of Bal.
Shib Dyal	of Jemal Chund.
Mola Shah	
Kunaya	

Jummoo and Peshawur. Money generally is felt to be a scarce commodity though the circulation is of course much easier now than formerly from the increased credit afforded by a peaceful rule. Still it is every where complained of that when prices are low, and money is most required for the payment of Revenue, these banking firms have the monopoly of it, and are in a position to throw difficulties in the way of its being a ready medium of circulation.

95.—The state of indigenous education is still at a very low ebb, no attention being paid to this till lately. During the Sikh rule the Schools supported by local effort were such as drew out a precarious existence in connection with Hindoo and Mahomedan places of worship. I took the statistics in A. D. 1852, and found there were 149 localities, where instruction of the most rudimentary character was being given to 1,922 boys, one half of whom were young lads, training to be made "Moolas" or priests of Islamism ; and of the remainder the majority were sons of Kutrees and Brahmins learning account-keeping. Of the agricultural classes there were only 500 boys, and under the age of 8 years, only 400. Persian and Arabic (now both obsolete) were the

popular languages. In two Pergunahs, Zufferwal and Chahur, only 100 lads were receiving any instruction. Few could write their names, while teachers were indigent and illiterate in the extreme. In 1854 the District authorities introduced reform, which reduced the number of Schools to 134. A return is annexed giving the statistics previous to the operation of the Educational Department, which may prove useful for future comparison.

Appendix No. 9

96.—In every village of moderate dimensions, places are set apart for religious worship.

Religious Establishments. With the Mahomedans, it is a mosque known by its 3 cupolas to distinguish it from the single-domed "Shivala" and Thakordwara of the

Hindoos. They are generally built of pukka masonry, and are enclosed with a low wall ; burial grounds are attached to the former in which are said to repose the ashes of holy men, sainted priests, or village progenitors. In many places enclosures are attached called "Dairas" with

Rude Hospices for Travellers. the Mahomedans, or "Dhurmsalas" by the Hindoos, which contain accommodation for travellers, and afford convenient rendezvous for rustic gatherings.

Among the genuine Jats, or those who can look back to a Rajpoot origin, it is not uncommon to find a great veneration paid to the "Thes" or mounds which in bygone days were the sites of their first location. They are marked by a few scattered tombs or a grove of trees, or have since been selected by some shrivelled fuqeer as the place suitable for a solitary life. With the Jats, it is also curious to watch the reverence they pay to the *Jund* tree, which is often introduced into these places of worship. The Rajpoots are more lofty in their religion, and more rigorous in their discharge of it ; nothing can be done without consulting their Brahmins and Jajoomans ; no exercise complete unless attended with oblations ; so that as might be expected the outward signs of religion are more numerous. "Thakeor" is their God, and temples are raised in his honor everywhere. Asceticism too is more openly encouraged. In other parts of the District,

Monasteries. monasteries are often attached to the larger Thakordwaras situated in the Rajpoot tracts, the most noted of which are those at Biruntal and Loonee in Bujwant, Gondul and Chuprar in Marakewal, and Tera in Zufferwal.

97.—But there are 3 localities where the most prominent regard is paid to religious ob-
servances, viz : at Kotlee Fuqerchund ; Ber Baba Nanuk close to Sealkote ;
Principal Temples. and the tomb of Imam Shah also at Sealkote. The two former are

the strongholds of the Sikh faith, and are popularly held to have been established by Baba Nanuk

⁽¹⁾ Mottee Fuqeer-chund. himself. The first is situated on the road from Pusroor to Wuzeerabad in

the centre of the Sikh villages, and is presided over by Baba Mehtab Singh

Mohunt who has some 200 disciples. Ber Baba Nanuk close to Sealkote, contains the Somadha

⁽²⁾ Ber Baba Na-nuck. of Muttra Singh "Shuheed," has a temple with handsome cupola, which was gilded at the expense of Muha Raja Runjeet Singh,

by whom large endowments were granted for its support. Both institutions are above a century old, and have been allowed liberal Jageer by the British Government ; the latter has a grant of 6,500 Rs. in perpetuity, and boasts of nearly 100 retainers. Here the first of the month, Bysakee the commencement of the new year, is always kept with festival rejoicing, and to celebrate which 10,000 people sometimes are in attendance. The Mosque and Tomb of Imam Shah occupies the southern suburbs of the city of Sealkote, is sup-

⁽³⁾ The Tomb of Imamshah. ported by contributions from nearly every village in the District ; possesses

branch establishments in several places, and being one of the oldest and strongest positions of the Mahomedan religion, is held in great reverence throughout the Punjab. All the feast and fast days are rigorously kept, and during the Mohurrum, it is resorted to by large assemblages of the people.

98.—Besides these places there are others where local fairs are yearly held ; all partaking of a religious character. None of them seem to have been instituted

Fairs. for commercial purposes. The best known and most attractive are held

At Poormundul. at Poor Mundul and Hurmundul in the Jummoo territories, on the 1st

At Dronkul. Bysak and 14th Cheyth ; both being great places of "Teeruths," are re-

sorted to by Pilgrims from all countries. At Dronkul near Sahdura the tomb of "Laedad" a great gathering of Mahomedans called "Kudum" takes place which lasts for one month, and sometimes 10,000 people may be seen collected there on the chief days. Also at the Kankah of Shah Bolakee near Chittee Sheikan which is celebrated in the month Har, the average attendance is about 4,000 people : at the Kankah of Peer Subz not far from Bahadurpore in the same month ; at Ameera Shah's Kunkah on the 9th and 10th of Mohurrum ; and at Goloo Shah's on the 7th Asoo, (both in the City of Pusroor) similar fairs are celebrated.

99.—Having treated of all the more noticeable subjects referring to the population of the **III. Area.** country and their institutions, I come now to the distribution of the land, its cultivation, and produce. This information will appropriately fall under two heads—*Area* and *Agriculture*.

100.—The first will admit of the general classification, viz : (I.) Barren land, (II.) Un-

General Classification.

*Appendix. No. 10.

	(Acres.)	(Acres.).	productive, and (III.)
I.—Barren ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	1,66,290	
II.—Cultivable	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	1,32,779	Productive. An ab-
III.—Cultivated	... ... ... ... ... ... ...		stract has been made
Mafsee	41,695		of the detail of area
Abandoned	2,072	6,04,624	
Cultivated	5,38,857		from the several No.
Grand Total	... ... ... ... ... ...	9,03,693	

V. or General Purgunahwar Returns, which can be most briefly shewn as in the margin.

101.—The total area of the District, not including Raja Tej Singh's Jagheer villages in **Distribution of Area.** Bujwant, amounts to a little more than 9,00,000 acres, of which 17 per cent is returned as (I.) Barren ; 14 per cent, as (II.) Unproductive ; and 69 per cent as (III.) Productive.

102.—Under the head of "Barren" are included lands occupied by roads, streams, marshes, buildings, village sites, wells, and such waste tracts as are **I. Barren.** incapable of being cultivated by ordinary means. These wastes abound more in the Southern villages, particularly in the Churkhuree Mehal and Kalur tracts, where land lies high, water is very deep, and the soil being impregnated with sand or saltpetre, cultivation becomes either impossible or unlikely from the total want of moisture. In Zafferwal Pergunah only 12 per cent of the area is of this description.

103.—By "Unproductive" is to be understood such land as is used for pasture or lying waste, or has not been brought under the plough, or has been abandoned **II. Unproductive.** for three years and upwards ; any land that is improveable, though for some reasons is not cultivated.

104.—I doubt if formerly there was ever much more land under the plough than at present. Local facts do not shew this. There are old village sites **Improveable Land.** ("Thes") in every direction which indicate places that were once peopled, but the lands belonging to them seem to have been mostly reclaimed. The Southern portion of

the District was apt to be disturbed by the constant march of Armies between Lahore and Persia, but most of the depopulated villages have been restored. In the upper division every available acre has been brought under the plough. In the Churkhuree Mehal there is room for most improvement. I calculate that perhaps 50,000 acres more are available for expansion, and more than this, if decent encouragement is given to the construction of wells and canals.

105.—The area classified under this head includes all lands that are at present *cultivated* either actually under crops, or which have been so within a period of **III. Productive.** two years. The latter is termed "lately abandoned," and comprises about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the productive area. In the Pergunahs where there is little irrigation, as for instance, Meerakcowal and Zufferwal, it is almost nominal; in Pusroor, Duska, and Sumryal, which contain the Churkhuree tracts, there are large areas lying neglected from special causes, partly from fallow, though more probably from the wells which once watered them having collapsed or being under repair. Of the land actually under cultivation 5½ lacs of acres have now been brought under taxation, while 44,695 acres have been exempted in favor of Maufeedars or petty rent-free holders.

106.—The cultivated area for assessment purposes has been further classified under three **Chief Denomina-** chief denominations, viz : "Irrigated," "Wet," and "Dry," which stand in **tions.** the following proportions:—

" <i>Chabee</i> " or irrigated	2,59,319 ... acres	= 48 per cent.
" <i>Silabee</i> " or moist	89,764 ... "	= 16 per cent.
" <i>Baranee</i> " or Dry	1,89,774 ... "	= 36 per cent.

107.—Since in the villages a more minute subdivision into soils was recognized, it was thought advisable to record the four distinctive features, which are **Soils.** retained as below :—

Gohera or manured, representing 18 per cent.
Rohce or rich loam, ,, 25 ,,
Doshahee, admitting of two opinions, partly clay and soft earth, 32 per cent.
Meyra and *Tibba*, corresponding with "Boor" of N. W. Provinces, high and sandy, 27 per cent. There are other soils indicating degrees of fertility, such as "Do-rungee," so called from having *two colors*, but may be described as a shade better than "Doshahee," and is chiefly found in Durp and Degkundee villages ; "Thungur" or very light soil ; "Retice" or sandy, both of which

come under the class "Tibba." "Pail" is a better kind of Rohree, and found only in canal irrigated tracts ; the rice lands of Bujwaut are thus designated. There is also a poorer kind of clay lying in hollows, impregnated with saline matter termed "Kulluratee," found generally in the irrigated tracts in the South of Pusroor in the Kalurand Degkundee villages ; "Tikree" and "Mail" are lands which benefit by a carpet of rich new earth being deposited over them by some lucky stream.

108.—The distribution of land according to produce has been very carefully made, as upon **Agriculture.** a valuation of them one of the Estimates to guide future taxation has been **Appendix No. 3, see also map No. 7 in Atlas.** based, I draw attention to the produce table which shows that in the year 1851-52 the area under crop and the value estimated at $\frac{1}{4}$ th of gross produce, stood thus ; 5,31,130 total acres of which 15,988 or 3 per cent. being ("Bahun") fallow, 4,886 acres or 1 per cent. being ("Vureeal") or sugarcane fallow,---left the area actually under crop as follows :—

<i>Produce classed as</i>	<i>Percentage of area.</i>	<i>Cash value @ $\frac{1}{4}$ gross produce.</i>
I Class value	12 per cent, giving	3,70,663 Rupees.
II ,,	63 ,,	7,87,839 ,,
III ,,	12 ,,	70,234 ,,
IV ,,	13 ,,	48,987 ,,

Proportion of area under different staples. 109.—The detail of staples grown will be found as follows :—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
I Class produce, consisting "Zubtee,"	Sugarcane 5
	Cotton 5
	Vegetables 1
II Class, comprising the better crops of "Nijkaree," ...	Wheat 44
	Gojee 7
	Rice 6
	Indian Corn 4
	Grain 2
III Class, being ordinary staples,	Barley 10
	Sirsuf 1
	Mussoor 1

Per cent.

IV Class, comprising the poorest crops,	Churree	5
	Moth	2
	Til	1
	Mash	1
	Kungnee	1

110.—The richest tract “par excellence” is certainly the cluster of villages near **Bopalwala**, where crops only of 1st and 2nd class value are grown, 20 per cent. being entirely Zubtee, and that of the very best quality. The wheat and Indian corn here are the finest I have ever seen anywhere.

The best sugar. The Durp and Degkundee zones are famous for sugarcane, and so also the Rajpoot villages to the north of Sealkote road in the Khadir lands of Pergunah Meerakeewal.

The best Rice. In Bujwant are grown the finest crop of rice and turmeric, and the largest areas of sugarcane, though of a less superior quality. At Rum Dass near Suttra too the quality of the rice is of great repute.

Cotton. Cotton yields the best return in the well-watered lands of the Churkhuree and Aikwala tracts, also in the highly manured properties belonging to Raiens near Sealkote and Pusroor cities. It seems to flourish in sloping lands under a high bank where the surface soil is always receiving accretions from uplands.

Bajra. For Bajra and Juar I recommend the Bhurree, but only in years of abundant rain.

Flax. This crop is grown in moist lands in Degkundee and near streams, but experience has since shewn that the best yield is to be obtained from lands watered by wells. The Belfast Company established at Sealkote have given great encouragement to this staple and the Flax is pronounced equal to any produce in Ireland.

The best Wheat. The best wheat is to be found in the Churkhuree, particularly in the northern villages between Duska and Sealkote; one kind called “Vudanuk” from (“Vuda Kunnuck”) “great wheat” is to be had only here. In Durp and Degkundee, the crops are good, while in the unirrigated lands about Pusroor even, I have seen excellent crops in good seasons.

Crops of the III Class value are prevalent in the poorer tracts of Bhurree, Pusroor, Vela and Kalur. In the last named, and extending over the lower section of **Inferior Staples.**

Deg Valley in Pergunah Hurdo Killa, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the area is under rice, which in yield and quality is pretty fair, but apt to fail from want of rain and from the uncertainty attending the Deg floodings.

The villages of the old "Tappa Nagree," now Paropee and **Fe-Poppy.**

rozekee, have a reputation for the best Poppy : the area under the crops does not seem to increase.

111.—Great attention is paid to alternating the crops to prevent exhaustion, and this is all the more necessary as yearly crop is taken from every acre. The **Rotation of Crops.**

usual rotation is as in the margin. In the better lands, sugarcane is followed by Indian corn, and sometimes by wheat, but this staple occupies the ground including ploughing and fallow very nearly a year and a half, hence the term "Vureeal" is used in contra-distinction to "Bahun," which signifies the usual fallow. Cotton is followed by Indian corn, then by wheat,

after which several ploughings take place. Manure is applied when it is again sown. Wheat is made to alternate with Indian corn, but if the field is not manured then it is sown only once in three years ; an intermediate crop of "moth" being taken. If the rotation commences in Rubee, it is called "Nurka;" if in the autumn, "Mohala." A double crop (Dofuslee) is sometimes taken in the Kadir lands, but it is precarious, the rotation for such lands is designated "Sereen."

112.—The staples which have received the greatest impetus during our rule are,—Flax, **Increase of area under certain staples** Potatoes and Sugarcane (Seharunpoor kind called "Pona")—competent men estimate that four times more than formerly are now grown, while the increased surface of country under grain is declared to be even ten times what existed during Sikh times.

113.—With the exception of Bujwant where nearly every acre is supplied by a net-work of canals and branch water-courses, the water supplied to produce and **Irrigation.** protect the crops, is artificially supplied from wells. They are of different kinds—(1) the Persian wheel generally for one pair, but sometimes made of double-action for 2 pairs of bullocks ; (2) "Chulars," an appliance worked on the same principle to raise water from deep brooks ; (3) "Deenglees" or "Kucha" wells sunk where water is close to the

surface, the power for raising it being a lever pole weighted at one end, with a rope and bucket at the other ; it is used chiefly by market gardeners. The "Lao churus" system of N. W. Provinces is not resorted to.

114.—In the district generally one well can supply irrigation from 10 to 15 acres, which is usually confined to the "Zubtee" crops, but in the Churkhuree I find that ^{Area irrigated by a well.} from 20 to 25 acres can be thoroughly watered by 3 pair, 25 to 35 acres by 5 pair of oxen ; and the watering is given to all kinds of crops. But the wells are very expensive and liable to get out of order.

115.—The number of ploughs and wells, and the condition of the latter, will be found in ^{No. of ploughs and wells.} the statistical columns of each assessment circle in my assessment portfolio. The aggregate of entire District stands thus :—

I. Old Wells.	{	In use, ...	...	...	...	9,756
		Out of use,	...	...	...	119
II. Recently made or repaired within last 5 years,		...				2,398
III. Wells requiring repairs,		...	...	...	...	1,459
IV. Number of ploughs and yoke of oxen in existence,						59,226

116.—Speaking in general terms, the tillage is much attended to. Senees, Rajpoots and Raien cultivators are noted for the care they take in preparing the ^{Tillage.} soil. I do not find the Rajpoots bad cultivators. The fields to be sown with Zubtee are often ploughed over and across 10 and 12 times ; 6 times is about the average. The plough seldom goes deeper than 6 inches while in England 9 inches are now considered to give the best crop. There can be no doubt great improvement would result if the people could be taught to take to deep ploughing.

117.—The application of manure to crops is everywhere resorted to. Dung heaps are collected outside villages ; animal kinds (never mineral) are used ; the ^{Manures.} value of bones or lime does not appear to be known, 18 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district is manured. In the Churkhuree, Zubtee crops and often wheat are not grown without some help of this kind. In Pergunnah Sumryal and in Sealkote 22 per cent. of the area ; while in Aikwales tract more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the area is thus protected. The rice lands of Bujwant and elsewhere would become exhausted very soon unless chopped straw and offal were applied to strengthen them.

118.—The implements ordinarily employed in Agriculture are the “Dhatroe” or hand-sickle ; “Romba,” a hand-spade ; a wooden rake with large teeth used **implements.** in forming the ridges of fields ; and wooden pitch-forks for lifting up the sheaves of corn. Then there is the “Swaga” or harrow, a rude thick plank of heavy wood with pegs at either end to which the oxen are yoked, and on which the drivers stand as the ground is being harrowed.

119.—The ploughs are all made of a red wood, which grows in the hills. They are commonly purchased at the Poor Mundul fair, the larger kind for 1 rupee the **Ploughs.** smaller for 8 annas, and last for two years.

120.—Wheeled conveyances are not much in use. An enumeration made in 1854 gives only 328 ; but since then the people have found great advantage in keeping **Carts.** them. As yet only the smaller carts are constructed, which cost 20 Rupees. They use them for carriage of manure and produce, but seldom let them out on hire. Within a radius of 10 miles from Cantonnments during the time Public Works were going on, a great stimulus was given to cart-keeping. In Rajpoot villages one or two may always be found, but throughout the Doogul tracts of Zafferwal, and the lower Degkundee of Pusroor, one scarcely ever sees them. If roads are made, I have no doubt this want will soon be supplied ; there is always a difficulty when a demand for carriage for troops is made.

121.—Owing to the absence of pasture land the indigenous supply of cattle is quite insufficient to meet the constant and increasing demand. About one half **Cattle.** are born on the Estate, the others are purchased at Dowalee and Bysakee fairs at Amritsur, or are imported. The return shews the number thus :—

Milch cattle,	...	...	...	1,04,389
Draft oxen,	...	...	...	1,32,988

They consist of two kinds, bullocks and buffaloes, the former cost from 30 to 50 Rupees ; the latter from 20 to 35 a pair. In the Churkhuree they cost even 50 to 60 a pair ; here water lies deep, buffaloes are preferred, being the strongest ; but they do not live long ; seldom more than six years ; they feel the heat and soon become fatigued in the day time.

122.—To what cause attributable I have not been able to discover, but murrain seems **Liability to Epidemic.** to be of frequent occurrence. Thousands of cattle are carried off by mic. an epidemic called “Wuba ;” the throat becomes enlarged, the hoofs

become weak, and generally the animal attacked dies off suddenly. No remedy seems to be successful. In the Churkhures sometimes these murrains are of a very severe type, and if measures are not taken in time impoverishment creeps into villages from this cause, and the stability of the Government Revenue is affected.

123.—Formerly a race of Bedees from Dhera Baba Nanuck were wont to bring large herds of cattle for sale at stated periods. The arrival of these "Heers" or droves were looked forward to with much interest. The Bedees divided the Doabs out among themselves, and considered the villages their constituents, to whom long credit was purposely allowed in order that the extra charge in the bill "in honor of the Gooroo," might be overlooked; but they have given up coming regularly, and so the people are driven to the Bar or to Amritsur fairs to purchase.

124.—There is very little land good for pasture; artificial fodder is accordingly resorted to in seasons when there is no rain. The stress is most felt in June and July. The Bhurree villagers send their cattle to the Vela lands along the Chenab. Buffaloes are often sent during the hot months to the Ludur range above Jummoo to graze. In the Kalur tract a coarse grass is produced in the open plateau of country, which causes this grazing ground to be resorted to by cattle from Bar villages. But generally there is a great and growing difficulty,—"Maina" and "Maitree," different kinds of clover and "churree" are accordingly grown, and I calculate in the irrigated estates one-seventh of the area at least is required to be set apart for the food of the oxen employed.

125.—The district is indifferently covered over with trees. Old trees are scarcely ever to be found, unless where looked upon as sacred property. Woods and Forests. Woods and forests do not now exist. The few plantations that were preserved have all been cut down and the land been brought under the plough. In many places it is difficult to get any wood to burn. Cow-dung is generally used as fuel by the lower class. It is even brought and sold in the cantonments owing to high prices at which wood for fuel is now to be had.

126.—The chief drawbacks to good crops coming to maturity are hail-storms, which are prevalent in the months Phagoon and Cheyt; sometimes they come in October. In the former they always cause much injury to the wheat, which then generally begins to ripe. The wind sets in from South East and yellow clouds gather about.

127.—There is a strange custom of employing "Rawuls" to lessen the injurious effects of these storms. They are generally the disciples of the Jogeey monastary, situated on the top of "Tilla," a hill in Rawul Pindoe District. About the time the crops are expected to ripen, those men sally down and beg from village to village. They are employed to propitiate the Deity, to avert the storms. One of the modes resorted to is to plunge into the field with a drawn sword, or a knife is stuck into a mound, with offerings placed round it. If the storm does not abate, then goats are sacrificed. The people are superstitious enough to pay highly for this deception..

128.—The storms which proceed from the North and South East directions are generally accompanied with lightning. During the rains they prevail. If they come in December damage is done by lightning to such crops as Gram, Mussoor, Ulsec and Til, which are called "Phool sak" or "Lishk-mar," in consequence ; the electricity passing over the flower is said to result in making it all fall off, the seed is lost and the crops seldom ripen.

129.—I am told that to counteract this evil the cultivator has a way of never sowing gram till the first appearance of the moon ; a light is placed on the seed which is prepared for sowing, and as the moon appears it is cast over the field, and always at night time ; the popular belief being that in this way the electric current passes over the crop. The idea is a strange one, and to me quite inexplicable.

130.—If we were to go through the numerous causes of loss to crops from blight, insects, &c., we should find the list a long one. There is the "Koongee" or red blight, which destroys wheat ; it comes in Cheyt and Phagoon after a cold wind has been blowing. There is the "Loree," a westerly wind which blows in December (Poh) and impedes the growth of sugarcane. The "Chitree" a black blight that comes to sugarcane in (Asoo) September, which arises from the soil being cultivated when wet ; while the "Kerce" is a white worm with black mouth which attacks sugarcane in May ; plentiful watering is the only remedy. Besides these I may mention the "Noedra, a defect which stops cotton from flowering ; if rain falls for 12 hours without sun in the month of October (Katik.) Locusts (Mukreo sulain) do not often appear ; but when they do come, it is remarked that the South wind brings them.

131.—Generally the estates are of smaller area than elsewhere. The average size is about 450 acres in total, and 270 acres in cultivated area, paying a Jumma of 474 Rupees. The average population does not exceed 270 souls, which is very small. In each estate also the average number of proprietors does not exceed 34, nor the cultivators 24.

132.—So again I find property very minutely divided, the average area held by a proprietor is only 13 acres altogether, of which 8 acres only are cultivated, and his taxation amounts to 14 Rupees per annum. The land held by a tenant, whether in hereditary occupancy or only at will of the proprietor is ridiculously small, and averages only $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, throughout the District. An Abstract Return is annexed, which will shew that these small averages are pretty uniform in all the pargunnahs.

III. POLITICAL.

133.—Before entering on that Division of this Report which is to treat of the Assessment, it will be interesting to cast a retrospective glance on the history, **Early History.** the political associations, and past fiscal administration of the District.

134.—In the earliest days we are informed the whole surface of the country was waste and studded with thick forests, but inhabited by a pastoral race called **The first settlers.** “Yahars” or “Yeers” who lived in “Juns” or rude mat huts, chiefly along the banks of rivers. These tribes were numerous and powerful.

135.—Sometime after the invasion of Alexander against Porus, it is said that large volunteer Armies flocked into the Province from remote parts of Hindooos-
The first emigrants
“Shoon,” “Hoon” and
“Dull.” tan. Among them arrived “Shoon,” “Hoon,” and “Dull,” the three reputed sons of the great Rajah Rachore Rao of Rajpootana, whose capitals were Oojein and Indore. The emigrants fraternised with the early settlers, and introduced then the art of Agriculture and the use of wells for irrigation. It is even computed that out of 5,00,000 warriors some 3,50,000 devoted themselves so diligently to the cultivation of land, that in 250 years after their arrival the whole country from Lahore to Mooltan and Kussoor to Sealkote was cleared of jungle, and to this day the tract is known in the Bar jungles called the “Sandul Bar.”

136.—These settlers were assisted by the original tribes who were known also under the names of "Yeers" in the Jach and Sind Sagur Doabs ; "Jhoons" and "Puchedas" in this Doab ; and Bholur, Man, Her in the Barree Doab. The "Shoon Dul" in the time of Bikramadit are recorded as the most powerful tribe in the Punjab, but they would not intermarry with the aborigines, who were looked upon as an inferior race of Ghator, Ghauts, or Gat* or as they are now called Jats. Even to this day in the heart of the Hindoo Agricultural tract, the sons of toil will tell you there are only 2½ really Jat races now remaining, viz., the Bholur, Man, and Her which last counts only as half a caste ; that all the rest are really of Rajpoot origin.

* In Sanscrit the word is यत्; "Yuta." 137.—But those days have past, and little traces exist of such races now. In the vicinity of Nyaakot and also at the foot of the hills near Jummee may be found a tribe of "Jhoons," and there is reason to think that the Hoondul clan of which there are some 14 villages in this district near Killa Sobha Sing bear a close affinity to the first emigrants from Rajpootana.

138.—The principal tribes now are the Awans, who say they came from Ghuznee ; the Bajwas, who came from Delhi ; the Goomun, from Mukyala, in Central India ; the Cheemas from Delhi ; and the Sundhoos from Oudh ; who jointly hold 600 estates or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the District. Of these the Awan only can distinctly point to a Mahomedan origin.

139.—There are also the Munhas, who are a royal clan from their having a common pedigree with the Jummee Princes and the Bujoes who give their name to Bujwant. Now it is a curious fact that both of these clans, who now are essentially Rajpoot in name and association, have a common pedigree, the "Munhas" with the "Verik" and the "Bujoo" with the "Bajwa" clans, both of whom are called essentially "Jat" which shews the prevalence of the Rajpoot origin.

140.—The places of greatest antiquity appear to be the cities of Sealkote, formerly called "Sulkot;" Pusroor known as "Purusroor."

141.—Pusroor was founded by one of these early Rajpoot clans ; it is surrounded by villages held by the Bajwa Jats, whose first founder Kholoo, settled in Punwana, and had six sons who founded Bhagowal, Rorkee, Khanowalee, Chewunda, Narowal and Pusroor ; Mankah founded Pusroor. The tradition is that during the

better days of the Mogul Empire, a Faqueer came to visit the Kankah of Syud Jelal—Mankah hearing of his arrival in accordance with old usage offers him 1 Rupee as "Nuzur," which was indignantly refused. The Faqueer took his departure, but did not forget the civility, for 12 years after he returned to the Kankah as none other than Humayon, summoned Mankah, and made him the Lord of Pusroor Purgunah. So Mankah built the city, locating trades of every kind. On Mankah's death, owing to his son being a minor, the fief was managed by Futtah Chund, son of Naroo (the brother,) who went in person to Dehlie and was presented with Killuts by Akbar.

142.—Perranana and Chund, grandsons of Mankah, considering themselves aggrieved repaired also to Dehlie, and sought restitution of their Jagheer, which was ^{Division of Bajwas into Hindoo and Ma-homedan sections.} allowed ; but as Chund turned Moosulman, a division was made, and so there rose into existence two divisions among the Bajwas, one called Hindoo Tuppah, the other Moosulman: In Mahomed Shah's reign the city fell into the hands of Nar Sing HOLLOWALEE, who seized the fort, enlarged it, improved the town, and enjoyed the Jagheer till the period when Runjeet Singh rose into power.

143.—There are still many traces in and about the town of its former flourishing condition ; ^{Traces of ancient grandeur.} a Tank, built during Jehangeer's rule, by a mason in his employ ; a Bridge by Shah Doula, and a Canal by Dara Shuko, Alumgeer's eldest brother, which brought the water of Deg to the Tank.

144.—But of Sealkote we have been able to collect information which carries us back to a very distant period. It is said to have been originally founded by Raja ^{History of Sealkote.} Sul of Pandhoo renown, hence called "Sulkot," about 5000 years ago, whose dynasty continued for 1500 years. After the flood, the popular belief has it that the whole country remained one vast uninhabited region for 1000 years. The first account of its restoration takes us to the time when Sealkote was a part of Cashmere and Raja Soom Dutt enjoyed unmolested rule for one century more.

145.—It was about this time when Bikramadit was monarch of Oogain that Raja Sulwan ^{Probable origin of name.} built the Fort and established the principality of Sealkote. He was of the " Seea" caste, mention of which is to be found to this day ; some think Sealkote takes its name in this way.

146.—A curious legend exists that a Kutranee woman when bathing in the Eyk was wooed by a serpent called Basak Nag. She conceived and bore a son who was **Raja Sulwan.** called Sulwan, who rose to be a man of great power and wealth, and through the assistance of this snake was made a King. It is said Bikramadit even visited Sealkote, and Sulwan refusing to go and meet him, a severe battle was fought in which the former lost his life, and Raja Sulwan exulting over his triumph caused the era to be changed to that of Saka which is even referred to now-a-days, thus the present Summut year 1916 agrees with 1779 Saka.

147.—Raja Sulwan had two sons, Poorun and Resalhoo. The former turning Fukeer, so incensed his father that he ordered his hands and feet to be cut off and **Had two sons Poorun and Resalhoo.** thrown down a well, in Kuroul, near Sealkote, which is called "Pooranwala," to this day, is noted for its very cold water and its healing qualities. Every Sunday, on a new moon it is the resort of pilgrim females, who seek to remove a boil or yearn for the promise of offspring.

148.—Raja Resalhoo lived to take a more distinguished part in the events of these primitive times. About A. D. 360, one Raja Hodee (believed to be the chief of **Succeeded by Raja Resalhoo.** the Gukkur tribe) had established himself in the country along the banks of the Attock River, between Kala Bagh and the Fort of Attock. He took formal possession of all country to the West of Jhelum, and contracted an alliance with Resalhoo, whom he induced to give the promise of his daughter in marriage.

149.—On Resalhoo's failing afterwards to fulfil this promise, Raja Hodee brought a large **Resalhoo attacked by the Gukkurs.** force straight to Sealkote. The former unable to oppose him in the field shut himself up in the Fort, against which Raja Hodee expended all his skill for six months, then gave up in despair and plundered the country, subjugating the "Shoon Dulls" and Jats, who first fled, and then uniting their forces, met him at a place called "Sung-Saugh," (a large village, it is believed about 14 miles to South East of Lahore, and the site of the famous "Sangala" of Alexander.)

150.—Meanwhile Raja Resalhoo's daughter being anxious for the marriage made private **Marriage of his daughter Saarung with Gukkur chief.** overtures, which ended in Raja Hodee's successful elopement with her to his army at Lum, near Lahore. After a long altercation the quarrel was hushed up, and the Lady was ever after called "Saarung" from the place of reconciliation which became a famed locality.

151.—The ruins of "Saarung" or "Saarungeerce" still lie in the Sikh Manjah, close to Sowreean, some 12 miles East and North of Lahore. The two Rajas ~~Resalhoo recognized as "Malikee Mook" of Sarungee.~~ became friends, and so pleased was Raja Hoodee, that he gave the whole ~~ra.~~ new country he had conquered, to Raja Kurni, the adopted son of Resalhoo, with the title of "Malikee Mook," and by this treaty "Sarungecoree" and its dependencies were made over to the ~~a~~ Seea family."

152.—After the death of Raja Resalhoo, in A. D. 400, the country is said to have fallen ~~After his death country lies waste.~~ under the curse of Poorun for upwards of 300 years, lying totally devastated from famines and incessant plunder.

153.—In the year 790 A. D. the fort and city of Sealkote were demolished by a large ~~Invasion of the Esofzyee.~~ Army under Raja Niraut, supported by the "Ghandours" of Esofzyee country. They attacked Saarungeera scarcely leaving a vestige behind. After which for a long period there is no trace, beyond that Sealkote remained a portion of the territories of the Raja Bram Deo of Jummoo, at first paying tribute and then revenue, to the Soobaship of Lahore as an appanage of the Mogul empire.

154.—During the reign of Ourungzeb we find from the Canoongoe's records bearing date ~~Sealkote under Del-~~ 1720-52 still existing, that the Sealkote District as it now stands contained the following fiscal divisions. The Melhal of Sealkote was divided ~~Appendix No. 8. Also see Map No. 2 in At-~~ into four Purgunahs of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs each, and was nominally called "Now-
1. Meerakeewal ... (Awan.)
2. Bhagowal ... (Bajwa.)
3. Sumryal ... (Goomun.)
4. Gukkur cheema (Cheema.) lukka" from its yielding nine lacs of Khalsa revenue. It comprised
63 Tops and 1,484 villages, thus :—

Khas, ... 52 Villages valued at 90,000 Rs.

Jagheer, ... 201 do. do. 90,000 ,

Khalsa, ... 1,131 do. do. 9,00,000 ,

Pusroor was a separate Purgunah containing 17 Tuppahs and 632 villages. Zafferwal was held to be a Pergunah of Battala, containing 21 "Newahies," and 328 villages, most of which are in Sealkote District; Sungutra then called "Hemnugur" had 11 Tuppahs and 304 villages. Tope Ourungabad (now Tulwundee and Narowal) had 15 Tuppahs, 367 villages, but a very few of the Tuppahs are in this District; while the few remaining villages formed a part of Pergunah Emina bad, which comprised 11 Tuppahs, 46 chuklas and 733 villages, but mostly out of this District.

155.—The papers for purposes of fiscal comparison are too old and incomplete to be of any use, while the identification of villages has been next to impossible after ~~Canoongoes records~~
~~useless.~~ such a lapse of time.

156.—At the end of the reign of Mohamed Shah, when Mogul power at Delhie was on its decline, when Khan Bahadoor was Viceroy at Lahore and Adeena Beg Khan at Jullundur, the outlying districts were left pretty much to themselves. Anarchy and misrule prevailed everywhere, Sealkote had been appropriated by a powerful family of Pathans, the sub-montane tracts were in the hands of Raja Runjeet Deo, Zufferwal Pusroor and Duska, though subordinate to Lahore, were split up into "Newais" or "Tuppas," afterwards called "Tallooquas." At this juncture Ahmed Shah Dourauee in A. D. 1748 returned from Cabool with increased forces, determined to punish Meer Munoo for thwarting his plans at Sirhind.

157.—Meer Munoo on finding reinforcements from Delhi had not been sent to his aid entered into negotiations in which the Abdalee was allowed the four districts of Goojrat, Sealkote, Purusroor and Ourungabad.

158.—In A. D. 1751 Ahmed Shah, finding the revenues had not been paid of these four districts, returned to Goojrat and sent an embassy to Lahore to demand payment, which was refused. The Abdalee marched to Lahore, was met by the united forces of Adeena Beg Khan from Jullundur and Kaora Mull of Mooltan, gave battle at Shahdera, and finally established his power in the Punjab and Sirhind, and left his son Tymoor to rule at Lahore.

159.—About this time the Hill districts seem to have been under two Rajas, Kirpal Deo and Runjeet Deo, the seat of the former being at Baco-ka-killa, the country all to the west of the Tavee belonging to the latter. By a skilful ruse on the pretence that a powerful demonstration was going to be made upon him from Delhie with a view of extorting tribute, Runjeet Deo urged his Kinsman to come up to him in the hills, Runjeet Deo then acknowledged his vassalage to Delhi, and was allowed to appropriate the dominions of Kirpal Deo.

160.—From this date Runjeet Deo became subordinate to Delhie, and continued to establish his sway, which was carried as far as Rorus and Pathanwallee 'Tallooquas.

161.—On the several occasions of the Duraneo invasion of Lahore, the wily Hill Chief

Cession to him of 3 Purgunahs Zufferwal, Sunkutra and Ourungabab. made overtures for an alliance which were at last accepted. It is said

that when the former returned from Hindooostan after having taken Muttra he further confirmed this alliance by the gift of the three Padshahies Purgunahs, Zufferwal, Sunkutra and Ourungabab.

162.—On the confines of Pergunnah Zufferwal stood a large Talloqua, which is said to

Further conquest by him of Talloqua Chewinda. have covered over 84,000 begahs known in Mogul days as "Orung Shah-poor Luteef." It is otherwise known as Chewinda from its being held by four classes (*chah vundan*) divisions, Doodra, Koondrah, Doograh, Rekee.

It is a very old place and was founded by Nanuck, one of the sons of Koloo, the founder of the Bajwa colony. Rehmut Khan the Chief of this tribe was a man of large wealth and influence, had built a fort, and was strengthening his position when he was now suddenly attacked by Runjeet Deo, who succeeded in adding Chewinda to his dominions.

163.—At a time when Runjeet Deo was in difficulty and was himself made a prisoner at Lahore by Khan Bahadoor, a Kathul Rajpoot of Teekureea, a great Brigand, had succeeded in wresting Chowbara Talloqua from one Chujjoo Khan the Agent of the Raja. Prithoo took the fort, killed Chujjoo and made the Silarceas subordinate. He built a small fort (Gurhoe) and a shooting box (Baradurree) whence the place is to this day exhibited as "Gurheo Chowbara." He killed every Minhas inhabitant of Jatoke. On hearing of this Runjeet Deo being himself a Rajpoot of the same tribe, gave battle at Ala, near Charwa, defeated Prithoo, and thus added Chowbara to his dominion.

164.—In this way he had extended his territory till in A. D. 1773, he held actual or nominal sway of the entire country North of a line* reaching from Dinga in the Jech Doab to the Chenab river at Koolowal, and from Rorus to Sunkutra, even so far as Moondee Khail in Pergunah Shukurguch.

165.—The Talooqua and city of Sealkote, however, were not included. They were held by a powerful Pathan family till the time when the Sikhs learnt the advantage of combining together to plunder the country and make for themselves a name and a power, destined one day to be established on a permanent foundation.

Rajpoot Ascendancy established.

* See this in map No. 2 of Atlas.

Sealkote held by Pathans.

166.—It was when the Dowraneo power had ceased to be felt, and the Sikhs were forming themselves into the well known associations called the “12 misals,” that of **Rise of the Bhungee Confederacy.** Sealkote was wrested from the Pathans by two of their leaders Jhunda Singh Nutha Singh, (Shuhued.) and Gunda Singh, confederates of the famous Golab Singh, Marcewalla Mohur Singh, (Atareewalla.) who represented the Bhungee Misl. By them it was given over to 4 Sahib Singh, (Aynawala.) Jurwar Singh, (Goonan.) of their retainers who held tho fort and Talooqua in four divisions.

167.—Runjeet Deo being now engaged in a quarrel with his eldest son Brij Raj Deo, determined to set aside his title to succession in favor of Meean Duleloo his **Quarrel between Runjeet Deo and his son Brij Raj Deo, A. D. 1774.** brother. Upon this Brij Raj broke out into open rebellion and applied to Churt Singh (of Sookurchubeea family, grandfather of Runjeet Singh) offering large yearly tribute if he would help him.

168.—Churt Singh having an old grudge against Runjeet Deo, closed with the offer, and after inducing Jye Singh Kunaya to join their united forces, marched **Battle of Ooda Chur.** to Ooda Chur, on the bank of the Busuntur (across the border), where they met the Army of Ruujeet Deo, supported by Jhunda Singh Bhungee. After a short skirmish Churt Singh was killed, and Jye Singh assuming charge of Muha Sing, (the father of Runjeet Singh) afterwards exchanged turbans with the great Hill Chief.

169.—It was now that a new era began to dawn in the Punjab. The year 1780 A. D. was strangely marked by two great events, the death of Runjeet Deo **Strange coincidence of death and birth of Runjeet Deo and Runjeet Singh.** and the birth of Runjeet Singh. The God-warrior of the Hills seem to have been removed to make way for the Lion-warrior of the Plains; but the appearance of the latter was accompanied by one of those great visitations which distract kingdoms and destroy populations.

170.—It pleased the Almighty to afflict the land with one of the most terrible famines **The great famine of "Sun Chalees" corresponding with A. D. 1783.** that have ever occurred, and which is remembered as the “Sun Chalees” by the people of this district. For three years ending with A. D. 1783 the whole country was reduced to starvation and death, and thousands are said to have emigrated to Cashmere.

171.—Muha Singh however was not stayed by these events, on the road to future fame **Decline of Rajpoot power.** which he was cutting out for his son. His attention was drawn to the prospect of plunder in the south of this Doab, but hearing of Runjeet

Deo's death, that Brij Raj had succeeded to the throne, and that misrule and discontent had begun, he thought it was a fitting moment to interfere. He advanced with a force to the Hills in 1784 A. D., Brij Raj being unable to oppose him, fled to Trikotee Devee (the three-peaked Hill seen from Sealkote on a fine day) sacked Jummoo, ravaged the country, and retired with great plunder.

172.—From this date trouble fell upon the hill principality. The Bungee Sirdars perceiving him to be weak, made daily aggressions on his borders. Talooqua ^{Seizure of Talooqua} Chuprar by the Sikhs ^{Chiefs of Sealkote.} Chuprar was even given up for a time till a convention was entered into requiring payment of 25,000 Rs. black-mail to the Sirdars who had taken possession of Sealkote. It is even said that Ranjeet Deo was forced at one time to pay 1½ lacs to the Bungee Confederacy. Thus the Sikhs grow in power, and from small to great reprisals ensued.

173.—To put an end to their encroachments Brij Raj Deo determines to make one last great effort. A battle was fought at Roomal, but without success. There ^{Battle of Roomal,} _{A. D. 1786.} is a small cenotaph in this village, which is pointed at as the place where Brij Raj Deo was killed, and his forces routed.

174.—The event was one of considerable importance as it marks the date when it may be said the power of the Sikhs was fully established in this sub-montane ^{Bungee ascendancy established.} region, only 25 miles from Jummoo, now the capital of Cashmere territory. The whole country added to the Hill Chiefship, during the successful reign of Ranjeet Deo, was thus at once appropriated by the Sikhs, and the spoil divided among the leaders and retainers by the following distribution of the then known Talooquas.

175.—*To Jhunda Singh and Gunda Singh with their chief Retainers ; Chuprar, Gondul, Rungpoor, Zahoor, Kotlee—Lohar, Buhadurpoor, Koolowal, Rorus, Oogokee, Sahowala, Buddokee, Adumkee, Kopra, Begowala, Goindkee, Goenko, Ruchara, Bun-Bajwa, Kool-Bajwa, Sodrekee, Chahur, Bhagowal, Moradpoor, Chittiesheikan, Bhugwal, Sealkote, Pathanwalee, Kumonwala, Koondunpoor.*

^{Talooquas reserved by Jhunda Singh and Gunda Singh of the Bungee Branch.} ^{Possessions of Nidhan Singh, Huttoo (Bungee.)} *To Nidhan Singh (Huttoo); Duska, Vudala, Jubboke, Nidala Mokul, Akbur, Bhuttee-Bungoo, Ghulotcean, Dhamoke.*

To Bhag Singh (Hollowaleea); Zufforwal, Bul, Killa-Sobha-Singh, Killa-Soobha-Singh, of Bhag Singh (Hollowaleea) (these two forts were built by the sons of this Sirdar); Dhodha, Sokanwind, Changee-Changa, Kussowala Lorikee, Booda-Goraya.

**of Dunna Singh
Kulalwaleea (Bhun-
gee.)**

To Dunna Singh (Kulalwaleea) ; Kulalwala, Punwana, Chobara,

Muharajkeo.

**of Soodh Singh
Cheena (Bhungee)**

*To Soodh Singh (Cheena) ; Bajra, Roorkee, Ferozekee, Kaleke,
Seehoke Kunnah.*

**of Nar Singh Chu-
mearaa (Bhungee)**

*To Nar Singh (Chumeearee) Pusroor, Lalla, Sunkutra, Dhumthul,
Morara, Seehowal, Juhoor, Throh, Chewinda, Shezada, Mondekee, Bude-
ana, Khanowalee.*

**of Sahib Singh
Goojrateea (Bhun-
gee.)**

*To Sahib Singh (Goojrateea) Bujwant, Soohawa, Rajeewala,
Humeedpoor, in addition to his conquests in Jech Doab.*

**of Jodh Singh
Wuzeerabadeea
(Bhungee.)**

*To Jodh Singh (Wuzeerabadeea) Ghurthul, Gejrah, Meotranwalee,
Tulwundee Moosy Khan, in addition to his own conquests in Goojran-
wala District.*

176.—The forementioned Talooquas were held by the chiefs of the Bhungee branch. It
(Kunaya.) remains to show what formed the conquests of the "Kunaya Misal."

**Possessions of Jy-
mul Singh (Kunaya.)**

*To Jymul Singh Kunaya Sumryal, Mulkawala, Sutra, Seron-
wala, Noonar, in addition to conquests in Goordaspoor District.*

To Soodh Singh Dodeea—Jamkee, and Bopalwala in addition to several Talooquas held elsewhere, in this and Barree Doab.

177.—The humble family from whence sprang the future leader, who was so shortly destined to form a monarchy out of these rapid usurpations by Sikh brigands
**Bookur Chukkaa
family. Runjeet
Singh, his footing in
this District in A. D.
1790-91.**

had their residence at Goojranwala, but up to this time their possessions in this District consisted only of two Talooquas, Sundunwala and Mun-deala, but so great was the genius and combination, so successful the prestige of this one leader,

**His conquests in
1810.** that we find in 20 years from A. D. 1790 to 1810, Runjeet Singh had absorbed nearly every portion of the district by conquest or confiscation into his own hands.

178.—To the greed of a confederacy whose members were ever suspicious one of another
**Origin of the "Ta-
looqua" system.** may be attributed, to a great extent, the success of the Lion King. To the same cause I think we can trace the origin of this sub-division of the country into political parcels which took the name of Talooquas, and destroyed every feature of the old fiscal system.

179.—In the Atlas accompanying this Report will be found a Map giving a retrospective

**Establishment of
the Sikh Monarchy
by Runjeet Singh.
(See Political Map
No. 2 in Atlas.)**

view as far as I have been able to collect of these politico-fiscal divisions, and it only now remains to describe briefly how the territorial absorption was effected in this district by Runjeet Singh. He fought 3 battles and the dis-severed confederacy fell suppliant at his feet.

180.—In A. D. 1790-91 Sodra is taken from Goojur Singh of Goojrat, who fell in the trenches. Pushing on his successes Runjeet Singh sends Gunput Rai to Goindke, sacks the fort, and makes the first inroad into the Bhungee possessions.

**Annexation of Soodh
Singh's possessions.**

181.—Having established his power, when Soodh Singh Dodeea dies the next year, he takes possession of Jamkee and Bopalwala.

**Annexation of Pus-
roor and possessions
of Nar Singh (Chume-
area).**

182.—Similarly on the death of Nar Singh (Chumearee) in 1807 A. D. he appropriated Pusroor and 13 Talooquas round it.

**Second battle of
Attaree A. D. 1807.
Sealkote captured.**

183.—Seeing these confiscations the Sealkote Sirdars resist his authority, upon which Dewan Mokum Chund with a large force is sent to Sealkote. A hard fight with the four Sirdars in an entrenched position puts the City and Fort into the hands of Runjeet Singh. The battle of Attaree is said to have been very fatal to both sides and lasted 19 days, but the gain was great for from 20 to 29 more Talooquas were added to the Fisc.

184.—Then we find two years after Jodh Singh (Wuzeerabadeea) who had been upheld in his Jagheer dies, so on Gunda Singh his son failing to pay the required tribute,—sequestration follows in the four Talooquas Gurthul, Gojra, Meetrnwala, and Tulwundee Moosy Khan.

185.—The next year Goojrat was taken, Sahib Singh fled to Dewa Bottala, (a place across our present borders in Jummoo Territory and still, as it has always been, a refuge for the outlaw and ruffian) but being recalled by Runjeet Singh he received the grant of Bujwant instead.

186.—One last effort appeared to be necessary, so when Nidhan Singh, Huttoo, declined to do vassalage a force was sent to Duska. The "Huttoo" as he was nicknamed was completely routed, and 8 more Talooquas, were added to the empire.

187.—It was discovered that Nidhan Singh had received succour from the nobles of Hallowaleea, so Bhag Singh was arrested and with his son Sooban Singh taken off to Lahore. Bhag Singh was treated with consideration for a

Confiscation of possessions of Hallowaleea. time, but on his death his property too was confiscated, and 10 more Talooqnas became "Khalsa."

188.—Thus it will be seen Ranjeet Singh became master of the whole district. The **Ranjeet Singh farms his land revenue.** Talooquas were for the most part alienated during the early years of his

sway; but as the grantees died or misbehaved, his own position became secure, and the government established. We hear of his turning his attention to farming and improving his revenues. Even European adventurers were called in to help him in this respect. The rising members of the Dogra family who formed his cabinet, Rajas Dhyan Singh, Golab Singh, Heera Singh, and Soochet Singh, were induced to take these farms and General Avitabile too endeavored to make a profit in his farm by attempting even a money settlement.

189.—Enough has been written to shew the four great epochs which take us back over a period of 100 years. There were first the (1) Mogul invasion; followed by the **Recapitulation of the 4 great epochs.** (2) Rajpoot ascendancy. The prestige of the Hill Chiefs then declined on the usurpation by the (3) Sikh Commonwealth, and out of the ruins a nation was formed which was eventually absorbed under a (4) Sikh Monarchy.

190.—On the death of Ranjeet Singh, under a Regency established at Lahore, guided by **Status of District when annexed by British Government in A.D. 1849.** British influence and advice, British Officers were employed in reducing things to order. The separation of Khalsa from Jagheer receipts and the fixation of a just land tax on the principle of a Money Settlement were among the first measures carried out, and so great was the enquiry, I have only to state, that when the British Government annexed the country the Jagheers of Boodh Singh (Cheena) and Jhunda Singh (Kulawaleea) were the only ones of the very old Sikh families that remained, and they were confiscated by us in 1849 A.D. on its being discovered that they had taken part with the rebels.

191.—The Jagheers then that remained were as follows: and **Large Jagheers then existing.** these were the grants either of Ranjeet Singh or some of his royal successors.

1. Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Bhugwan Singh, Nephew of Jemadar Koshyal Singh.	} Bujwant, Bopalwala, Salowala, Buddokee, Jamkee, Khanowalee, part of the old Talooqua of Sealkote, and Boolur in Pusroor.
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2. Sirdar Jhunda Singh, (Bu- } Chewinda and the village of Oogo Bindur in Pergunah Duska.
taleea.) }
3. Sirdar Prutap Singh, (Bu- } Vudala Sunidoo.
taleea.) }
4. Sirdar Runjore Singh, Sin- } Noonar.
danwala. }
5. Dewan Jwala Suhoy, Emina- } 2 villages in this District.
badeen. }

The detail of these and other Jagheers showing the Rent-free aspect, when the Settlement was first taken up, is further given in one of the maps of the atlas, so I
 See Map No 2 in will lose no more time but proceed to the remaining heads of this
 Atlas. Report.

IV. FISCAL.

(*Khalsa Section.*)

192.—I now come to the fourth division of my Report. From the Political sketch just given it becomes the more easy to show the Fiscal aspect, and this will naturally range itself under three heads :

- I. The former System of Management.
- II. The Summary Settlement.
- III. The New Assessment.

193.—During the time when Sealkote was under Mogul sway, we find the country was in a state of chronic disturbance. There was nothing permanent. The “Toor-
 kan-ka-raj” is described as tolerable for the rich man, but the humble peasant had no peace. Everything was sacrificed to aggrandizement and the bringing in of converts to Islamism. It is remarkable in looking over the past history of villages to find how, not only village by village, but whole tribes, once Rajpoot Hindoos, thought it prudent to adopt the religion of the ruler. Old records shew how among the Bajwa Tribe, there was a “Tuppa Hindooan” and another division of the Mahomedans. Even now it is not uncommon to see a village of the same ancestral descent, in which one Turuf represents the original stock and another has embraced Mahomedanism. No wonder then that we are told by Chowdrees desirous of shewing their former position, that such and such a grandfather was “Palkee Nisheen,” the chief of 100 villages, the holder of a Newaie, which had been obtained by a visit

I.
Conversion to Is-
lamism the basis of
the Mogul system.

to Delhie ; for vassalage had been offered and received, and the successful landholder returned smiling with a "firman," appointing him as chief of his tribe.

194.—In later days however there was certainly more order and method in the Revenue Administration. The country was divided into Estates with fixed proprietary title, and as we have seen arranged into circles of collection called "Tuppas," or "Newaecs," "Tops," "Mehals," and "Pergunahs." There was a land measurement. An "Ayeen" was fixed being a money assessment on the number of beegahs cultivated each year. Each property was named, and committed to the care of some loyal Mahomedan. There were superior officers of collection in each district, and a Canoongoo in each Pergunah, whose business it was to keep the records and be a referee in all disputes.

195.—The only administration at all spoken well of is that of Alee Murdan Khan who lived at Sohdra. He not only demanded a reasonable revenue, but he altered the cash demand to suit the season, and made up any falling off of the revenue by cutting canals and such improvements. There is no trace however of his receipts, and though I have collected old records from Canoongoe families they have been of little use to guide in the assessments. They refer chiefly to the Southorn half of the district represented by Pus-roor and Duska. The two upper Pergunahs were more constantly under the rule of the Rajpoot Chiefs.

196.—During Rajpoot ascendancy we may reckon the rule of Raja Runjeet Deo as the most prominent that comes to notice, and as the most beneficent. He never took revenue in cash but always in grain, and by the process called "Baolee," i. e. by division of the actual out-turn, the share taken was usually $\frac{1}{2}$ but sometimes $\frac{1}{4}$; but afterwards he introduced a house tax called "Ghurdwaroo," which created great discontent. The tax still prevails across the frontier and is paid on the "Sair" or first day of "New Year." He was a kind ruler, and always wore plain white clothes with simply a feather in his turban as a mark of rank. There was however little that can be called a system; measurement was seldom resorted to; no records attempted to be kept up beyond what was required for internal village reference; and only a few officers appointed to keep the peace, the revenue being collected and paid chiefly through the heads of tribes or local divisions. Land belonged to the ruler who might dispose of it as he chose, the occupant could be removed from one village to another even the Kardars had a right to locate new settlers.

197.—The same system was continued during the two succeeding periods of Sikh usurpation, and when Runjeet Singh may be said to have consolidated his power.

Management under the Sikhs.

At this time the country was split up into Jagheer domains. Many of these had been acquired in the first instance by conquest, and were afterwards either resumed or confirmed by the Sikh Monarch. Each Sirdar had his own different mode of collection. A Money Settlement was never resorted to,—indeed it is natural to suppose that these Barons living as many of them did on their Jagheers, would prefer to run the risk of grain collections as they had several ways available to make good defalcations by imposition of "Abwabs" and other taxes. With the majority "Batai" was preferred. The share was considered to be half and this was generally taken, not of the gross but *net produce*, after deducting for expenses of cultivation. In some villages where soil was poor, two-fifths, and occasionally $\frac{1}{3}$, Batai rates might be found. In "Bela" lands near rivers $\frac{1}{4}$ th, but running the eye through most Talooquas, the share of the Hakim was generally $\frac{1}{2}$, equivalent to about 40 per cent of the gross produce.

198.—One of the first acts in which we see Runjeet Singh engaged after he had esta-

The farming sys- tem introduced by Runjeet Singh.

blished his power was to give out such Talooquas as were "Khalsa" on fixed leases, ("Ijaras") to middle men whom he wished to conciliate. They began in A. D. 1805. Sometimes they broke down, when the collection was made through Kardars ("Amanee") on the *trust* system. I endeavoured to obtain these papers from Raja Deena Nath's Office, but in vain; such as were produced were made use of, but known as they were to have been garbled, and referring to periods when grain was selling very dear, it was thought unadvisable to refer to them as data for comparison.

199.—The principal men to whom farms were given were Rajas Golab Singh, Suchet Singh, and Heera Singh of the Dogra family. The first was unscrupulous, the other **Farms to whom en- trusted.** two are said to have had a regard for the improvement of the country and were lenient collectors. They sometimes commuted the grain assessments into a *cash* demand fixed according to the rate of the day, and thus collected in cash; but none of them attempted a Money Settlement. Here and there Raja Golab Singh seems to have fixed a *cash* rate on each plough ranging from 12 to 24 Rs., and the assessment was approved of, though not regularly collected.

200.—The Kardars had no fixed system, one season it was by the "Kunkoot" or appraisement, while the next was by "Baolee" or division of the actual out-turn. The former was conducted by a trained body of appraisers

Direct management under Kardars or paid Agents.

"(Kunoces)" who were generally well to do land owners, favorites of the local Officers. The estimate was made of the crop as it stood in the field in the presence of the parties, allowance being made for defects of growth, damages, &c. under a margin called "chot," and recorded in a Khusreh. By the latter process the grain was cut and stored in the granaries, a "tuppa" or Government mark was put upon it till opened, the sub-officers then went and weighed the grain, selling the Government share to some corn dealer, or what was too often the case, the Kardar took up the speculation through his own agents.

201.—For the better crops money rates were always taken, a measurement being made Different modes pursued for best and ordinary crops. each harvest. These crops were called "Zubtee" in contradistinction to the others termed "Jinsee." The rates varied in every tract and seem to have been capriciously fixed, whether by Jagheerdar or Kardar, it was the will of the Hakim, and payment was inevitable. Still I perceive all manner of loopholes were allowed such as "Na-bood" "Chot" and deductions which were adjusted as the field was measured.

202.—Wherever great differences exist in villages adjoining each other and in one Talooqua, the variations however are to a considerable extent proofs of difference in fertility; and in this way the information collected has been made use of; though in other respects I have found little in the old Sikh management to help me in the assessment.

Variations in "Zub-
tee" rates can be
taken as a proof of
variations in ferti-
lity.
See Map No. 11 in
Atlas.

203.—For seven years extending over the period Sumbut 1888 to 1894 a large number of the Talooquas were made over to General Avitabilee, at first in farm, and then ("Amanee") in direct management. By him a Money Settlement was made, i. e., leases were fixed for a term of years in the name of the headmen and recorded in little leather-bound books, which have often been presented in Court in support of Lumberdaroe claims.

204.—This data promised to be serviceable, but after further enquiry I discovered the assessment broke down signally. An old Chowree, much in the employ which failed sig-
nally. of the General, attributed the cause of failure to the very imperfect information on which it was based. There was no measurement. The Jumma was fixed on an average of former year's receipts as made under a grain system by various Kardars, and there was no way of discovering what was really collected. The popular account, confirmed on all sides, was that very few villages succeeded in paying the lease in full.

205.—On looking into the market prices which obtained during these years, I find, grain

~~Failure ascribed to market prices not being duly considered.~~ was selling below the average—in two years (Sumbut 1892-93) the price of wheat being even 40 and 32 per cent below the average; further that for the 3 years preceding the General's management the rate was from 40 to 60 per cent below the average, which would quite account for any money assessment breaking down apart from other causes.

206.—Thus then taking everything into consideration I have been unable to discover data

~~Former management of little use as a guide to new assessment.~~ for comparison under former management. As for General Avitabilee's Settlement I could never have accepted it for a guide, and though I did in the earlier operations of the Settlement hope to eliminate rates that would afford some test, I found they only served to mislead; accordingly they were set aside.

207.—On going carefully into past events and seeing how they operated on the fiscal

~~Famines, their frequency considered.~~ prosperity of the District I discovered one thing which must be noticed, viz: the frequency of famines. The worst of these occurred, A. D.

(1) **The Cha topeea.** 1783, and is called the "Sun Chalees" famine, or "Cha topeea" from the low price of food. It lasted 3 years, for two of which there was no rain. Price of grain rose to 18 seers, then to six, till in 1783 wheat sold at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Numbers of people fled to Cashmere,

and there was great mortality all over the land. The next famine was (2) **The Dusmaha famine.** in Sumbut 1869 called "Dus Maha" as there was no rain for 10 months,

wheat sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Bajra eight seers. It was remarked that a new grass was produced over the country on which people subsisted, and they gave it the name of

(3) **The Murkunee famine.** "Gharoshunee." The 3rd took place in Sumbut 1890 the year after General Avitabilee's Settlement broke down. It lasted six months, wheat sold at 8 and 10 seers. The distress in this District was very great, and had been aggravated by the heavy money assessment which preceded it. People remember it as the "Murkunee wala" year from a shrub which grew abundantly, and which was mixed up with the food eaten.

208.—Adding to these, the late visitation of 1861 we have within a period of 83 years four

~~Coincidence of their recurrence.~~ famines—which, strange to say, have recurred at regular intervals of from

21 to 29 years of each other, and each one of which must have tended to impoverish the country in a greater or less degree. It is proper then to give due weight to this when fixing a new assessment. But I must pass on to shew how the Summary Settlement has worked.

209.—II. In the days of the Regency, Political Officers were required to substitute a **The Summary Settlement.** Money Settlement in lieu of the grain system of collection. In this district it was made in Sumbut 1904 at different times by Messrs. Cocks, Bowring, and Lake, and based on the average collections of *three years preceding*. The Kardars made up the papers which were tested by returns in Raja Deena Nath's Office; the average of the 3 years was struck, and a deduction made of 10 per cent as a margin. It was considered that this reduction added to the remission of all "abwab" would really leave ample profit to the proprietors.

210.—That this expectation was not realized, I shall be able to shew in the working **Fixed far too high.** of Summary Settlement, but before doing so I must insert an extract from Mr. Bowring's report, shewing that the causes he gives for the necessity of a light assessment, are exactly those which I find have conduced to this settlement being pitched too high; and therefore, to account for its breaking down in the way that it has, not only in this district, but throughout this and the Baroo Doab.

211.—"In the present Summary Settlement the reduction in the collections of former **Extract from Mr. Bowring's Report dated 1847, to the Resident.** "years is about 10 per cent on the actual land revenue. The reduction is "but small, but in the old system a large amount of 'abwabs' was added "to the real and legitimate revenue, in order to complete the amount of what was called unjustly "the 'Ayeen,' or estimated revenue of a district. It must also be remembered that in the years "1901-2 and 3, grain sold at a *high* ratio, and the revenue was accordingly raised by 4 or 5 per cent "on the old rates. At present when in consequence of the abolition of the customs, grain is daily "becoming cheaper, it is necessary to make a light assessment to enable the ryots to pay the "amount demanded by Government."

212.—It will be seen here that there is an admission that grain was selling at an **Prices of preceding years deceptive.** *unusually high price* during the 3 years which were taken as basis of Summary Settlement. Everywhere this complaint was adduced as an argument for immediate remissions. I thought it proper to test to what extent former prices affected the question of a fair assessment.

213.—Price currents were accordingly collected for a back period of 30 years in 16 of the **Explanation of this given.** principle towns. Averages were struck for each town, and then for the whole District for each year;—five of the more common articles of produce

representing what is grown upon $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the cultivated area of the District were selected, and the fluctuations in price are recorded in accompanying Diagram.* It will at (Appendix 23.) once be seen that the three years Sumbut 1901-2 and 3 were the *very worst* that could have been taken even for the elimination of an average Jumma-bundee, as they were *all very dear years*; and instead of being only 4 or 5 per cent above the old rates, wheat and barley the staple produce were selling *40 per cent above the average of 30 years!*; and that to take and apply prices only for the last 10 years even preceding Summary Settlement, 7 years of the period were very dear years, and corn had never ranged *so high before*. No better argument could be found to shew the real character of Summary Settlement; it satisfied me at once that apart from other considerations the old Jumma was a great deal too high.

214.—So long as prices continued *high*, the people managed to pay up. Thus we find in the Subsequent fall in Prices. Diagram, that for four years 1904, 5, 6, and 7 wheat still continued to sell very high; so in these years balances were not so large, but as soon as 1908 came there was an extraordinary *fall*, and then the pressure of Summary Settlement came to be felt; Collections became difficult; I had to give large remissions; and from that date till 1911, the effects of former high settlements were felt on all sides. In the Churkuree Mchal particularly people bascended, wells were lying neglected, and nothing short of immediate relief, would have saved this irrigated tract;—and to give this, the new assessments were more expeditiously brought out.

215.—This was fully borne out in the collections. Balances were constantly accruing. Deterioration apparent every where. Excepting the villages in the alluvial tract of the Chenab in Sealkote, and the Charwa tract of Zafferwal Tehseel, the universal testimony was that large reductions must be given. Every Tehseeldar reported to this effect. Lists * were prepared shewing the villages, heavily, moderately and lightly taxed, when it was discovered that *more than half* were ranged under the first head. The balances for entire District in Sumbut 1909, the year preceding Revised Settlement, amounted to Rs. 75,768 in the Khalsa villages only. Great distress was apparent and the two lower Punjabahs Pusroor and Duska, had become the most impoverished.

216.—The distress was considerably aggravated by bad seasons, bad Tehseeldars, and bad Aggravated by absence of Khewuts. management. There were no Khewuts drawn out, even of a temporary character, defining individual payments as had been so wisely prepared in the Chuch Doab by Mr. Thornton. The Tehseeldars were men of the old Kardar School; they

played into the hands of headmen, who very often wilfully withheld payments and deterioration led to degenerate practices. It was at such a conjuncture that I was called upon to make a new assessment.

217.—Another cause was at work to heighten the disaster. In two years out of the six that

**Also by severe Mur-
rain.** Summary Settlement had advanced, there had been severe epidemics that had carried off thousands of cattle, particularly in the irrigated tracts where they were most needed. Tuccavee was doled out liberally but altogether misappropriated. Up to Sumbut 1909, Rs. 14,061 were distributed for both purposes of repair of wells, and purchase of cattle. In 1910 and 1911 Rs. 19,000 more were given, but it is feared much of this was only paid back as revenue. Tehseeldars even did not hesitate to encourage this practice, to shew that they were doing their best to get in the outstanding Revenue.

218.—Under the circumstances here sketched, I found that the only way to come to just

**Proving necessity
for large and general
reductions.** conclusions as to a fair assessment, was to collect every possible data, I could, regarding area and productive power, and though I failed to obtain any information on the subject of past receipts, yet I could still prepare several Estimates separately worked out, which might enable me to test how far reductions were required. One thing struck me as evident from the first, viz., that increase was quite out of the question,—a large decrease inevitable. Being the first settlement made on any regular enquiry it was politic to fix a *light* assessment—so the question resolved itself into simply this, what extent reductions would be necessary to enable that light assessment to be given.

219.—III. I come now to the 3rd head of this chapter, *the new assessment*. The system

**The new assess-
ment.** adopted was taken from that introduced in Jullunder Settlement. The district was divided into "Chuklas" or assessment circles, regard being formed with reference to **Assessment circles
formed with refer-
ence to.** had to physical features and to broad principles, such as variations in **See Maps No. 4 & 5.** fertility, productive capacity, and chiefly to command of water whether as supplied in the form of rain or from artificial irrigation.

220.—I have endeavoured to collect such facts bearing on those principles as shall

**Gradations of Rain
fall.** really be useful to guide us. Regarding the fall of rain, the records of

**See Map No. 5 in
Atlas.** district office, checked by those of Goojrat and surrounding districts, have enabled me to strike the average for 5 years at fixed points. In comparing these it is discovered that in each zone of fertility, the variations are great; e. g. in the low

alluvial tracts the fall at Bujwant is 38 inches, and 34 in the vela of Pergunah Sumryal ; in the Deg valley, the upper portion has the advantage of 34 ; the lower particularly South of Killa Sobha Singh, only 18 inches ; and so in the Churkuree or irrigated tracts, while near Scalkote they have 35 inches, in Duska the fall is only 26, in Pusroor and Kalur they can depend only on 20.

221.—So again, as regards water brought up from *below the earth*, the depth of water in **Depth of wells.** wells, shewing greater or less cost of construction, the variations are very great, from 50 and 60 feet in the high central or dry tracts to 35 and 25 in the Churkuree ; 20 and 15 in the low eastern or Durp tracts ; and 17 to even 10 in the Deg valley and alluvial tracts of the Chenab. In the first mentioned, wells cost from 250 to 300 Rs., in the last only 80 and 100 Rs.

222.—In forming divisions of country for assessment purposes it is essential to enquire **Resources and Po-** how its resources are affected by consideration of not only wells and the **population.** number of ploughs, but of population. An easy mode of comparison is to take the population per square mile of cultivated (not total area as is generally taken) ; for in the latter case tracts of waste land come into the enquiry to weaken its value) and by keeping in view the number of agriculturists per each estate, we have the means of knowing whether the tracts to be brought under assessment are fully sufficiently or indifferently supplied, with the means necessary to maintain in all cases the extent of cultivation that has been recorded.

223.—Then as to productive power, I had several ways of obtaining this, but I draw attention to two principal tests applied, (1) the yield of wheat per acre of average cultivation in wet and dry land, and this I collected from old accountants of villages, "Kunodes" or appraisers under the Sikh system, from Jagheerdar's Agents and others ; (2) the Revenue rates on *Zubtee* and *grain* produce under former system. These could be found in every village, and could be relied upon, as tenants were paying the Summary Settlement Jumma according to them, and necessarily they were accurately recorded in our Khutcones.

224.—With those principles to guide us it was never difficult to fix the limits of circles of **Limits of circles then fixed.** varying fertility. The assessment Map and Portfolio contain the precise **(See Map No. 4 & 6 in Atlas.** details, and shew that great care has been taken in this first stage entered upon for assessment.

225.—As soon as the measurements of one Pergunah had been completed, I visited each ~~Every village was~~ village with my "Note Book," arranged according to "chuklas" in which visited.

the statistics of area, Jumma, and resources were entered. This local inspection I consider most important, as it enables the assessing Officer to test doubts and allow the tax-payers full opportunity to have their say on the spot. I made it a rule to take one or two Chowdrees or some one possessing all the local knowledge ; but one should ever be on his guard to change pilots, or it leads to the belief abroad that influence is being exerted.

226.—The next step was to consider whether the new rates could be applied as an average ~~Interior classification adopted.~~ rate to the whole of the villages. It soon became apparent that in this district it could not ; interior classification was then resorted to. I am aware objections have been raised to this system, and in a new settlement I should be disposed to abandon it, but in my earlier experience I saw no other way open for removing inequalities. In some circles 3, in others only 2 classes were formed, but this sub-division was based entirely on ~~See Pergunahwar General area No. V.~~ intrinsic qualities of the soil, and so the usual objection, I trust, will not apply here. Details are given in No. V. Statement.

227.—The great danger in *not* having interior classes is this ; that villages having the ~~Principle to a certain extent advantageous.~~ richest soil, and therefore the largest profits, escape with a comparatively lighter assessment than they ought to have ; while poverty is apt to be overtaxed ; for granting that such tendencies ought to be removed, when the actual Jumma is being fixed after a careful review of all circumstances, still the assessor is led to forget the Revenue Rate Jumma is fixed on *an average rate*, and so the inequality he was trying to remove very often becomes repeated in the new settlement. At least this has been my experience, and so there is danger in not having classes as well as in resorting to them.

228.—On the other hand I concur in the opinion it is better to avoid them if possible. To ~~Better to avoid classes.~~ do so, it is essential to fix a greater number of circles with fewer villages, and I can fancy the general principles which regulate the difference of fertility will not admit of this in some districts. Water is the chief element of fertility whether from rain or springs, and it is quite possible for a tract containing 150 and 200 Estates, to be generally of uniform productiveness. It may be flat table-land in the centre of a Doab, where the fall of rain is the same at one end as at the other ; or no great difference in the depths of water in the wells ; or the whole of it may be irrigated by a net-work of streams with branch water-courses.

Under such circumstances a large circle must be maintained ; still there may be rich and poor villages ; provision for which may be necessary in separate classes, to arrive at anything like an appreciable comparison.

229.—That there is a difference in fertility of individual villages, I can bear my testimony. It is sometimes most marked, there may be a rise or a sudden dip affecting not more than 5 or 6 Estates ; there may be some low rice lands, or there may be a slope facilitating surface drainage, which often brings a deposit of good and bad soil. Hence it is we find land within one village divided into classes for internal assessment, while in the surrounding estates no such practice is followed. In the Churkuree Mehal they universally preferred to assess wells by first grouping them into classes.

230.—The best proof however of these discrepancies is the existence of differing rates as Zubtee rates ad-
duced in proof. regulating the Hakimee share of the produce. I looked a good deal to the See this in Map No. 11 in Atlas. Zubtee and Batai rates to guide me in fixing the class, other than the 2nd or average, in which the village should be placed ; and I consider this guide a good and reliable one, not open to the objection generally brought against the system of interior classification.

231.—Besides this I had the following aids in fixing the classes ; the quantity of land with other circum-
stances considered. different kinds of soil ; position of village whether in the heart of the circle or in its outer limits ; if the latter, whether contiguous to a richer or a poorer tract ; the depth of water in well ; and the grouping of Chowdrees and Tehseeldars ; where-with I could test my classification.

Soils adopted as basis of assessment. 232.—The soils were recorded at time of measurement. They See this in Map No. 6 in Atlas. were found to be capable of arrangement into four distinct classes. The local names were kept more to shew general fertility of villages, than for any other purpose.

1 *Gohera*.—Manured.
2 *Rohee*.—Clayey.
3 *Doshabee*.—Neither clay nor light earth.
4 *Meyra and Tibba*.—Earth with sand, dry and sandy.

The people seemed to make little use of them as basis of assessment, so they were not adopted by me. Indeed it would always be difficult to rely on area so recorded. I preferred then to keep to the main denominations, as

Chahee.—Or wet from irrigation.

Silabee.—Naturally moist.

Buranee.—Dry dependent on rain.

233.—The district being a very highly cultivated one with little land for pasturage ; and

Culturable land not assessed. the present being the first regular settlement ; and the people greatly reduced by high taxation under former settlement, it appeared to me unnecessary to bring any "culturable" land under assessment, but land not cultivated for 2 years only and recorded as "lately abandoned" has been generally rated the same as "Buranee" or a little below.

234.—The "assessable" area having been ascertained as above, the next stage was to

**Tehseeldar's op-
tion taken.** go over the villages as thus divided into classes, either with one of my assistants or with the Tehseeldar direct, together with his and the Canoongee's reports as to working and pressure of Summary Settlement. Balances of former years, cause and extent of distress, opinion of Tehseeldar as to a fair Jumma, were noted down, and a further allotment of villages was made with reference to their being heavily, moderately and lightly settled

Test rates applied. 235.—Average test rates were then applied to discover defects in classification, and wherever such came to light, further enquiry was made. If the test Jumma came out very high or low, the cause was scrutinized. If it was owing to faulty measurement or inaccuracy in recording the denomination of area rated, the error was proved and removed. If there was special cause for the unexpected result, it was approved and a note made of the same for the assessing Officer.

236.—This operation however, could tell us nothing as to what should be considered a fair and just demand. In the absence of previous receipts, proved desirable. and keeping in remembrance that Summary Settlement was altogether too high with reference to the average Price Current for 30 years, I resolved to frame new Estimates, and the following have proved very serviceable.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| I. Chowrees Estimate. | III. Well Estimate. |
| II. Plough Estimate. | IV. Produce Estimate, |

237.—The first was collected as I visited each village. It was tested by enquiries made separately by my Assistants, and again by me with the aid of known appraisers, (Kunoos.) Thus I had sometimes three opinions to compare

**Chowree's Es-
timate.**

with Tehseeldar's Estimate previously taken. Generally I found Chowdrees recommendation, on the side of a lenient though, not always a light Jumma. I found them to be depended upon, regarding the condition of villages, and so was able to check partiality or palpable attempt at imposition.

238.—The Plough Estimate was formed by applying to the number of Ploughs any local rate known or adopted in Sikh times. In villages farmed to Raja Golab **Plough Estimate.** Singh this mode was found to exist. Kardars sometimes introduced such rates on a fixed scale. In south of Pergunah Phaleean in Goojrat District, I found they ranged from 16 to 24 Rs. per plough, but this was a tract almost exclusively irrigated. In the Churkuree of this District the Bach was often thrown, at so much a plough. The capabilities of neighbouring tracts being weighed, it was not difficult to eliminate a scale of rates on a given number of villages known to be lightly assessed situated in different circles. Sometimes different rates for classes have been accepted, but more generally I have kept to uniform rates. The highest is 30 Rs. in Aikwala, the lowest 13 in Bhurree, representing the richest and poorest tracts.

239.—The well Estimate was framed in a new way suggested to me by an old Canoongoe. I could not do without some auxiliary Jumma deduced on the number of wells **Well Estimate.** actually in use in the Churkuree, in which tract it has been most serviceable.

240.—Here the fiscal capacity of a village depends entirely on the fact that the land is artificially watered. The wells must be in use, and there must be a certain number of cattle per well to work them. Had merely a Jumma been deduced from rates on irrigated and unirrigated area, the chances are that in a tract where so great impoverishment had taken place, and so many wells had been abandoned for want of cattle, men and means, the full extent of the pressure of former taxation might have been overlooked, and a new Jumma been announced which would have given great dissatisfaction. The Putwarce recorded the area as "irrigated" which it may have been during the last year; but special causes might have been at work to deprive the village of the means of keeping the well going, and so it became expedient to have a "Well Estimate."

241.—The way in which I was able to make this is shewn in appendix No. 19. A well with an average area was taken, cropped with the usual produce (for **Capabilities of an average well considered and explained.** Appendix No. 19. which there appear to be fixed rules) the gross out-turn was calculated

by applying average prices to average yield, which was turned into cash value. The expenses were then gone into of labour, seed, feed of bullocks, and expences of family dependant on the produce, and these deducted from gross produce, to show at what rate per acre sufficient margin of profit could be allowed. I find that if Government demand is fixed at Rs. 2-8 per acre, the rate per well amounts to 75 Rs. leaving a profit of only 7 per cent ; while if it be confined to Rs. 2 the rate would be Rs. 60 per well, leaving a profit of 13 per cent to the proprietor in return for his capital. The former would stand at something less than $\frac{1}{6}$ th, the latter would be exactly $\frac{1}{6}$ th of Gross Produce ; but this assumes that the well is fully provided with five yoke of oxen.

242.—Now we are able to test whether 2-8 is a fair rate all round for irrigated land in the Churkuree in another way. It appears during Sikh times there was a **Sudda Singh's Rate per well.** system of well assessment well known under the name of "Sudda Singh's Chukao," consisting of 1 R. per Ghumao for *all* the crop sown in autumn, and 1 pund per kundal (= to 24 mls Kucha) for the Rubbee without reference to any particular crop grown, which was equivalent to 1-8, per Ghumao more for the rubbee ;—in all giving a rate of 2-8. The rate was resorted to as a "pis aller" when no terms could be come to between the Kardar or Jagheerdar and the cultivator. It was fixed by Sirdar Sudda Singh apparently with much care and considered a payable rate, though hard on the cultivator, as it only left him sufficient to live upon in bad seasons.

243.—This being the case, and considering it was an object to fix a *light* assessment, I have preferred 2 Rs. per acre as an average rate which gives 60 Rs. as a fair well rate in the Churkuree tract when there is a full staff of oxen. Assuming this as an average, higher and lower rates were tried in tracts of varying fertility. When looking over the rough "Bach" papers under the Summary Settlement it was not uncommon to find 90, 100, and even 120 Rs. as the amount paid to Government by the owners of one well, and here was one of the chief causes of villages totally breaking down. The highest rates now adopted have been 90 and 84 Rs. and that only in the richer villages of Aikwala and Churkuree. The general maximum limit has been 75 Rs. the average 60 Rs. and the lower rate 50 Rs. and 40 Rs. Applying these rates to the number of wells "in use" and a moderate "Buranee" rate to all other lands recorded as "unirrigated" or "lately abandoned" a "well Jumma" has been obtained.

244.—The Produce Estimate has been worked out on the same principle as has been so clearly

**Produce Estimate
hitherto fixed at one-
fourth gross Produce.** explained in Mr. Temple's Report on Jullunder. I shall only briefly state then that instead of the average Price Current being for 10, it has been extended to a period of 30 years ; and though $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the Gross Produce has been taken to give the Produce Jumma, I have regretted that I did not fix $\frac{1}{6}$ th as there can be no doubt that $\frac{1}{4}$ th is far too high. The produce was ranged into four orders of value, and the detail calculation for each circle and class can be seen in the elaborate return appendix No. 3.

245.—In making an Estimate of this kind so many elements have to come under consider-

**Is liable to error
but can be accepted
as an Estimate.** deration, it is liable to error, but if the enquiry is carefully made, which has here been aimed at, the evil is reduced and becomes uniform throughout. After all it is but an auxiliary Jumma and answers the purpose for which it is required pretty fairly.

246.—The only objection I take to it is in the share to be assumed as what Government is entitled to. Of this I am certain that any assessment would break down if really it amounted to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of Gross Produce. The question to grapple first of all is "what is a fair proportion?" Scripture tells us Joseph took $\frac{1}{6}$ from the Egyptian Gen.—XLVII 24, 26. Sudda Singh's well assessment would seem to indicate that $\frac{1}{6}$ th was taken even in tracts like the Churkureo, fertilized by capital and labour. The calculation worked out of the capabilities of a wold holding above alluded to draws us more forcibly to the conclusion that $\frac{1}{6}$ th allows a safer margin of profit, and if I turn to the information collected and reported to Government in North Western Provinces, it would appear, that there it was believed the Government demand had been fixed nearer $\frac{1}{6}$ th and $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the Gross Produce including everything even the value of straw, cotton stalks, reserved seed, produce of the dairy &c.

247.—In fixing this proportion I think it proper to compare what may be considered as **Custom and Law
compared as to Govt.
share.** having been taken by the Sikh Government for the "Hakimee" share, and what the Settlement Code (Mr. Thomasou's Directions) requires at our hands. I will place them side by side, but in doing so I fear I must show the most usual method by which the former was determined.

The process of Kukkoot was as follows:—

The produce of 10 fields gives say 120 maunds, the appraisement called "Nuzurandazee" or *Kucha Kun* would be fixed at 100.

From this a deduction called "Chot Sewaie" is allowed, and on the remainder or the "*Pukka Kun*" the Government share is taken either $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, as the case may be:—

	Mds.	Seers.
Gross Produce, say 120	0	
Amount appraised or "Kucha Kun,"	100	0
Deduct "Sewaie" usually 20 per cent for agricultural expenses,	20	0
Balance "Pukka Kun,"	80	0
Deduct "Chot" @ 5 per cent, ...	5	0
Net Produce,	75	0
Government share being usually $\frac{1}{2}$ gives	37	8
Add Lumberdaree and for Proprietor's "Biswec," being a rent charge of 4 "topa" per "mun" on 75 Rs. the Net Produce, ...	4	30
Add also "Kurch Tehseel" @ 1 topa per "mun" on 37.8 the Government share gives ...	2	15
Total taken from Cultivators, ...	44	13
Leaving to Cultivators including cost of cultivation on	55	27
In other words the proportion comes out thus :—		

Mds. Seers.

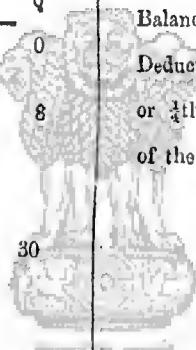
Cultivator's share,	55	27
Proprietor,	7	5
Government share,	37	8

equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ the net Produce, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ *Gross Produce* assumed at 120 Mds. the original Estimate of appraisement.

The proportion enjoined by existing rules is that Government should not demand "more than two-thirds" of what may be expected to be the *net produce* (para. 52), but this has lately been altered in N. W. Provinces to $\frac{1}{4}$ assets. Taking the same figures the account may be shown thus:—

Mds. Srs. Mds. Srs.

Gross Produce,		120	...
Deduct expenses,		20	... 0
"Chot,"		5	... 0
Proprietor's charge for rent,		7	... 5
Cost of Bullocks and Farm		30	... 0
Servants,			
		———	62 ... 5
Balance as Net Produce, ...		57	... 35
Deduct Govt. demand, not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ = 28 ... 37 or $\frac{1}{4}$ th of Gross Produce assumed at 120 Mds. of the probable out-turn.			



248.—Here then we discover that the Sikhs appropriated as much as $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share, and this

**One-third of Gross
Produce taken by
Sikh Government.**

I think probable, but then it will be remembered that they performed the functions of a landlord. They helped in repairing wells and even constructed them, and though the ratio may seem high it is doubtful whether they really did get at a full approximation of the out-turn ; under the system of Kunkoot many facilities being afforded for concealment.

249.—That our Government should fix its demand at $\frac{1}{4}$ th in N. W. Provinces, must be ex-

**One-fourth required
by Law, but as a
maximum only.**

plained. In the first place it is not enjoined that $\frac{1}{4}$ of net produce be taken but that "not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ be demanded." This then is a maximum not to be exceeded. I am convinced when the actual Jumma is fixed after Revenue Rates have been applied, the proportion seldom exceeds $\frac{1}{6}$ th, and is nearer to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of what I call here the Gross Produce, viz : the value of the entire crop. This then is what appears to me as a fair share, and in fixing the new Jummars, I have endeavoured to keep about this limit.

250.—In all our assessments we should be very particular in not exceeding $\frac{1}{6}$ th in tracts

**One-sixth share
should never be ex-
ceeded.**

where the cost of agriculture is not great, e. g., in low river tracts, or where rain is abundant, or where cultivation is and can be successfully carried on with oxen, which do not cost more than 30 Rs. a yoke. But where production is effected only by a large outlay of capital, where lands are of a dry description, away from rain and rivers, and valuable only in proportion to the water supplied by artificial irrigation, and where this again can be maintained only by large cattle costing from 50 to 60 Rs. the yoke ; there again I am inclined to go further, and say taxation should never be pitched higher than $\frac{1}{6}$ th and $\frac{1}{8}$ th of Gross Produce, in order that a *larger margin* may be left as a return for capital and for unforeseen causes which may any day occur to disturb the stability of profits.

251.—Starting with these principles and Estimates, I was in a position to consider how far

**Revenue Rates how
evolved.**

Summary Settlement Jumma required alteration. Rates were then eliminated for each denomination of wet, moist, and dry land by assuming relative value of each according to proportions locally acknowledged, and by distributing the total Jummars according to those proportions, on the total area of each denomination for each class. These rates were then compared with each other and Summary Settlement rates, and one circle of

**N. B. The rates are
given in map No. 10
in Atlas, also in as-
sessment Portfolio.**

assessment with those of another ; till we were able at last to deduce Revenue rates fit for approval. The Revenue Rates were then applied

to each village, and a fair Jumma was determined to compare with Summary Settlement.

252.—In fixing the new assessment I had further to help me the rates adopted in Goojrat,

Rates of neighbouring Districts compared. Goojrauwalla, Amritsur, and Goordaspore. Some of these are shewn in

* **Appendix No. 1.** the assessment map.* Consideration was had to no *one* particular circumstance, but to everything that bore on the condition and capacity of villages, such as caste of proprietors ; quality of soil ; population ; state of village ; style of crops produced ; means of irrigation ; all of which were expressed in percentages, so as to facilitate comparison one village with another.

253.—This information was very carefully embodied in the village Statements No. II.

Nos. II. and III. village statements drawn up, but destroyed. and III. The remarks were filled in by myself. I spared no labour to make this a complete record. It was in English, and by the side of it I placed the Revenue survey maps, and all were bound up in 19 volumes (Bujwant excepted) and made over to District Office ; but I regret to say were destroyed by the mutineers. The forms

Appendix 20. were improved to suit the requirements of the District ; but my labour in 2,000 villages has been annihilated. I annex a specimen (Appendix No. 20) to show what was done.

254.—The assessments when announced generally gave satisfaction, but the years 1852, 53 were very trying. There was much distress abroad, people were very discontented. The Jummars were announced as quickly as possible after the measurements in each Purgunah had been concluded ; still the Khewnt operations took two years or so after the assessment, and I have no doubt there was much reason for complaint owing to bad seasons, and prices continuing cheap.

255.—In several of the circles I was forced to revise the new Jumma. I did so willingly wherever pressure or faultiness was proved to exist ; still after the 2nd year improvement became apparent, and everywhere signs of contentment began to shew themselves.

256.—Before the Jummars were announced they were subjected to the scrutiny of several distinguished officers, Messrs Temple, Barnes, Raikes, and Edmonstone. The Financial Commissioner traversed the District, and many of the papers

Assessments over-hauled by superior authority.

were previously reviewed by Sir John Lawrence, all of whom have expressed themselves satisfied with the results.

257.—The Tehseels of Zaffurwal and Sealkote were first announced, then Pusreer, and finally Duska. The Churkuree Mehal assessments comprising some 600 <sup>The Churkuree as-
sessed separately.</sup> estates were all brought out at the same time, as a further consideration of the status of wells had to be made, and it was here that the greatest reduction had to be given.

258.—I received much assistance during assessment from my Native Extra Assistant Commissioners, Kaim Ali, and Fyzeel Hussun, who, in addition to their arduous duties, supplied me with most useful information regarding the exact condition of nearly every village in their divisions.

259.—With their co-operation I was enabled to prepare in English, 5 volumes containing every possible data regarding the circumstances and capabilities of wells in every village in the Churkuree Mehal. They showed me at once the extent of impoverishment that had taken place, and by a classification of wells I could test the pitch of the well estimate with greater satisfaction. I have transferred these papers to District Office as they will be constantly required for reference.

260.—In the entire District 11 villages have been farmed according to provisions of Section 4, Regulation IX of 1825, owing to recusancy on part of the proprietors to take the engagements. They are all situated in Duska Tehseel. Every possible plan was adopted to avoid recourse to such a measure in a first settlement especially, as it was high taxation that led to impoverishment. I reduced my Jumma till I was satisfied of its lightness; they still held out, so farm became inevitable.

No.	Village.	Farms.
210	Kottee Nircutee.	
22	Jadeh.	
23	Noukuryan.	
18	Bchroopguri.	
10	Huseinpoor.	
11	Rundheer Khas.	
12	Hussainpor Rundheer.	
9	Jemalpoor.	
134	Jehangeer.	
130	Nikka Kyla.	
29	Galibkee.	

261. The 3 first and last were taken by Pundit Sheo Shunkur, resident of Geenke; Nos. 18 and 10 by Jawahir Mull of Wuzeerabad; No. 11 by Thakoordass of same place; No. 12 by both conjointly, No. 9 by Chowdree Mohamed Khan of Jelalpoor; No. 134 by Chowdree Hakim Siugh of Duska; No. 130 by Raja Faqeereola Khan who resides at Wuzeerabad, a man of great wealth and position. They have all been separately reported and received sanction of Financial Commissioner

262.—The only other village in which coercive measures had to be taken was Meetranwalla

Transfer in perpetuity of Mehal Punjgeraten. in Pergunah Sumryal. There are four Turufs or divisions in this large estate. One of these Punjgeraien had become utterly impoverished. The proprietors had absconded, no one knew where. Proclamations were issued without result. The whole village was in a very bad way, the other proprietors refused to have anything to do with the 4th division. They clamoured for separation of interest and refused to take up engagement until this was done. I revised my Jumma three times, and at last gave an assessment which they admitted to be light, and ready to take up, if their request was granted. I perceived it was for the general interest to cause complete separation. Turuf Punjgeraein was created into a distinct Mehal and re-assessed, and as no one would take it up it was transferred in perpetuity to Raja Faqueer-oola-Khan with sanction of Financial Commissioner, on special grounds, set forth in English correspondence.

263.—With these exceptions the new Jummias were taken up *readily* and gave satisfaction

Jummias on the whole accepted readily, but Settlement re-opened in 1858. at the time ; but after the close of Settlement operations, and on my return from England in 1858, owing to destruction of entire records which

had been made over to District Office, the Settlement was re-opened in 1858-59, Revision of Jumma being thought advisable in several of the "Chuklas."

264.—In the Durp of Zufferwal, some 26 villages transferred from Pergunah Narowal had been assessed by Mr. Morris, and as general reductions had been given in **To give relief to Narowal villages.** that Pergunah a year before, it was thought fair to bring these villages down to same level.

265.—The Deg Kundee tracts of Zufferwal had suffered by changes in the stream, and there were three or four villages affected by stress of season ; so no relief **To relieve Deg Kundee villages damaged by floods.** was called for.

266.—In the lower portion of same tract great damage had been caused by the Deg taking quite a new channel overflowing nearly to the walls of Killa Sobha Singh, and on the east of Dhoda into Reya Pergunah ; whereas formerly much of its water supplied beneficial moisture and irrigation to villages south of Sokunvind and Killa Sobha Singh. Desiccation ensued from the change ; another Murrain too had carried off cattle in several villages during the year 1856-57 ; so I went and visited these villages, personally inspecting each myself and gave large reductions.

267.—Again in the Churkuree Mehal of Tehseels Duska and Pusroor it was found that the

**Relief given in
Churkuree to allow
further margin of
profit for Rent.** Jumma, though I had already given a reduction of 24 and 18 per cent on Summary Settlement was still felt to be too high, and one proof of this was

adduced that there was no such thing as "Reut" taken from cultivators. The landlord ignored his liabilities, because the land was occupied by another and he received no rent; the cultivator was indifferent to improvement or the repairing of wells when they fell in, because neither land nor well were his property. The reason of rent not being taken was partly owing to ignorance,—people thought that because they got no such receipts under a grain system, they could not claim them now, though recorded as proprietors;—partly owing to the country being still reduced from former over-assessment, and being wanting in population, landlords consulted their interests in not claiming rent, fearing their tenants might throw up their lands, which would have involved the former in additional liabilities, and this they were everywhere loath to assume.

268.—In Charwa, Jutatur, Pusroor, Doshahee, and Bet of Sealkote, some very trifling alter-

**Assessment of each
Chukia reviewed.** ations were made. In Churkuroe of Sealkote and Kalur, three villages only needed further relief. In other respects in all these circles the new Jumma in 1858-59 after a trial of five years was working very well, and the collections reported to be easy.

269.—In the six remaining circles, viz., Bhurree, Durp of Pergunah Hur-do-Killa, Neanda,

**No relief required
in 6 circles.** Bet of Sumryal, Vela, and Aikwala, the Jumma was known to be light, the people quite satisfied, and the revenue paid in with regularity.

270.—In the Settlement now reported, Khalsa and Jagheer villages have been treated

**Settlement takes in
Khalsa and Jagheer
villages.** alike. None were excluded from assessment. Of the former there are 1,590; of the latter 386 Estatos; total 1,976; including 26 villages (the Khalsa portion of Bujwant,) but exclusive of that portion of this tract held in Jagheer by Raja Tej Singh.

271.—The whole of Bujwant was assessed by Captain Mackenzie in A. D. 1856, but

**Settlement of Buj-
want postponed.** the Raja's portion was not announced under orders of Government. This has lately become Khalsa on the Raja's Jagheer being consolidated round Bottala, but is not included in the remarks here made as the totals of the District had been made up some time previously. It will be taken up in a separate section below.

272.—The above explanation given, I can now proceed to show the general result for
 Vide general abstract page No. 7. the District by a comparison of former with new assessment as at first
 given in assessment portfolio Appendix announced, and then subsequently modified in 1858-59 thus :—
 No. 2.

Former assessment	Rupees	11,43,765
New assessment	"	9,35,105
Revised in 1858-59	"	8,82,464

In the entire District (the Jagheer portion of Bujwant excepted), a reduction of 19 per cent was given, but being found insufficient was lowered to 23 per cent.

273.—The relief afforded amounting to Rs. 2,61,300 may be considered a large sum, but certainly it is not more than was absolutely necessary, considering the Being a reduction of 23 per cent. distressed state of the District, and that Summary Settlement was pitched considerably higher than what may be assumed to be a fair demand if based on an average of 30 year's prices, instead of the three very dear years taken preceding that Settlement. I have shewn * before that Summary Settlement was erroneously based on grain receipts of Sumbut 1901, 2 and 3, the average of which was commuted into cash value at rates 40 per cent above a proper average of prices. We are told that a deduction of only 10 per cent was allowed when Summary Settlement was fixed, so it may be inferred from this calculation that the old taxation was still 30 per cent higher than it should be. Looking at the fiscal result in this light, a reduction of 23 per cent now proposed will not appear unreasonable.

274.—The result of the new Settlement as affecting the Government Revenue, can be best shewn by separating the Khalsa and Jagheer totals, and to do this I Financial result. transfer the abstract of No. V or General Area Statement thus :—

	Total.	Jagheer.	Khalsa.
Former assessment,	11,43,764	1,82,185
New assessment,	8,82,464	1,54,452
Decrease,	2,61,300	27,733
			2,33,567

or a reduction of Government Revenue of 2,33,567 being 21 per cent on the former receipts paid into the Treasury.

275.—It should be however stated here that of the 7,28,012 assessed on the Khalsa area,
 a sum of 33,077 has accrued from resumed mafiee. This being entirely new
**Really amounts to
27 per cent relief.** Revenue, must be credited to side of increase ; the net decrease representing
 the actual relief afforded will therefore stand at 2,66,567 Rs. somewhat higher than what is given
 in preceding para., and amounts to 27 Rs. per cent reduction, *nearly coinciding with the limit of
 relief I have there assumed to be required.*

276.—The Jumma from Resumption is made up of Rs. 5,790, assessed on entire villages
Resumptions. which have lapsed in Pergunahs Sealkote, Murakeewal, Zafferwal, Duska
Appendix no XII. and Sumryal, and 27,287 Rupees estimated at Revenue rates on 16,663
 acres of small mafiee plots 2,229 in number, which have been brought on the Rent Roll.

277.—The remaining mafiees that had been released were abstracted at the end of the
 village Khuteonees, and when the khewnts were being attested opportunity
**Mafee area releas-
ed.** was taken to fix on each a Jumma according to Revenue rates, but I am
 not quite satisfied with this mode of assessing them. They have often been objected to by the
 Mafeedars, and certainly I think each holding should be assessed according to its merits. This
 was not done, as it involved additional labour, and it was scarcely desirable to send for Mafeedars
 living at a distance to impose microscopic assessments at a time when they had been released, and
 the grantees preferred generally to collect their dues *in grain.*

278.—Besides lands hitherto paying revenue, care was taken to bring under Settlement
**Settlement of Rukhs
and Nuzzool.** all "Rukhs" or Government grass preserves, gardens, and "Nuzzool" pro-
 perty of every description that admitted of being placed on the Revenue
 Roll. Claims were heard, and wherever possession supported by the exercise of substan-
 tial right could be proved, Judicial decrees were given either to the occupant or Jagledar-
 dar, or Mafeedar, and Settlement made with the party direct. Every acre of Nuzzool land
 has been investigated *de jure*, and where the ownership has been decreed to Government no
 fresh claims should be heard, as proclamations were issued inviting claimants to come forward.

279.—It was not easy to put an assessment on Gardens or groves. Generally, the area was
 too small that even the highest irrigated rates could scarcely give an ap-
**Gardens now as-
sessed.** propriate taxation. The plan I adopted particularly if the income was

derived from trees, was to ascertain the yearly value of the proceeds, $\frac{1}{6}$ th of which I fixed as the Government demand ; which was added to the Jumma of village, and separate engagements were taken from the proprietors.

280.—I found that most of the Rukhs were lying untouched. They were not required for Government purposes. The Cavalry at Sealkote preferred to send their grass-cutters to the low lands in the direction of the river. Trees which abounded in some of the Plantations had all been cut down by former contractors.—Other Rukhs were not fit to grow grass in. It was accordingly thought better to encourage their cultivation ; the smaller areas within village boundaries were restored to the old proprietors. Such as were separately demarcated were nearly all decreed to be the property of Government. Some were given out in clearing leases. Two have been given away in grants for loyalty during the mutiny. In four more, institutions for reclaiming criminal races have since been established.

Some Rukhs given back to proprietors. Vudala Sandoon, Pergunah Duska ; Jchankee, Pergunah Zufferwal. Only two Rukhs out of 17 now remain as such ; the former should be put up to auction, the latter is poor land on the bank of a sandy river, and is unfit for cultivation ;—no one will take it.

281.—Wherever clearing leases were taken, I made a point of fixing very light rates, and **Clearing Leases.** I am glad to learn the work of reclamation is going on rapidly. In the terms—residence, and the building of a certain number of houses within fixed periods, were insisted on.

Appendix No. 18. A separate return giving the Settlement of each "Nuzzool" plot is attached to this Report. See Appendix No. 18.

282.—In addition to the Government revenue the usual cesses will be charged amounting from 15 to 17 per cent on Jumma, being made up of 5 per cent for "Bewate" charges. Lumberdars ; varying rates from 3-2 to 5 Rs. for Putwarees ; 1 Re. Road Fund ; 1 Re. School Fund ; and 5 Rs. Mulba. The last is not limited to this sum in *all* villages ; if a smaller amount is incurred as village expense, then Lumberdars are not to take the full percentage ; if again actual expences exceed 5 per cent, the Lumberdars can claim reimbursement by special application to the Collector. In some villages where the community have compounded for 7 per cent for the period of the Settlement, the higher rate must be strictly adhered to.

Instalments of Revenue when due.

283.—The Revenue instalments have been fixed at the usual dates in May and June for the spring, and November and December for the autumn. In Zufferwal and

Chahur Pergunahs, to allow time for sale of the sugar out-turn, some 44,000 Rs. will be paid as a 3rd instalment in February. Excepting these villages, and one instance in the Rubbee where in Pergunah Pusroor 23 Rs. will be paid as 3rd instalment, the proportion will be half and half in all the Pergunahs. The people were left to arrange this to meet their own convenience, and have adopted equal proportions of their own accord.

Assessment circles described.

284.—It will be seen that I have not regarded Pergunah divisions in arranging for the distribution of assessment, preferring to keep to the order of zones and circles, instead ; as the Pergunah limits were subsequently so arranged as to agree with these subdivisions. To save time and writing I have thought it better to group together all my data and any instructive facts bearing on the assessment in a separate portfolio and map which accompanies this Report. I shall therefore only give **App : Nos. 1 and 2.** here a general description of these fiscal circles and the results of assessment arrived at in each.

Division into 5 zones.

See Maps Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 in Atlas.

285.—I have already reported that the District contains five dis-

tinct zones, the one differing from the other by some marked peculiarities :—

1. High, central or dry.
2. Low Eastern, famous for sugar.
3. Alluvial, or wet from river.
4. Deg Valley, or wet from Deg.
5. Churkuree, irrigated from wells.

Each of these were again subdivided into "Chuklas" or separate circles of assessment.

The first zone containing

nowalee and Chewinda lying somewhat in a hollow, partially irrigated from wells. Here the soil is of a better stamp, supply of water in the wells more sure, the villages in a more advanced state of cultivation, and chiefly held by *Jats*. This formed the best circle in the zone, and was called "Jutatur." Again to the east of Pergunah Sealkote the country was very high, water very deep, defying construction of wells, production expensive. It is the poor-

(1.) **Chukla "Jutatur."** est portion and so called "Bhurree," and was kept in a separate circle.

(2.) **"Bhurree."** To the north of Jutatur stretching from Bajra to Charwa, along the frontier, there was a tract of a better stamp than Bhurree, and yet not so productive as Jutatur.

(3.) "Charwa."

This formed a 3rd circle called "Charwa." While the villages to the south, about and below Pusroor, received less rain, had no irrigation, yet had a better soil than Bhurree and quite different from Jutatur; they were

(4.) "Pusroor."

grouped into a 4th circle named after "Pusroor."

287.—The *second zone* extended into Porgunahs Shukurgurh and Reya. It is commonly

~~The second zone containing (1.) Chuk-la "Durp."~~

known as the "Durp." As portions of this tract lay in Zufferwal and Pusroor Tehseels, they were kept as two circles, but they are the same. It is a rich tract in which rain sinks well into the soil, and water is close to the surface, irrigation is easily supplied by wells, *Zubtee* crops are produced even without irrigation, and sugarcane is abundantly grown. In the north corner of the zone the soil is not so good because sandy, and

(2.) "Doshahee."

the villages of less productive capacity; this was formed into a 2nd circle called "Doshahee" from the prevailing soil.

288.—In the alluvial zone, four circles were selected. The "Bhet," containing villages

~~The third zone containing (1.) "Bhet" (Seal-kote.) (2.) "Neanda." (3.) "Bhet" (Sum-ryal.) (4.) "Vela."~~

actually affected or kept moist by the river, the upper villages of Soalkote being altogether more fertile were separated from the Bhet of Pergunah Sumryal; "Neanda" a low tract between the Bhurree and river;

and "Vela," a wild open country covered with long grass, and not long reclaimed between the river and the high bank extending from Sumryal to Kopra.

289.—The *fourth zone* was made up of the villages affected or watered by the Deg, a

~~The fourth zone containing (1.) Deg Kunde (Zufferwal.) (2.) Do. (Pusroor.)~~

troublesome stream that flows through the entire length of the District.

Two circles were selected, the upper or as much as lies in Zufferwal and the lower in Pusroor Tehseel. The same rates were adopted in both except that the "Silabee" in 2nd and 3rd classes of the latter has been rated slightly lower, and certain villages in the extreme south having less rain and differing essentially from those above Sokunvind, it was found necessary to group them into a 4th Class.

290.—The chief element of production here is the Deg, but it is a fitful stream constantly changing its channel. The water generally divides at Dhoda where the *Character of the Deg stream.* discharge is fairly distributed by the one channel to the villages in Reya Tehseel, and by the other to those of this District, great benefit is derived from the inundations; but lately the chief flow is towards the former, thereby the Reya estates get swamped, and those in this District suffer from desiccation.

291.—Thus, then, this tract will require to be watched. I have given light Jummas to
New Channel of Dog allow of greater margin for losses, and in the assessment map have indica
recorded on map. ted the localities subject to floods, and where new channels have been
formed within the last seven years.

292.—But to pass on to the *fifth zone* or the celebrated “Churkuree Mehal,” so called
The fifth zone con- from the Churk or system of irrigation supplied by the Persian Wheel
taining **The Churkuree** being the chief feature. Here every acre of land is irrigated. Production
Mehal. is feasible only on these terms. Indeed it is *water* that constitutes property, not land. The
man who sinks or owns a well, and has a full complement of bullocks to work it, is able to produce
excellent crops. The soil is fine consistent earth, and naturally fertile; but whether it is that the
surface of the country is too much on a slope, by which the rain flows off too quickly before it has
time to sink into the soil; or whether from being situated high with a soil mixed with sandy
particles, the water supplied from ordinary falls of rain is liable to quick evaporation; I cannot
satisfactorily explain. This however is certain that crops without irrigation are very poor and
are sparingly grown. Unirrigated land then may be held to be the worst in the District.

293.—The average cost of a well is 200 Rs. the depth of water from 25 to 30 cubits. They
Cost of Wells. take from 25 to 50 Rs. yearly to keep in repair. Formerly the Sikh
Government helped to keep them in order and sometimes to restore the old
wells. From 25 to 40 acres are usually attached to the well, but I have sometimes seen areas
of 50 and 60 acres, even to a single well. Here and there they may be found with two sets of
well goar, these are commonly called “Dohutta,” “Dochoothee,” and possess 80 acres. Generally
five yoke of oxen are required to maintain security for full production, and their cost ranges from
30 to 60 Rs. a yoke.

294.—The area irrigated depends entirely on the number of oxen. I do not perceive that
Area irrigable by there is much difference in the end, for though in other parts of the country
an average well. we generally find from 10 to 15 acres the utmost to which irrigation can be
extended from one well; here the difference merely consists of this, that the full area (say of
30 acres) only gets half the supply of water, whereas elsewhere the 15 acres would be fully
irrigated; so that the point kept in view was to see that the irrigated rates were fixed at a level
of $\frac{1}{2}$ of what are adopted in less exceptional tracts.

295.—In determining a system of assessment for such a peculiar tract, attention was direct-
**Assessment made
to actual status of
villages.** od mainly to a correct enquiry into the *actual status* of villages, e. g. the number of wells in use, and the number of bullocks in existence. Comparing these with what was required to keep up the full cultivation, the exact measure of distress or deterioration was elicited.

296.—It was in the Churkureo that the Summary Settlement broke down signally. In
**Summary Settlement
broke down en-
tirely.** 625 estates, containing some 7,000 wells, there was one sad picture of disaster from over-assessment ; 1,200 wells were lying out of use ; the land became uncultivated ; bullocks had been carried off by two great murrains. This coming upon villages already over-taxed increased their difficulties. Then there came two years of very low prices just preceding the year of new Settlement. The effects of impoverishment were so great as to strike deep root. Tenants threw up their holdings; Proprietors absconded. Here and there I found whole villages denuded, and scarcely any village in which some "Turuf" or subdivision had not become totally insolvent.

297.—One of the chief causes which aggravated the evil was the absence of any defined system of internal assessment. No Summary "Khewut" or "Bach" papers were drawn up ; the co-partners were at the mercy of the headmen, who, to meet the liabilities of wells that had collapsed, or of absconded parties, were forced to throw the burden on the rest of the villagers. The Jumma of six wells, for instance, was thrown on to the owners of five, and when the fifth well for some reason could not be worked, the profits of four were drawn upon (under the application of the principle of joint responsibility) till there was no vitality left, and the confusion became heart-rending, the burden intolerable.

**Estates classified
into heavily, moder-
ately, and lightly
assessed.**

* In detail Chuklawar,
see Map No. 9 in Atlas.
298.—To shew that this picture is not exaggerated, I have only to give a few facts. The statistics shew that out of 506 Khalsa properties classified* into heavily, moderately, and lightly taxed, there were *only* 41 which could be considered lightly assessed under Summary Settlement ; 138 were fairly assessed, but 327 could never pay the high Jummars imposed on them.

299.—The people held out to the last trying to keep up the irrigation over a large surface, with reduced means, but when their oxen were carried off by epidemic, capital had to be employed in supplying their place. The struggle was
**Distress very severe
and general.**

too great, they came for Tuccavoe which was granted ; 12,176 Rs. up to Sumbut 1909, and 15,167 Rs. were afterwards doled out in 1910 to 1912,—in all 27, 643 Rs. ; but this did not enable them to rally much. There were still 643 wells fit for repair, lying with their areas abandoned, when the new assessment was brought out, and it was ascertained from Putwarics that some 42,000 Rs. would be required to restore them.

300.—But I do not think I could show the actual state of the Churkureo in a more expressive way than by referring to the Statistics of Ploughs. It was discovered that there were only 20,763 yoke of oxen, to maintain the status for which 27,277 were required ; in other words, cultivation had been *paralysed to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ th the entire area*.

301.—To meet the varying features of this extensive division, I arranged the villages into six circles of assessment. About Bopalwala stood the finest villages, the land is the richest in the District ; it is very highly cultivated and largely manured ; the area attached to wells is smaller, enabling better means of irrigation ; and it is fertilized by the Aik stream, so I have called this "*Aikwala*." Again at the extreme south we find the country bleak, the villages scattered, the soil impregnated with saline matter, the rain fall only 18 inches, and rice is the staple crop ; it was necessary to separate the "*Kalur*" circle. Between these if a line were drawn from Goindkeo south of Duska to Ruchara in Sealkote, the villages in the north and upper division shew a marked difference in fertility, superior to those in the south ; but as portions of both these divisions come into four Pergunahs, four separate circles have been maintained, each named after the Pergunah. Different rates have been adopted in the lower, compared with the upper ; but the rates of Sumryal and Sealkote circles agree, except in the 1st class villages, while those of Pusroor and Duska have been uniformly proscribed.

302.—Having described the circles of assessment in Sealkote proper ; that is in the five chief divisions of the district settled by me, I must now refer to the rates and results. The Revenue Rates finally adopted are all given in the assessment map and portfolio. The result arrived at after a consideration of data, and after comparison had been made between Summary Settlement and the Estimates

Fiscal Results in each circle collected in one statement.

See Map Nos. 10 and 11 in Atlas.

(regarding the preparation of which explanation has been above offered) may be best shewn in the following Statement :

ESTIMATES AND JUMMA RESULTS.

				ESTIMATES DERIVED FROM									
		CIRCLE.		Mehals.	Chowrees.	Ploughs.	Wells.	Produce.	Summary Set. lement.	New Jumma.	Revised in 1858-59.	Percentage of reduction.	Rate on cultivat. ion.
HIGH CENTRAL (DRY TRACTS.)	Charwa, ...	150	40,802	52,080	45,213	62,625	43,533	40,980	40,877	6	1 3 9		
	Jutatur, ...	99	43,820	42,404	41,050	58,341	51,382	45,347	44,966	12	1 8 3		
	Bhurree, ...	176	37,467	39,120	...	49,724	42,199	37,362	37,362	11	0 15 6		
	Pusroor, ...	130	48,205	52,656	...	56,066	68,998	51,507	50,754	25	1 7 1		
LOW EASTERN (SUGAR TRACTS.)	Doshabee, ...	77	27,605	31,585	27,163	38,576	30,125	27,949	27,506	7	1 5 6		
	Durp (Zufferwal),	102	44,925	50,152	49,673	65,025	56,720	47,464	43,712	22	1 9 1		
	Do. (Hurdo Killia),	59	24,805	25,694	29,860	37,663	32,943	24,230	24,230	26	1 9 6		
LOW ALLUVIAL (RIVER TRACTS.)	Neanda, ...	111	35,730	38,893	31,304	43,374	40,669	37,240	37,240	8	1 10 9		
	Bet (Sealkote),	126	54,670	66,405	...	75,872	61,960	59,607	59,282	4	1 11 5		
	Bet (Sumryal),	15	6,930	7,665	...	11,417	9,089	7,118	7,128	21	1 4 11		
	Vela, ...	35	13,300	11,639	15,439	16,132	15,830	12,619	12,619	20	1 4 6		
DEG VALLEY (LOW)	Deg Kundee } (Zufferwal), ... }	109	50,790	57,884	53,552	73,136	51,301	50,355	48,623	4	1 10 7		
	Deg Kundee } (Hurdo Killia), ... }	136	64,450	56,597	64,529	73,098	85,541	63,983	55,852	34	1 7 3		
CHURKUREE MEHAL (HIGH IRRIGATED.)	Aikwala, ...	43	46,310	68,500	58,139	70,812	64,581	45,710	45,710	29	2 10 8		
	Churkuree No. 1 } Sealkote, ... }	193	1,09,228	1,33,458	1,44,740	1,19,445	1,33,740	1,10,921	1,09,937	15	2 1 3		
	Ditto Sumryal,	106	91,585	79,636	1,20,971	1,37,551	1,24,061	92,187	85,399	30	1 13 11		
	Churkuree No. 2 } Duska, ... }	135	81,785	79,704	99,375	1,11,500	1,05,060	85,658	67,492	31	1 5 3		
	Do. No. 2 Pusroor,	113	65,125	70,454	81,415	72,961	90,630	68,583	58,252	35	1 7 5		
	Kalur, ...	35	17,136	15,329	15,590	15,232	23,230	16,135	15,683	30	1 6 6		

303.—A careful analysis of this table will show that in all the circles reduction has been
Relief afforded varies from 12 to 26 per cent.

found inevitable ; that in Tehseels Zufferwal and Sealkote the decrease has never been higher than 12 per cent, the two circles of Durp and Chur-kuree being excepted ; that in the alluvial tracts of Sumryal an equitable assessment could only be attained by a sacrifice of 20 per cent; that throughout Durp and in the unirrigated villages about Pusroor from 22 to 26 per cent was required ; and generally all over the Churkuree there was safety only when $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the old demand had been abated.

See Appendix Nos. 1 and 2. All further detail and particulars are given in my remarks in assessment portfolio.

BUJWANT SETTLED SEPARATELY.

304.—A corner of the 5th zone alone remains to be noticed, viz : villages actually irrigated from streams. Bujwant is the only tract answering to this description.
Bujwant considered separately. I must give it a separate section. It stands isolated by itself across the Chenab, and is so called from property belonging chiefly to a race of "Bujoo" Rajpoots. It is the best favoured in respect to water, (1) being a delta between two rivers, the Chenab and Tavee ; water is close to the surface ; (2) being near the hills it has more rain, the fall being 38 inches ; (3) being intersected by a complete net-work of canals and water-courses, production is not liable to drawbacks of any kind.

305.—And here I must explain that Bujwant originally was a part of Goojrat. The Transferred from Goojrat. measurement was conducted first by Mr. Temple, then by Captain Mackenzie. It was transferred to this District in 1857-58 after the close of Settlement operations.

306.—It contains two divisions, viz : 26 villages of the old Gungwal Talloqua entirely Khalsa, Containing two divisions. except 3 estates ; and 42 estates of Bujwant Talloqua, being the Jagheer of Raja Tej Singh. The whole was assessed by Captain Mackenzie, Settlement Officer of Goojrat; but the assessment of Raja's Jumma was *stayed* by order of Government, the assessment being objected to by the Jagheerdar.

307.—In this state Bujwant was made over to Sealkote, partly to meet the convenience of the Raja whose chief Jagheors were in this District, and partly of the people who being nearer to Sealkote, preferred the transfer, to remaining with a district with which they had no common interest.

308.—On my return from England in 1858, I was appointed Deputy Commissioner of this Jagheer division District. The Khowuts of the Khalsa Division were completed the same settled subsequently year under my supervision. The other villages still remaining Jagheer, and not being brought up to this date under settlement, do not appear in my totals.

309.—In the year 1861, on the Raja consolidating his Jagheor round Battala, Bujwant lapsed in A.D. 1861. lapsed to Government. The 42 villages have now been settled and the records made over to District Office. Mr. Macnabb, succeeding me as Deputy Commissioner, has made the assessment on Captain Mackenzie's data.

310.—The reports of both Captain Mackenzie and Mr. Macnabb are annexed to my Port-Was assessed both by Captain Mackenzie, and Mr. Macnabb. folio, and contain fully their views regarding the peculiar fertility of the tract, and the grounds of the assessment which both, at different times, have Appendix No. 2. offered for approval.

311.—Considering the rates of Khalsa Division with those adopted by me in the rest of this District, and bearing in mind the distressed and poor condition of the few villages, the new Jumma of 9,840 Rs. giving reduction of 19 per cent on Summary Settlement, appears to me a fair sum to demand. It is a light and reasonable assessment, which commends itself for approval.

312.—Bujwant proper is assessed at Rs. 23,771 giving ratio on cultivation of 1-13-11, which very nearly agrees with Captain Mackenzie's Jumma Rs. 24,680. Jagheer division settled lightly and below the mark. Messrs. Macnabb and Mackenzie both admit this to be light. The Raja collected his revenue in kind, so that we have no former receipts to compare with. His Agent has frequently tried to make me believe his average receipts amounted to 40,000 Rupees. I do not believe this. It may have been realized in very good years. Looking at the data, and knowing what I do of the capabilities of Bujwant; making full allowance for the fact that it is highly irrigated; and that the best crops such as Sugar, Rice and Turmeric are grown; still my impression is that the Jagheordar's receipts did not much exceed Rs. 33,000, taking good and bad seasons. But then it must be remembered that the Raja paid $\frac{1}{2}$ expences of repairs of "Kools" which have been estimated at 6 per cent on the Jumma, and we know he extorted this sum at rack-rents, taking $\frac{1}{2}$ of gross produce or very nearly so. Therefore I am glad that the new Jumma has been confined to 23,771. In a transition from grain to

fixed money Settlement, it is better to err on the side of leniency, and it is wise to allow a good margin in the first Settlement to enable the people to recover fully from effect of long years of depression.

313.—At the same time there is no concealing the fact, the assessment is *very light*, and ~~Might have stood at 26,000.~~ it is considered so by every body. Had no disturbing elements come into operation the sum of 26,000 Rs. would have been a just demand, and probably at the close of ten years there will be no difficulty in raising it to this.

JAGHEER SECTION.

314.—Before closing this chapter I have to report what has been ~~Lakhiraj enquiries.~~ done on the subject of Jagheer.

At the commencement of the Settlement there were six families of note holding large Jagheer domains. One of these, Sirdar of Mungul Singh of Sironwala, has had ~~The large Jagheers.~~ his grant converted into a pension. The estates of the other five were continued, and represent the following proportions of the Revenue of the District.

Jagheerdars.	Taloqua.	No. of Villages.	Jumma of New Assessment.
1. Raja Tej Singh, <i>See Map No. 3 in Atlas.</i>	Bujwant, ... Sealkote, ... Khanowalec, ... Sahowala, } Buddokee, } Jamkee, }	46 38 14 19	23,771 24,092 6,386 20,258
	Total, ...	117	74,507
2. Sirdar Jhunda Singh, (Bottaleea,) ...	Chewinda, } including Oogo, } Bhindur.	10	7,921
3. Sirdar Purtab Singh, ...	Vudala, Sundowan, ...	9	6,284
4. Sirdar Ranjor Singh, (Siudanwalla,) ...	Noonar, ...	7	5,298
5. Dewan Jwala Suhae, (of Eminabad,)...	Pusroor and Duska, ...	2	1,380
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	145	95,390

315.—Besides the above there are 195 more entire estates, representing a Jumma of Rs. 49,619 held by miscellaneous individuals, and 88 assessed at **Mixed Khalsa and Jagheer.** Rs. 31,528, in which Government Revenue is shared with a Jagheerdar in following proportions :—Government 10,114—Jagheerdar 21,414.

316.—All villages held *entirely* in Jagheer were investigated by Major Becher, Special Commissioner; the *shared* estates by the District Officers ;—both previous **Lakhraj Commission of Lahore.** to the Settlement. They have all been reported, and the Government orders received prior to 1856, so that due execution of the orders and the precise terms of the grant were attended to at the time of the Khewut ; the Sunnuds being compared with the necessary entries.

317.—The smaller plots (Reza Mafce) of all descriptions, whether ordinary grants or for village service or Inams, were investigated in this Court. It was a tedious business. 11,245 cases came under consideration ; 9,016 representing a Jumma of Rs. 72,212 have been released ; and 2,229 assessed at 27,287 Rs. resumed. They have all been reported, the orders of Government have been received and been duly executed, with the exception of 130, relating to Bujwant, lately sent to Financial Commissioner.

Classified according to orders passed by Government. **Appendix No. 12.** 318.—The abstract return, (Appendix No. 12) shews the number and nature of grants that have been released in each Pergunah excluding Bujwant. 4,852 acres have been released in perpetuity.

1,155 „ for two generations.

35,991 „ for life.

1,740 „ for period of Settlement.

Every indulgence was shewn, the Sunnuds were required for proof of the grant being *bond fide*, still if possession ordinarily above 20 years was established the grant was upheld, entire or in part. Where the area was excessive and the grant not clear, it was reduced. Though there was a readiness to consider each claim, I fear some hardship may have been experienced.

319.—In the case of the Inams of old fiscal Officers, particularly those of the Chowdres class, and men respected as heads of Tribes, I know the rules were acted **Inams.** up to, too severely. For want of Sunnuds, and under the idea that the

new Lumberdaree allowance would sufficiently remunerate them, privileges long enjoyed have been taken away, which it would be politic to restore. A separate recommendation has been submitted.

320.—In the case of "Tukeeas" when the areas lapse, renewal should be considered.

Grants in support of "Tukeeas." Originally they were recommended to be maintained in perpetuity as the areas were very small, seldom in excess of two or three acres; but orders were received to release them all on a life tenure. My experience goes to satisfy me that many of these grants have been held since the village was founded, and after all the proceeds are devoted to a species of village service which is for the benefit of travellers, and the maintenance of places of social gatherings.

321.—It will be well to note here that all grants under 10 ghumaos were disposed of **Grumaoes under 10 Ghumaos legally disposed of by Settlement Officer.** by Settlement Officer. This was sanctioned by Chief Commissioner in his No. 265, dated 2nd April 1852, though afterwards the order was rescinded and all were to be reported to Commissioner. There may be cases anterior to this date which have no order recorded beyond that of the Settlement Officer; and as the rescinding order was not to have retrospective effect, this remark will set at rest any doubts that might arise.

322.—All grants with areas in excess of 50 acres for life, or which were to be held for two generations or in perpetuity, had to be reported in English, as the orders of Supreme Government were necessary legally to confirm them. These instructions were carefully carried out, and there are 4 volumes in District Office containing these grants with the orders finally received entered thereon.

323.—The only order not carried out is that of issuing Sunnuds to the holders of these innumerable small grants. The labour entailed and the difficulty of **New Sunnuds not yet given.** securing the attendance of present incumbents has mainly caused the delay. It seems to me it would be sufficient to give Sunnuds only in cases of *perpetuity grants*, the others may lapse any day; while the entry in Settlement records is a sufficient guarantee to prevent error or disputes.

324.—Since the Settlement has been re-opened two of the principal Jagheerdars have disappeared? viz: Raja Tej Singh and Sirdar Jhunda Singh, both of whose **Lapse of two large Jagheers.** Jagheers have lapsed on their receiving equivalents in their new domains consolidated in other Districts. This will transfer 127 Mehals and a Jumma of Rs. 82,428 to the Revenue collected by Government.

325.—Now the area of released Mafee is ascertained to be 43,947 acres in the entire District, not including Bujwant. The Revenue value of this has already been
Future lapses financially considered. given in para 317 at 72,212 Rs. Of this area only 4,852 are released on

Present Khalsa Revenue, ...	7,28,012	a perpetual tenure, the remaining 37,886 acres, it may be
Since lapsed as above, ...	82,428	
Likely to lapse being in life tenure value of whole village, ...	49,619	presumed, will lapse to Government some day; adding
Do. in shared villages, ...	21,414	this and the value of the entire Jagheer and shared
Total, ...	<u>8,81,473</u>	villages, to the amount shewn in preceding para. as
Add likely to lapse, value of Rest Mafee 37,886 @ 1-8, ...	56,829	having already lapsed, I estimate 9,38,000 or say 9½
Total, ...	<u>9,38,302</u>	lacs may be expected as the eventual Revenue of the District.

V. JUDICIAL.

326.—The next stage after the assessment, was the apportionment of Government revenue over the different properties within the village, and preparation of record of rights. But before this could be properly undertaken it became necessary to ascertain correctly the tenures that existed, and to decide all disputes that arose.

327.—Three Judicial Officers were appointed—Kaim Allie, Extra Asst. Commr. at Zufferwal; Syed Fyzool Hussun at Duska; Ahmed Hussun at Pusroor.
Distribution of judicial work. The primary enquiry was entrusted to them of all claims. The general supervision, appeals, and the larger claims for proprietorship of entire villages I kept in my own hands. Much of the Lumberdaree and Hukeeyut work was done, even previous to assessment but the bulk of the disputes could of course only be taken up when the khuteonees had been prepared.

328.—But before any real evidence could be accepted to support the statement for or against claims, whether brought by occupants of individual holdings, or by a number of co-partners, I very soon found that it was necessary to discover the past history and custom of villages. In the same way it was impossible to arrive at correct conclusions as to tenures. Constant mistakes were made, which were found out too late, involving expense and delay; several records, even when made up, were found to be faulty for this reason.

329.—The experience of one Porgunah (Shukurgurh) taught me that the people were so apathetic in the matter of the record of rights, that if precautionary steps were not taken, the same confusion might occur in this District of entire

Pedigrees and title deeds drawn up for this purpose.

villages being registered as belonging to one class of tenure, and that possession was the measure of a man's right when really *shares did exist*, and were not only recognized, but *actually followed*. As a check against this, a paper was prepared shewing the Pedigree and Title deeds of evay village. They contained a brief history of the origin and circumstances of the properties, and the past mode of distributing profits and regulating management ; it was the business of the Judicial Officer to pronounce his own judgement as to the tenure in which each estate should be classified. A specimen copy of Title deed has been drawn out in English, illustrativo of every

Appendix No. 22. possible kind of tenure and holding that may exist in a village, and is annexed to this Report (Appendix No. 22).

The theory of village tenures. 330.—Generally speaking, the Theory of Tenure may be described as at one time or other coming under one of the following stages :

- I. The Patriarchal ;—or Landlord.
- II. The Communal ;—or Jointstock.
- III. Tho Divided ;—regulated by ancestral shares.
- IV. The Divided ;—regulated by customary shares.
- V. The Accidental ;—regulated by possession.

I know no better way of showing the transition from one stage to another, and the causes which produce it, than by giving the following illustrations.

Illustration No. I. 331.—The founder of a village secures a property by purchase, grant, appropriation, or conquest. He has a family of six sons, he holds it all himself. This represents the first period, and corresponds with the pure Landlord system.

Illustration No. II. 332.—At his death, the six sons being connected by a strong tie, hold the property “*in common*.” These sons too prefer to maintain the joint interest in this form. Land is abundant, revenue is taken in kind; they have no differences, to occasion any necessity for resort to division ; so the “Communal” system is maintained in tact, the interest of each brother or shareholder being regulated by the laws of inheritance.

Illustration No. III. 333.—In course of time, as population increases, and with it the demand for land, dissensions begin. The descendants of one son have been cultivating less—those of another more--than the shares, which regulate the division of

profits. To prevent future disputes, the estate is *divided* according to those laws of inheritance and here we come to the third type.

334.—As generation succeeds generation, and the country is subject to change of rule,

Illustration No. IV. stress of seasons and accidents occur leading to hardship to individual co-
“Divided on custom.” partners ; some die off, others leave the village ; some get involved in difficulties ; others mortgage their properties ; it can be conceived that mutations would follow, which would increase the holdings of some, while others being unable or unwilling to succeed to lapsed shares, additional reason would come in to disturb possession and resort to the law in times when little attention was paid to right, and the influential could generally do as they pleased. In such a state of things it is easy to see how ancestral shares would die out, and *customary shares take their place*, which would agree with the land actually held by each co-partner. Villages of this class would represent the fourth type.

335.—Ultimately all resort to shares dies out ; there may have been money settlement

Illustration No. V. in former days ; poverty may have driven out the old proprietors, who
“The accidental.” may have been succeeded by cultivators located by the Kardar ; the land may lie near a large town and have got so valuable, as to have utterly changed hands ; or if still belonging to the old brotherhood, owing to distress, mis-rule, and a hundred causes, they found it their best interest to make *each man's occupancy the rule of his interest* in the estate ; or men of different castes may have become owners by original or subsequent appropriation ;—whatever was the cause, there is no trace of any kind of shares, the village custom is to throw the liabilities on the *total area cultivated by each person*. This takes us into the last stage. Generally, it is owing to some *accident* or defect in succession that this tenure may be attributed, so I have termed it the “accidental” stage.

336.—Under the classification usually prescribed, the two first would comprise all tenures

The same Tenures reduced to the legal aspect. held in common, known as “Zemindaree” or what is popularly termed “Shamilat” or “Sanjee” in this District. The 3rd and 4th would take in “Puttedaree,” whether (Perfect) completely divided, or (Imperfect), in which some land actually held by the brotherhood was *formally divided* and the rest held in common. In the last I have kept only such estates as are “Bhyachara” or what I understand to be “Bhyachara,” viz : where “possession” is the sole measure of right and responsibilities, and land is held completely in severalty,—whether ever subjected to formal division in previous days or not.

Now Tenures are often misunderstood. 337.—I have thought it desirable to give this classification, as nothing is of such frequent occurrence, as the erroneous preparation of the record owing to the tenure being misunderstood. “Imperfect Putteedaree” has been too often confused with “Zemindarea” simply because the bulk of its land is *undivided*. The mischief that might result here is that when in the administration paper, there has been no mention of former division, and future application is made for complete division, it is apprehended the tenure might be considered that of one held entirely “in common,” and so the occupancy of co-partners be liable to disturbance.

And lead to invasion of admitted rights. 338.—But the more common mistake and one that causes real injustice is for villages of the 4th type to be classified by the Khewut Officers as “Bhyachara” or following village custom, simply because in some divisions and chiefly the main divisions of an estate, ancestral shares have been superseded by other shares based on village customs; whereas within the Puttees and joint holdings that too often compose a Puttee, the law of inheritance still remains, the principle on which future claims must be heard and division adjusted. If such estates are declared “Bhyachara,” it is apprehended that there may creep into the administration papers a prohibition against any acknowledgement of existing shares, and possession be ruled as the measure of right and liabilities, and thus the rights of whole communities be jeopardised for want of a careful classification.

The people will not allow these shares to be ignored. 339.—By this arrangement I trust I have succeeded in keeping free from falling into an error, which has been the source of, I believe, great hardship elsewhere, viz: that of recording estates in which *shares have existed up to the time of Settlement*, as “Bhyachara,” where really possession is *not* the measure of their rights, but some share has always been admitted in fact to be so. I have known as many as 120 villages in Pergunah Shukurgurh, where the tenure had to be changed. People would not stand it; disputes were engendered; and even where the record was upheld by the district authorities, (so tenacious are the village communities of their old usages) I have seen instances where they have admitted the claim to a share and to equalization of possession with share; and they have gone back to their villages, and redressed the injury.

340.—Seeing how property is held almost universally by *tribes*, how more readily under-

**Preference for Put-
teedaree Tenure ac-
counted for.** stood is a sharo as the expression of a man's liability, and what reverence
is paid by the descendants of a common ancestor to old usages, as
affecting each other's rights; I am not surprised that there should be this adherence to the
“Putteedaree” type of tenure.

341. In a first settlement there can be no doubt to recognize generally this tenure is

**The evil commen-
ces with Settlement
Officials.** tantamount to causing a great deal of additional trouble. It involves
comparison of possession with share, and this entails equalization. Those
who have more than their share, (and they are generally the influential co-partners), resist;
the settlement employés encourage them, for if the internal assessment can only be thrown on
the land in possession, the work is quicker done, and all parties in attendance are more quickly
released. General assent, it is feared, is too often given to stereotyping a very evil form of error
in this way, and the mischief is not discovered till too late.

342.—Having seen the full force of this mischief, and having myself had to prepare

**The evil checked by
preparing Title deeds
showing Rights and
Tenures.** several hundred records in one tract of the District, to remedy this very
error, I determined not to flinch from the additional labour. The work
was to be done correctly: the only way my subordinates were able to do it was by having the
Pedigrees and Title deeds prepared previous to the attestation of holdings.

343.—A meeting was called at Zufferwal, every Lumberdar had to attend. A full

**Meeting of Proprie-
tors convened.** enquiry was made as to the wishes of the proprietary body in general,
and it was at once elicited that the Putteedaree Tenure was the only
safety. Once the object was known, popular interest was awakened, and ever after I found the
evil was avoided; still it needed constant vigilance, frequent orders, and even flogging of
subordinates before I could get them and the people, to abstain from falling into the snare of
Stereotyping the tenure of possession against fact and the interest of villages.

344.—I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not advocate a fanatical resort to

**when the shares
exist, equalisation
can and should be
allowed.** the recording of *obsolete* shares. These shares *actually exist*, and have
been acknowledged up to the time of Summary Settlement, when the first
transition from a grain to money payment took place. They have only remained in abeyance,
because of this change to money settlement, when little regard was paid to defining liabilities.
It was owing to the neglect of the ruling power, not to any fault of the co-parcenary, that pos-

session and shares had not been adjusted. Where they are all descended from one common ancestor, of one tribe, have borne former losses and fines according to these shares ; and where there was direct proof of the existence of such shares regulating the principle upon which profit and loss was distributed up to a period of 12 years from date of Summary Settlement ;— I hold the Government is *bound* to recognize that principle and to *adjust possession and share*. Ordinarily speaking, this adjustment can be effected without much disturbance of the former, in the case of those shareholders who have more than they ought, as there is *always some* “common” land under tenants from which the difference can be made up when the general equalization is effected.

345.—That it *can* be done I have only to cite what has been done in this Settlement.

Feasibility of this proved in the results of this Settlement. Out of 1,485 mehals paying Revenue according to ancestral and customary shares, in 881 this equalization has been effected ; in 209 it was not required, because the communities expressed themselves satisfied ; and in 395 the shares and possession were found, on comparison, to *agree*. When we see so many villages in which the agreement is perfect, may not the fact be accepted as an argument in favour of the propriety and feasibility of the result achieved.

346.—When once the Comparative Statement was drawn out, the discrepancies were **Equalization effect.** announced in the presence of whole villages and their Putwarees. If **ed through and with the consent of the villagers.** they were owing to error of measurement, or record, or computation, the cause was scrutinized. If the objections urged were found to be correct, alteration and even re-measurement was resorted to ; the chief principle being to remove all objections at the time and all occasions for disputes in future. Common land was not necessarily sub-divided along with the equalization, but if the area was small and the parties wished it, this was also carried out. Good and bad land, irrigated and unirrigated, were compared, but it was left to themselves to declare what fields should be given up, what taken ; and where they could not agree, arbitrators were appointed either from their own or some neighbouring villages.

347.—I have been much pleased with the tact and consideration shewn by my Assistants **The result has evidently been approved of.** in achieving this result. That they have afforded satisfaction I have only to state that during the whole time, I only had 3 appeals. In 6 out of the 8 Pergunahs, and particularly in the estates situated in the upper division of the

District, viz., Tehseels Sealkote and Zufferwal, and the eastern half of Pusroor, has this great benefit been conferred ; but in Pergunahs Sumryal and Duska and throughout the Churkuree Mehal, of course this could not be expected, as special causes exist for the prevalence of "Bhyachara" tenure.

Villages arranged according to tenures.
Appendix No. 13 348.—The villages classified according to tenures in the entire District (Bujwant excluded) stand thus : (as in Appendix No. 13.)

Zemindaree.	Putteedaree.	Bhyachara.	Rukhs.	Total.
135	1,172	633	10	1,950

Internal assessment how effected.
349.—The different modes of apportioning the Government Revenue which were adopted will be best shewn by the subjoined figures.

<i>See also Map No. 16 in Atlas.</i>	<i>I. By Ancestral shares,</i>	...	1,160
	By shares not purely ancestral,...	102	
<i>II. By Customary modes in which shares are resorted to.</i>	By "Pans,"	...	19
	By Ploughs,	...	17
	By "Dchrees,"	...	24
	By rate on wells,	...	123
<i>III. On possession.</i>	Total,	...	285
	By average rate,	...	426
	On good and bad soils,	...	8
	By irrigated and unirrigated rates,	54	
	Total,	...	488

350.—This apportionment was left to the proprietors, who settled among themselves the modo they preferred. Generally they adopted the principle, whatever it was, which regulated the division of right. The cases are rare in which the liabilities are to be paid by one rule, and the right measured by another rule. It will be here seen, what I have above remarked, that internal assessments were seldom thrown on good and bad soils ; by which we could have obtained soil rates as a guide to the new assessment.

351.—The only correct way of apportioning the Revenue in the Churkuree villages is by arranging the wells into 3 or 4 classes according to their status at the time. It was not until this was very discreetly done by Gopal Dass

*Each thrown on
classified well in the
Churkuree.*

Tehseeldar, that I was able to satisfy the requirements of distressed estates in Tehsil Duska. I have watched these villages steadily for the last five years. The improvement has been marvellous, and more speedy than I ever expected ; at the same time, I cannot help thinking this system is apt to throw a great burden on industry and capital, and to encourage the idle or negligent shareholder.

352.—As every Mehal, whether Khalsa or Jagheer, has come under Settlement, when the internal distribution came to be made, they were treated alike; only the parties were allowed to declare, whether they would abide by the money demand, or adhere to the "Kunkoot" system. Out of 340 villages held in Jagheer, I am glad to say only 18* have consented to the continuance of the "Kunkoot" system. The precise terms of these settlements are set forth in the administration paper.

353.—In the course of enquiry it came to notice that there were several uninhabited properties belonging to owners of a different caste whose liabilities were included in the Jummahs of villages in which they happened to reside. In many, distinct ownership was confirmed by the existence of ("Thes") old deserted village sites. Sometimes they had paid together because the revenue was collected by some Jagheerdar, or because during an interval of absence their lands had partially or wholly been incorporated with the area of a neighbouring estate. At time of Summary Settlement these were included by the pen of the Kardar's agent in one Jumma, and so were settled under one Jumma and demarcated as one Township. Wherever again the area of 2 estates included in one Mouzah, was totally distinct the one from the other ; and the communities of different castes, and having nothing in common, though their fields were intermixed ; and petitions were put in for permission to engage separately ;—In all such cases, separation into different Mehals was thought best for the interest both of Government, and the parties concerned.

354.—In some places, particularly in Pergunahs Sumryal and Duska, some estates were found to be so unmanageable from their large size, that division of their "Turufs" into Mehals was found to be absolutely necessary to secure easy payment of the Government Revenue—The Jumma was collected with extreme difficulty ; owing to the inability of the Putwaree to render a

*Sub-divisions of
Mehals on special
grounds.*

*Meteorawala,
Jamkee,
Sumryal.*

punctual "Bach," and of the Lumberdars to know how to fix the same without disturbing the interests of the industrious. I have given 3 villages of this type in the margin. All the lands have been completely divided, the village site alone remaining common. Full particulars are explained in the administration papers, and separate engagements have been taken from each Mehal, with the approval of the parties interested, who clamoured for this arrangement. Some of the new Jummas were alone 3,000 and 4,000 Rs.; and the peculiar requirements of the Churkurees have convinced me that we should extend this principle when demanded, up to a reasonable limit, say a Jumma of 1,000 Rs. The concession should be confined to estates paying Revenue above this figure.

355.—Thus then in 1,732 (townships) Mouzahs there have been formed 1,940 (estates)

*Number of new
"Mehals" admitted
to engagements.* Mehals, in other words 208 new estates have been admitted to separate engagements, and formed into properties having a place on the Revenue

Roll of the district.

*Arrangement of
"Turufs" and "Put-
tees" carried out with
care.*

356.—In each Mehal there are two or more "Turufs," called in Punjab "Vund" or proprietary divisions. These are subdivided into

* Appendix No. 14. Puttees.* Arbitrary divisions formed for convenience of Revenue payment are termed "Dehrices." Formerly for want of such divisions there was much trouble in distributing and collecting the quota assessed upon separate holdings. It is not uncommon to find separate "Khatas" or holdings, each belonging to two or more proprietors, all of whom conjointly are responsible for a third and fourth holding, owned in a totally distinct expression of shares. With the aid of the Pedigree table all these have been now clearly recorded, and all disputes connected with the same disposed of; so that it is believed no claims of this kind will over come before the district Court.

357.—Where two or more properties are intermixed, the tenure is described as "Venwee Vund" in contradistinction to "Chuck Vund," where a number of fields are contained within one ring fence. Separate khusrehs and khuteonees have been made of these outlying "Chucks," and their areas included with the areas of the parent Mehal previous to the Khowuts being fixed. In the village maps such fields, as also those of separate Mehals or estates, have been marked by distinguishing colours. Land of this description was the subject of frequent disputes.

*Intermixed and out-
lying holdings duly
regarded.*

358.—The Lumberdaree investigations were made with great care. Claims were very numerous. Usually one man was appointed to each "Turuf" or tribal **Lumberdars.** representation. Possession of the appointment was considered the best title. Old men were seldom turned out, unless unfit or objected to as having insinuated themselves there by fraud. New men were only approved when it appeared that the estate, division, or tribe was not duly represented, or that a very strong superior title was proved. The voice of the village was respected, but appointment by election alone was found to lead to a deal of bad feeling and miscarriage of justice. There was as much litigation for these appointments as for actual possession of land. The appeals went up as far as Financial Commissioner, and some rejected candidates even paid a visit to Calcutta.

359.—I mention this to shew how valued the post is in public estimation, and the existence of this feeling will partly explain the difficulty experienced in reducing the number. There can be no doubt they are too numerous;* 3,638 **The post highly coveted.** * Appendix No. 24. have been appointed in a district containing 1,950 estates subdivided into 3,029 "Turufs;" but as old incumbents die off, opportunity might be taken to reduce them.

360.—In future the succession to this appointment will be hereditary ; the eldest son if fit will ordinarily succeed, failing him the next son. Where there are no sons, election will decide. Should the son be a minor, it has been inserted in the clause, that he may appoint an agent as substitute, the two to share perquisites equally; but this rule should I think be abrogated.

361.—The provisions of the Code requiring the liabilities of Lumberdars and joint responsibility of villages to be defined have been attended to ; but I am certainly on the side of those who think, the restrictions imposed by the latter, should either be considerably curtailed or removed altogether. In the poorer or less fertile tracts ; or where water being near the surface, agriculture can be maintained at a comparatively small expence ; or in villages where the proprietary body are all descended from a common ancestor, rendering the interests of the individual bound up more prominently with those of the whole community ; there may be some excuse for such a principle being resorted to for the better protection of the Government Revenue. But where cultivation can only be sustained by great industry and constant outlay of capital ; where crops must be watered by an expensive **Joint responsibility felt to be injurious.**

system of well irrigation; and where village membership is comprised of separate families of different caste, and with no common interest, except that they reside in one village; it appears to me the enforcement of the principle would be *very injurious*.

362.—In the "Churkureo Mehal" it never could be enforced without serious disaster.

~~In the Churkuree it is an unmitigated evil.~~ Indeed, it seems to be admitted that it is seldom *really* enforced, in

which case I think it would be better to abandon it altogether and look to other guarantees which *can* be obtained,—such as light assessment and the easy disposal of property, as security for punctual payment of the Revonuo. All who have had the management of this and other irrigated tracts, think the time has come for some change, and the opinion is gaining ground every day. I should be very sorry myself to hold property in land on these terms. It must tend to discourage the flow of capital in efforts to improve property, when it is known that any day the insolvency of one idle co-partner may lead to a sudden encroachment of profits of the rest of the community. It is little satisfaction to say, "oh there is his land, the solvent partners can go in for that," when it is known that to appropriate this there must be division; and in a tract where *water* is property, it is actually detrimental to divide land much below 20 acres, for it would scarcely be worth while to repair the well, or sink a new one, in an area offering so little encouragement for the outlay of capital.

363.—The Talooqdaree tenures that have been created scarcely deserve more than a passing mention. There have been a few entire villages in which it ~~Talooqdaree rights.~~ has been thought best to decree ownership to the cultivators; but the necessity to give compensation has not arisen from the existence of middle-men engaging for a money settlement as in North West Provinces, so much as some clan or head of a clan having the *right* to the land with no occupancy, while possession almost amounting to that of complete ownership rested with the cultivators. Some cases have arisen in smaller properties belonging to persons once in the position of Mafodars; others where the original right was proved to have belonged to some party who had been evicted years ago, bordering close on the 12 year's period when the land was lying uncultivated; since when the present occupants have founded a village, reclaimed the land, and fulfilled all the duties of a proprietor with the approval of the Kardars.

364.—In all there were 32 cases contested, in which this allowance has been fixed at small amounts; in one case land has been decreed and marked off, but in all the rest a *cash equivalent* in a fixed sum, which will be collected by the

~~Commuted into cash, will be collect-
ed with Jumma.
Appendix No. 14.~~

Lumberdar along with Jumma, and be paid into the Tohsel to be there made over to the Talooqdar.

365.—The circumstances under which division of land can take place in estate, will depend on the tenure. In each village administration paper, it is set forth to **Future division of property.** what extent division has previously been effected, and how far it is allowable in future. A majority of votes is necessary before any division can take place. In the equalization that has been made in most estates of land and shares, land liable to division has been for the most part allotted to each shareholder. Even common land came under this arrangement, so it is anticipated future claims will chiefly refer to sections of village area within the Puttec, to joint holdings, or where the entire Puttec is held in common ownership.

366.—In general it is an acknowledged rule never to allow land once made over by **formal division** to be subject to future re-allotment, though of course it can itself **Land once divided cannot be redivided.** be sub-divided if the joint owners wish it. Near a river like the Chenab where constant abrasion may occur, I find there is sometimes an exception to this rule. Re-allotment is resorted to in "Vela" lands, but close enquiry should be made as to past usage as recorded in the misl, before disturbance of possession is in any way sanctioned.

367.—Any proprietor may mortgage his land to a stranger, but the nearest of kin will have the right to sue pre-emption within the period. Internal transfers **Mortgages.** from one shareholder to another are frequent, and made without such objection being raised. There was no limit of years to bar the power to redeem. In Bajwant I have met with cases where redemption has been sanctioned by general consent 100 years after the original transfer was made, and this even when no deed could be produced to support the fact of the mortgage. Now that all transfers have been duly recorded, cases open to doubt will not come before the courts. I have seldom met with instances of that description which after a period become converted into an absolute transfer (By-ool-wufa).

368.—In all future claims to inheritance reference should be invariably made to the **Inheritance.** Pedigree table put up with each misl. One of my chief reasons for its preparation has been to obviate the necessity of sending for the village Bards, each time a dispute occurred, as seems to be the general custom. In the heat of the dispute, the fear is, that unreliable papers are given in and the chief evidence becomes weakened. In these deeds all transfers up to date of Settlement, likely to affect the title to succeed, are clearly

shewn, and with the clauses in the administration paper detailing who are barred from descent, there ought to be little trouble in coming to a decision.

369.—Equal division of property among the offspring of two or more wives is resorted to in Hindoo villages, but is apt to be objected to in tribes of purely "Choonda Vund."

Mahomedan descent. The Awans near Sealkote representing 120 estates, do not sanction the custom. The Pedigree table will generally shew if precedents can be quoted.

370.—Among Rajpoots there is a custom called "Sirdaree," which allows a superior share to the eldest son, particularly among the richer classes. Cases have come <sup>The "Sirdaree te-
nure."</sup> to notice, but they are not frequent.

371.—The feeling is general that would exclude females from inheritance. Widows can succeed ; if mother is alive, they are entitled to a like share. Daughters ^{Rights of females.} may not inherit, unless the land is bequeathed in dowry during life-time, and is supported by some written deed. If daughters have no male issue, the property reverts to father's kith and kin ; and if they wish to transfer or adopt, they must choose from some near relatives of the father. At all times provision for females must be made, and a clause for the enforcement of this has been entered in the administration papers.

372.—In co-parcenary estates where descent is traced from a common ancestor, great deference is paid to the rights of absentees. Even the parties occupying <sup>Rights of absen-
tees.</sup> consent to re-admit them, provided they are re-imburshed expenses and losses incurred. Generally, they consider the occupancy merely that of holding in *trust*. The feeling throughout the country is favorable to re-admission ; hence in a first Settlement, succeeding one so notoriously high as the Summary Settlement is proved to have been, it has been deemed both just and politic to provide for such future claimants, that they may not lose their rights within the period of 12 years allowed by law. There is a class of absentees, who have decamped or disappeared entirely ; these have been termed "Mufroor," while the former who may have periodically visited the village, or may have <sup>"Distinction be-
tween "Gair hazir"
and "Mufroor."</sup> intermediately cultivated, or may have had some recent lien on the produce or interfered in the disposal of it, are distinguished as "Gair hazir," simply absentees.

373.—River lands are liable to re-adjustment, at any time, of the Jumma distributed on each holding. Sometimes when land of individuals, is cut away the ^{River usages.} co-parcenary agree to make up in part or in whole. Special entry will

appear in the administration paper. Two systems prevail in the Chenab of (1) "Kuch much,"

(1) "Kuch much" system which allows an estate on one side to claim increment on the opposite

(2) "Durya bunna" system bank, even though the main channel may intervene ; (2) "Durya bunna,"

which refuses such claims and fixes the main channel as the fluctuating boundary. Resort to the former usage will be found more generally where the estates on either bank can trace a common descent, it being their mutual interest to hold lands on either bank without prejudice, to secure them against loss ; both estates have to measure their lands to see how much has been cut off on one side and thrown up on the other.

374.—The relative position of landlord and tenant has come under enquiry. Two classes of tenants were discovered having the most prominent existence.

Tenants.

(1) The one for a long time resident in villages whose tenancy was not often disturbed, and who enjoyed privileges locally admitted ; (2) the other who cultivated off and on, who chiefly resided in other villages, whose lands were constantly being changed at the will either of the Kardar, his agent, the village officials, or individual proprietors. Tenants were known under such names as :—

I.—“*Hissa chook*,” who shared the payment of Revenue, being resident cultivators.

II.—“*Vuryoon*,” who had cultivated for several years or regularly from year to year.

III.—“*Asamee*,” who had been subordinate cultivator of a particular landlord for some years.

IV.—“*Vasee*,” a resident cultivator.

V.—“*Pahee* or *Pykasht*,” a mere tenant at will.

VI.—“*Kama*,” a farm laborer who conducted tillage for his master.

There is a class of tenants in Bujwant termed “*Opra*” same as the “*Uirahoos*” of the “Andur” tract in Shukurgurh, who till one crop and then disappear.

“Opra” “Uirahoo.” They are distinguished from “*Pykasht*” as coming from a distance, and “*Vandee Asamee*” or tenants who lived in neighbouring “*Vandee Asamee*” villages.

375.—The first two, and perhaps the fourth, in some places were allowed privileges.

Tenants having a superior position. They shared in the payment of revenue ; their tenure was heritable. So long as they paid the demands of the state and the village charges, they were not molested. They might cut trees planted by others for agricultural or domestic purposes, but could not plant or sell them without asking the owner. They could not in any way

transfer their right of occupancy, and instances of sub-leasing have never come to notice. With the first class, however, the right verged more into that of a subordinate proprietor ; he became a co-partner for the time, not only bearing the liabilities, but enjoying all the profits as a proprietor. It has nowhere been traced that parties in the position of the first class have ever paid proprietary dues to any body, while from the other classes rent charges under the name of " Biswee," " Malikee," " Ismee," were universally taken under the grain system and made over to the proprietor at the time the Government account was struck. But proprietors openly declare that every class of tenants *could be evicted at will* when the land was required by the landowner for his own use.

376.—The third and fifth classes were essentially *tenants at will*; the latter could be *Pykasht or tenants at will.* ejected at any time, the only difference between the two consisted in the latter being completely at the mercy of the landlord ; while to evict the former it was perhaps necessary to apply first to the Kardar. The sixth class can scarcely be accepted as tenants ; but by a turn of circumstances during the absence of their masters in days of change and encroachment, they too have risen into a position of absolute management, and I have known instances where an award of arbitrators has conferred on them even the more permanent right of occupancy.

377.—Prior to Sikh rule when Ranjeet Deo held sway over the upper half of the District, it is alleged that if tenants had cleared the soil and cultivated for two generations, *Resident cultivator treated with much indulgence.* dispossession could not take place except with the support of the authorities, and proprietors so long as they received their dues, abstained from doing so. This distinct right, however, was lost sight of during the anarchy that followed the appropriation of the country by the Bungee Sirdars. Each Jagheerdar or Kardar did what they chose, and a custom of this kind would naturally decline under a system that levelled all classes under grain payments when little attention was paid to order, and everything squeezed out of the cultivators. Still it is remarkable how numerous are the occupants who have held their land for even two and three generations, and how readily their right to hereditary occupancy has been admitted by the proprietary body in general.

378.—Enough has been shewn to establish the existence of a class of cultivators having *Tenants now declared to have right of occupancy.* some superior rights in the view laid down in Settlement Directions, and taken by the highest authorities. On these have been conferred a right

of hereditary occupancy as in other Districts that have been settled. The usual tests required when cases were referred to, or came before me in appeal were ;—(1) 12 year's possession on part of resident, and 20 years of non-resident claimants ; (2) proof of descent from father to son ; (3) unopposed appropriation or reclamation of the land ; (4) intermediate improvements ; (5) payments of revenue in cash ; (6) whether losses had been sustained ; (7) and the cutting of trees.

379.—The terms "Mouroosee" and "Gair Mouroosee" have been introduced with a view to uniformity with other Districts, but I regret the distinctions locally known were not kept up. Care has been taken to ascertain what rate of "Malikana" was paid before, that no injustice might be done to the proprietors, but the decisions have naturally leaned rather towards the cultivators, from the impression that under the Sikh system which left little or no profit, proprietary dues were more nominal than real.

380.—Formerly rent was taken from all classes of tenants alike, and amounted to a cash charge of, on Zubtee crops from 8 annas to 1 rupee per ghumao for cotton, ~~rent.~~ and 1 to 2 Rs. for sugarcane ; on Nijkaree or the less valuable produce, it was taken in grain at different rates ; thus in "Bhurree" and "Charwa" tracts it ranged from 8 to 10 topas per manee, (manee=to 12½ maunds kucha;) in "Neanda," "Jutatur," and "Doshahee" at 10 topas ; in "Durp" and "Degkundee," at 12 topas; in the "Bet" and "Vela" villages 1 anna in the rupee or 6½ per cent was the charge on cash leases ; and when collection was made direct under the Kham system, then 8 annas for cotton and tobacco, and 1 rupee for sugarcane, with 2 pie per "goond" on the net out-turn of all other produce, after deducting expenses ; i. e., on both the cultivator's share, and that demanded by the Kardar. Money rents for the entire produce were seldom in force anywhere.

381.—The arrangement now made has been to give hereditary tenants the privilege of paying fixed money rents, varying from 15 to 26 per cent on the Jumma, the limit suggested for adoption by Mr. Edmonstone, when Financial Commissioner, in his Circular No. 16, dated 11th May 1853. This amount includes the usual village cesses, and leaves to the proprietor 12 per cent as the maximum he can charge for "reut" during the term of Settlement. It has not been fixed uniformly the same; for instance, in the Bhurree tract the proprietary body have been satisfied with from 6½ to 10 per cent ; in Charwa and Neanda from 8 to

Tenants of superior position pay fixed rates.

<i>Bewai charges including Malikana limited to 26 per cent.</i>	
Malikana	12
Village charges	14
Total,	26

10 per cent; throughout Jutatur and Doshahjee 10 per cent, with one exception in Zafferwal khas' where, as a special case, the parties being market gardeners, 13-4 were allowed. In Durp and Degkundee, the full amount 12 per cent has been demanded, though here and there in poorer estates, where proprietors were weak and wished to encourage their tenants, even 8 and 6 per cent have been admitted.

382.—The proportion of produce and money rates for Zubtee to be paid by tenants at will
 "Biswee," "Zubtee" and "Butai" rates always recorded are shewn with much precision, both in the khuteonces and the clause of administration paper. "Biswee" rates are also specified. When "Biswee" is taken no additional charge for "Mulba" is made. The "Butai" rates are nearly the same as what obtained in the villages under former rule, since hereditary cultivators have preferred to keep to these old rates, while a large majority of tenants at will on the other hand have been permitted to pay at fixed money rents. The parties concerned have been left to make their own terms, and few disputes of this kind ever came before the court.

383.—It will be interesting to draw attention here to a return I have had prepared showing Cultivated land now occupied. the status of landed occupancy. 33 per cent of the cultivated area is held by tenants, 12 by such as have received a right of occupancy by this Settlement, 21 by such as are essentially tenants at will. On 69 per cent of the area, held by all classes of tenants, money rates have been fixed, while the remaining 31 are in hands of tenants paying at grain rates thus :—

At $\frac{1}{2}$	at $\frac{2}{3}$	at $\frac{1}{3}$	at $\frac{1}{4}$	Total,
16½ p. c.	10 p. c.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	= 31 per cent.

384.—Again out of 47,346 tenants cultivating 1,79,073 acres; from only 27,432 occupying Proportion of land bearing rent charges. 1,18,315 acres (a little more than one half) has the payment of "Malikana," in some shape or other, been demanded by the proprietors.

385.—The only way I can explain this is by the fact that, in the remaining tracts not mentioned in para. 267, viz: throughout the Churkureo Mehal, Kalur, Some tenants pay no "rent," and the reason of this. and southern villages of "Degkundee," comprising the greater part of the two Tehseels Duska and Pusroor, there was no Malikana ever levied during Sikh rule. The country is peculiar in many ways, as I have remarked before. Land without irrigation is valueless. Property consists essentially of water. It is created and maintained by a great outlay of

capital. The people are poor, weakened in numbers and reduced in circumstances. The cultivated area is in excess of the proportion of population needed to keep up its status. I am inclined to believe owing to the forced system of increasing cultivation fostered under Sikh rule, these irrigated villages were kept very much more under the direct management of Kardars and Jagheerdars, than what obtained elsewhere. We know that they constantly made deductions from the Revenue of from 25 to 50 Rs. for the repair of wells, and took $\frac{1}{2}$ Butai rates everywhere ; charging sugarcane @ 16 Rs. and even 24 Rs. per ghumao. It can easily be conceived how any one that applied received permission to restore the wells, reclaim the land, and cultivate it. Thus though the villages mainly belong to brotherhoods, and some tribe is reckoned the superior proprietor, yet several strangers came to occupy the wells, and though they were not considered proprietors in the view of *original right*, they enjoyed the same footing as that of proprietors, bearing a share of the burdens, paying no Malikana, providing for the cultivation, and sometimes even repairing the wells at their own expense.

386.—It must also be explained that it is the general usage in tracts paying $\frac{1}{2}$ Butai rates for the cultivator to defray village charges instead of paying rent, that is to say where "Mulba" is paid, it is not usual to demand "Malikana"; and where labour was more in demand than land, taxation excessive, agriculture maintained only by large and constant outlay of capital ; it is not difficult to see how help from cultivators would be readily accepted, or why the institution of Rent should not exist.

387.—The Summary Settlement being altogether excessive, further prevented proprietors putting forward their claims. When the Revised Settlement was announced, people were still reduced and careless. They were unaccustomed to demand rent, so when the Khewuts who prepared them were indifferent to assert their rights. The distribution of Jumma was left entirely to the village communities, and as they were satisfied with their tenants, if they would only continue to share the burden of money assessment, nothing came to be charged except "Mulba" as before.

388.—In this way an important difficulty soon presented itself, which threatened to perpetuate three great evils ; (1) impediments in the collection of revenue, (2) loss to proprietors, (3) and checks on the improvement of property. The parties recorded as tenants, (and these were chiefly of the hereditary class) feeling the property was not theirs, would neither repair the wells nor care to improve what belonged to another.

A remedy has since been applied.

The proprietors discovering that they derived no benefit from what was in another's possession, were indifferent to take the responsibilities of a landlord, either in respect to the payment of Government dues, or to their own interests by improvement or the outlay of capital.

389.—On my return from England in 1858, I took occasion, when further reductions had been made in the rent charge, to apply a remedy for this. A greater margin was left for profits ; and it was announced that any proprietor who chose could sue for "Malikana" on the one hand, while on the other if those who had been recorded "Hereditary cultivators" or occupants (Kabiz) holding for another person, considered they had a stronger position, they could put in a counter-claim for proprietorship. This arrangement has been attended with good results, and several hundreds of these claims have been and are being disposed of whereby the question is settled, whether-and what "Malikana" should be paid in case the decree is for maintenance of the old occupancy, or whether the occupant should be proprietor of his holding for the future. Nearly all the orders passed have been for Malikana, which is fixed by arbitrators at rates varying from 10 to even 15 per cent on the Jumma, and is readily agreed to by the Hereditary cultivators.

390.—I am altogether doubtful whether it would be advantageous to the public, proprie-
tary, and occupative interest, to convert holdings situated in so peculiar
a tract—where it is of the first importance that possession and ownership
should be in the same hands, and where former ownership was more nominal than real—into
Talooodarce proprietors of a subordinate character. The rent charge, it is said, might be fixed
once and for ever, and be an incident of the tenure never liable to enhancement, and the
ownership pass with all its duties and liabilities into the hands of the recorded cultivator, at pre-
sent having merely right of heritable occupancy. If we wish to see the "Churkuree" prosper
under the development of capital ; this suggests itself as one of the measures likely to secure it :
but it could not be carried out without doing violence to existing rights.

391.—The ownership and shares in wells have been carefully recorded. Where they are numerous, separate statements are put up with the misls. In Durp, Do-
rights in wells de- shahee and Degkundee, wells are not used for the Rubbee crop, but chief-
ly for sugarcane and cotton. Whoever has shared the expense of construction and repair is
entitled to share of water. In all these tracts as well as Jutatur and Neanda, the share that
regulates the measure of a man's liabilities and rights, is the rule on which water is divided. In

Jutatur irrigation is given to both Rubbee and Khureef crops. Water rent is sometimes taken and amounts to one *mance* of grain for the year, if wood work is all good ; if on the other hand it is old, for 1st and 2nd years 3 pund ; for 3rd year 2 pund, and future years 1 pund are the rates of rent paid for the loan of wells. Tenants may share expences of the wood work ; if they fail to do this, charge of hire is debited against them usually about 16 maunds kucha per season.

392.—In the Churkuree Mehal estates elaborate well registers have been prepared. They are

**Peculiar usages re-
garding wells in the
Churkuree.**

indispensable for classification and assessment. Every particular shewing actual status is exhibited. Separate customs prevail here. In rating the wells they are divided into "Tehaices," "Chouhaices" ($\frac{1}{3}$ rd and $\frac{1}{4}$ th) for the better distribution of Jumma. Water sharos are regulated by "Waroes," among co-partners 8 "puhurs" or courses of 24 hours are assigned to a "Wareo" and each person takes his turn ; if any suffer or object, then lots are cast for the order in which they shall take their turn of the water. If the well is stopped, then the partner in whose "Waree" it was stopped, has the first right to take the water. It rests with the proprietor to repair the wells ; tenants cannot do so, but they must assist with their labour. They can restore old wells only on two conditions—(1) that the stone is kept in the side of the well with the owner's name, and he be allowed at any time to repay the expense and eject the tenant ; (2) that the real proprietor agrees to accept him as a proprietor in future. Non-proprietors can hire a well, (arceyut) but they must bring their own wood goar. The usual charge for water rent is about 8 topas of grain per ghumao for each season.

393.—In the administration papers of Bujwant full detail of the system of irrigation by

**Irrigation fr o m
"Chumbs" how re-
gulated.**

"kools" and water-courses is given. So also regarding the "Chumbs" or marshes of Mungkee and Sutra. Several villages are entitled to share the water. They are associated together, and are all bound to provide labour for these repairs. The expense of repair and distribution of water is adjusted among themselves. Sometimes the

**Assessment M a p
No. 1 shews this irri-
gation system.**

duct belongs to one village, sometimes to several. Tehsceldar should always be ready to give help in time, and see to fair distribution according to recorded shares.

394.—Common lands belonging to whole estates have for the most part been divided du-

**Common lands how
and when to be divi-
ded.**

ring this Settlement. That which belongs to subdivisions remains. The desire to divide is on the increase, and should be encouraged. In the

Churkuree villages, however, little has been demanded in this way ; the truth is minute division among all the members of a community has its drawbacks—the area for common pasture is reduced, and no man would care to sink a new well or repair an old one, in merely a small parcel of ground allotted. Some legislation may be needed here to fix the limit down to which partition of improvable land can be permitted. My own opinion is that division of lots of less than 20 or 30 acres should be discouraged.

395.—“Trinhee” or fees for pasturage are not resorted to. To the Kalur and vela tracts there is yearly a migration of cattle in the dry seasons from the villages **Grazing Fees.** situated in the centre of the Doab, and from the Bar—Sewais items from waste lands are not known.

396.—Village sites have always been recorded under separate numbers, with a view to prevent future disputes. A khusrah and shujreh of the houses and contents of this number were prepared with great care, the map on a large scale ; but all were destroyed. They have not been replaced. According to universal usage *unoccupied* land near and about houses is available for division, but ground already built upon cannot be transferred to a claimant entitled by law, or village custom, to more than he holds without consent of occupant. Manure heaps stand in plots and the land occupied by them belongs, by general sufferance, to the owner of the manure or the proprietor whose “Asamees” use it for this purpose.

397.—The position and perquisites of village servants have been defined. The carpenter, blacksmith and potter are paid in grain at fixed though varying rates. **Village servants.** The barber and washerman by a rate on ploughs and wells in the Churkuree ; elsewhere in grain. They are called “Kumeen” in contradistinction to the “Chooras” or sweepers and “Chumars” who supply the leather, and do all menial offices, and are termed “Sepees.” Bazaar dues or “Durt” are not levied in these days ; but Thanahputee, a fee of 1 Rupee, is the right of Brahmins and village Bards (Meerasees) on occasion of marriages. Sometimes house rent at the rate of 8 annas a house is taken by the Zemindars. All other dues and cesses exacted in Sikh times have been now abandoned.

398.—The whole of the village constabulary, their number and emoluments were enquired into by this department according to orders received. A Scale of **Village constables.** land, cash, and grain was drawn out, under which they were to be paid.

Board of Administration, No. 1048, dated
11th June 1853.

Appendix No. 16.

The number has been increased by about 50 men. Land and grain system of payment has been found to work badly. They should all be paid in cash by a house rate. The results are given in Appendix No. 16.

*Appendix No. 16.
Rate of remunera-
tion fixed at 5
p. c.—very small.*

399.—Mode of appointment of Lumberdars has been explained. Their remuneration has been fixed at 5 per cent on Jumma which is insufficient. It seldom amounts to more than 2 Rs. per mensem, which is less than the amount the

Chokedar, his subordinate, generally receives, viz 3 Rs. The whole question of the status and responsibility of headmen will shortly come under consideration, so no further mention is needed.

400.—The Putwarees are altogether a new class, raised and educated by this Settlement.

Putwarees.

The old "Dulwais" or weighmen were found useless. Where they qualified themselves, they were appointed. Wherever possible, men were selected and posted to jurisdictions in which they lived, or had some previous connection. Villagers were encouraged to bring forward the men they preferred from out of the school established for the purpose of training them. The class of men now employed are nearly all Persian writers, highly educated, and year by year they are becoming attached to their constituents, though I fear they are apt to lord it over them.

*Villages jurisdiction
re-arranged.*

Appendix No. 17.

401.—After the survey and assessment had been completed, the jurisdictions were entirely re-organised. Much pains were taken. I associated the villages as much as possible by tribes or former arrangement of Talooquas, so as to secure identity of feeling and interest in the villages included in one "Tuppa." These parishes are to be called "Tuppas" in future, and the largest or best known village gives the name to the Tuppa. The Putwaree is under penalties to reside there with his family, and most of them have now become associated with the people.

*Their salary fixed
by varying rates.*

Financial Commissioner's No. 1621, dated 3rd June 1854, page 197; Eng. Corres. Vol. II.

402.—It was found that some Putwarees had too large areas, while others were inadequately paid. The above arrangement was effected to remove inequalities. With the sanction of superior authority, I introduced varying percentages instead of the one usually adopted of 8-2. The new rates are 8-2, 3-8, 4 and 5 per cent on Jumma; in two Tuppas situated in Pengash Hurdo-Killa 2-6 and 3-6 have been thought sufficient. The chief object I had in view was to secure a salary so fixed as not to exceed 10, and not to be less than 2 Rs. per mensem; to keep the area to about 3,000 acres, and the village to 7 or 8 in number.

403.—In revising the external boundaries and internal divisions of the district I have so

~~Sub-divisions of Tehseels into 3 Pergunahs.~~

arranged that there shall be two Pergunahs to each Tehseeldar as in the districts in N. W. Provinces. Sealkote, Zufferwal, Pusroor and Dissa are the 4 Tehseels. The 3 first have been headquarters of revenue divisions, since

~~West Pergunahs now formed.~~ Imperial times. Murakeswal and Sumryal were once known as "Mehals",

~~See map No. 12 in Atlas.~~ of the old Pergunah of Sealkote, so they have been restored. The two

circles of assessment, Charwa and Juntatur, belong to the same zone, and Chahur was a place of great note, so they constitute the 2nd Pergunah of Tehseel Zufferwal ; while the two old Talooquas, Killa-Sobha-Singh and Soobha-Singh being, once the country held by Bhag Singh Hullaholeen, make a good Pergunah division, which is named after the Forts built by his two sons.

404.—My chief reason for this subdivision was to secure better supervision over the

~~Cannongeets.~~ Putwarees. To each Pergunah a Canoougee was appointed either from

the old families, or a clever Putwaree resident of the Pergunah was pro-

moted to the vacancy. They had all to go through a process of training, and were therefore entertained as Settlement officials ; 20 and 25 Rs. were fixed as salary, and each was to be individually responsible.

405.—These arrangements were reported and received sanction of Chief Commissioner.

~~Their jurisdictions formed on basis of individual responsibility.~~

Four new Cannongeets were appointed, but subsequently the Commissioner

~~Financial Commissioner's No. 2907, dated 16th October 1854.~~ thought fit to make the one man Cannongee of the whole Tehseel,

and under him was to be a deputy, which rather defeats the object

~~See map No. 12 in Atlas.~~ at which I had been aiming viz : to establish the progressive jurisdiction and responsibility of each fiscal officer perfectly distinct as in the following series.

1. For the Mouzah—The Lumberdar.
2. For 7 or 8 Mouzahs or "Tuppa"—The Putwaree.
3. Over the circle of assessment or Chokha—The Chawdree or Zailaw.
4. Two or more "Chukkas" to go to a Pergunah—The Canoougee.
5. Over the 2 Pergunahs—The Tehseeldar.

406.—The limits of all these fiscal divisions or subdivisions have been made conterminous,

*Fiscal divisions all
made conterminous.*

*See corresp.
No. 6 in vol. I English
correspondence.*

which for manifest reasons is much to be approved of. In revising the external limits a few changes were made by transfers to and from on the Goojranwalla, Narowal, and Shukurgurh boundaries, all of which were reported and sanctioned before the District map was finally lithographed. The Jummoo Boundary was laid down by Colonel Abbott, A. D. 1847, and is marked by substantial masonry pillars which are to be periodically inspected. On the northern boundary the Bnjwant tract, containing 68 villages, was transferred from Goojrat in the early part of 1857. Ordinarily the main channel will be the boundary of the villages situated on the Chenab.

407.—Two complete maps shewing Fiscal and Police Divisions, with full particulars as

*Fiscal and Police
limits agree.* above described, are placed in juxtaposition in an Atlas of the District

*See map No. 13 in
Atlas.* which accompanies this report.

408.—The only class whose interests have been overlooked are the Chowdrees or "Zail-

*Chowdrees, Per-
sonal office-bearers.* dars," whose duty in former days was to supervise the affairs of a Talloogunah

qua or cluster of villages, to help in extending cultivation, settle petty disputes, arrange for restoration of dilapidated wells, assist in checking measurements, and make themselves generally useful. They enjoyed Inams, collected fees from villages composing their circles (usually 1 per fusl from each village), received presents from the Kardars, and other perquisites. I wish to restore their status and improve their present remuneration.

*Their Status has
yet to be considered.* By an oversight their Inams have been reduced, and they are about the only class not satisfied with the results of my Settlement. A separate report has been furnished, and I hope soon to see them content.

409.—I have now touched on all the points requiring attention as far as relates to the record

*Record of Rights
made by Putwarees.* of Rights. I spared no pains to secure accuracy. They were prepared by the Putwarees according to Financial Commissioner's No. 2213, dated

23rd September 1853. The Putwaree drew up the administration paper in the first instance. Every

*Report to Financial
Commissioner. See
page No. 347 of vol.
I Eng. correspon-
dence.* conceivable check was employed to remove causes of error. I allude to some of these. (1) The Pedigrees or Title deeds, before spoken of, proved invaluable as a check against confusion of holdings or misunderstanding of the village constitution; (2) Map and measurement were twice attested on the spot before the whole

Checks resorted to, to secure accuracy. community ; (3) the Khewuts were attested three times, once by the Putwarees in the village, then by a trained Superintendent in the office, and then by Judicial officer, the whole village being present each time ; (4) Abstracts from the khuteonees were given, shewing area, number of fields and liabilities to every holder of land, that no excuse might remain of his not being informed of the entries.

410.—Several Khewuts had to be done over again. I examined many before passing them. I made a point of attesting 5 or 6 in every circle. Picked men were put into the post of computers and supervisors, who were told promotion would alone be given to those who gave honest results. On the whole I am satisfied the records in the main are to be relied on. This is the general impression, and notwithstanding the trial they have had in a period of seven years, scarcely any complaint has been raised.

411.—One good proof may be adduced of this in the fact, that when all the records were destroyed by the mutineers burning down the Kutcherry in 1857, and I was called upon on my return from England to replace them, though the Putwarees had copies only of some of the principal papers, we were able to give in a new set, and prepare many papers, such as the Pedigree tables agreeing with the former entries, without much trouble in the space of one year.

412.—These "Settlement mists," as prepared *de novo* were all made over to District office in the first quarter of 1859. I had the good fortune in finding my *Duplicate Copies of Records made over in 1859.* Extra Assistant Kayem Allie in the District. To him was entrusted this irksome duty, and he did it with his usual energy and regard for accuracy.

Professional village maps have been replaced by new copies from Calcutta. 413.—The professional survey maps have been replaced by fresh copies received from Surveyor General's office, Calcutta. They are all bound up in volumes, and arranged according to the order of assessment circles.

414.—Fresh village Statements Nos. II, III, and IV, have been made up in the *vernacular* and are filed, but the assessment being over, translation into English was *Nos. II, III, and IV prepared in vernacular only.* not thought necessary.

415.—I have however given in instead 20 volumes of Village Note Books in English, arranged according to assessment circles (Chuklawar), two open pages in *"Village Note book's" given in instead.* juxtaposition being devoted to each village, with columns for 10 years to

shew the fluctuations of area, Jumma, and resources that may occur, and room for remarks to be filled in. Copies of these in vernacular under name of "Lall Kitab" have been sent to Tehsee¹ offices for the Canoengoe to refer to, and fill in every year. They will answer all the purposes of village statements and be useful to district officer.

Copies of records kept by Putwarees. 416.—Transcripts of the map, khusreh, and chief papers in the village records, together with administration paper, had been previously supplied to Putwarees.

Lumberdars have Pottah books, and each owner a receipt book. 417.—Lumberdars have been provided with small leather books containing the Pottahs of engagements and room to shew changes ; and each Khewutdar can shew a receipt book, in which all payments made for revenue are acknowledged by the Lumberdars, or other Collectory officers.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS.

418.—Before concluding, I wish to touch on two points : (I.) The work done ; (II.) The expenditure incurred ; and then add some general remarks on the character of the Settlement effected ; in what respects it may still be considered to be wanting ; and how the exertions of District Officers can best be directed to the proper and efficient working of it.

Remarks about the work done. 419.—It is quite out of date to refer to work done so long time back, but without a brief allusion to this, it is feared, the rather large expenditure incurred might not be understood, or might not be ascribed to the proper causes which have combined to produce this.

Expense of Settlement. 420.—A Statement is therefore appended showing the Comparative view of work and expenditure. The actual Settlement in Sealkote proper, that is not including any part of Bujwant, originally extended over a period of 5½ years from March 1850 to October 1856. The operations were closed at the end of 1856 and the records made over to District Office. The cost of this amounted to Rs. 3,26,760 ; to this must be added the outlay incurred on subsequent restoration and for Bujwant Rs. 11,463, which gives total amount 3,38,223 Rs.

Per Centage of cost. 421.—This will no doubt be considered high as it amounts to 37 per cent on the revised Jumma. Compared with Settlements effected in

Geojranwalla 32 per cent. 4 neighbouring Districts, it is higher than all of them ; but it must be
 Goordaspur 27 " "
 Amritsar 21 "
 Jalandhar 17 " remembered, (1) that Summary Settlement did not require such large reductions in any one of those Districts as in Sealkote ; (2) that there was no mutiny there to destroy records and require a restoration ; (3) that it is admitted by most officers this mode of comparing cost, by striking per centage on Jumma, is not a fair one. The villages in Sealkote are in the main smaller in area, but more highly cultivated, the number of fields greater ; 2,000 estates have been brought under Settlement, and each of these required separate series of records.

422.—But the heavy outlay may be chiefly attributed to the fact of nearly one lac of Rupees having been spent in the Boundaries and early operations, when it was Large outlay explained. found the measurements owing to their having been hurried on too fast, had to be done over again. Costly Establishments were entertained to put up the boundaries, when Putwari agency (not resorted to in those days) might have been employed.

423.—If however the results are compared, I think it must be admitted that the work performed has been very heavy. Including the several branches under the head of Net really when amount of large Work is realized. Judicial, and the manifold operations that had to be undertaken from the commencement of Field Survey to the last stage of preparing the Record of Rights ; the elaborate statistics that have been collected ; and the peculiar way in which the assessment data have been compiled and utilized ; the remeasurements that had to be made, and the checks to be employed to secure accuracy,—I calculate that there have been no less than 2,79,770 different operations as a set-off for the Rs. 3,38,223 outlay incurred.

424.—Under head of Judicial alone, disputes for proprietorship of land amounted to upwards of 6,000 cases ; claims to Lumberdaree 2,500 ; Rent-free grants Work got through very great. 15,000 ; adjustment of the position of landlord and tenant 17,000 ; investigation into village title-deeds, tenures, separation of estates, and equalization of possession and right 2,300 ; while the miscellaneous comprised some 15,600 cases. The aggregate of Judicial work is expressed in the figure of 82,000 cases !

425.—The greater portion of this work was performed by my Extra Assistants, Kaim Allee and Fyzool Hussun, both of whom have been promoted to 2nd grade, and Notice of officers. Ahmed Hussein Superintendent who was made Tehseeldar in Rawul Pindee. The two former have repeatedly received the thanks of Government, by whom their services have ever been duly appreciated.

The Settlement has turned out several very promising Revenue officials.

Mirza Azim Beg.
Gopal Dass.
Kaim Hussain.
Shunker Dass.
Yar Mohamed Khan.
Kedar Nath.
Nisar Alee.
Lachman Dass.
Bukhtawur Lall.

426.—I received great assistance from other officials, for all of whom I have taken care to secure promotion in some form or other. Two have been made Extra Assistant Commissioners ; seven have been and still are Tehseldars, and some 10 others, occupy posts of Serishtedars, Sudder Canoongoes, &c. Altogether a body of 30 Revenue officials have been raised and educated, and are now serving the Government in different parts of the Province, while even 4 men, the scions of respectable families, were sent by His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo, who were educated in this Settlement under my control. This too is a beneficial result, which should not be overlooked in estimating the cost incurred.

427.—My one object has been to give *bona fide* results. I have striven to prepare correct records, and to compile statistics that shall be useful for all future purposes, independent of the fixation of a light and equal taxation, which I believe has to a great extent been realized.

428.—Since the year 1858 when, on my return from England, this Settlement was re-opened for reasons explained in the remarks offered in preceding chapter on **The new Settlement has worked well.** assessment, I have had the best opportunities for ascertaining the state of the country and watching over the working of the Settlement, first as Deputy Commissioner from 1858 to 1860, and as Commissioner of the Division from 1861 to close of 1862. I have traversed the District over and over again, and been in frequent communication with the Tehseoldar and people. The Jumma has been collected from year to year with ease. There is one feeling expressed, and it is confirmed by Mr. Macnabb who succeeded me in the District ; that the settlement has been a *light one, and has given universal satisfaction.*

429.—The anomaly, however, that will be apparent is that the term of settlement has expired before this Report has been submitted. The term was fixed for **Term of Settlement too short, only 10 years.** 10 years only, under the idea that irrigation schemes might be introduced which would alter the productive capacity of Districts in Rechnab Doab. It was far too short. Though Settlement operations were commenced in 1850, it was not till 1853 that the new assessment could be brought out for several reasons ; and though the new Jummars were then taken up it was not till 1866 that the records were first completed and made over to the District Office :

so that what with mutiny that occurred the year after, when the entire District Records were burnt, and the restoration that became inevitable, half the term had expired while Settlement operations may be said to have been proceeding.

430.—The circumstances, however, of this Settlement are such as to facilitate extension of ^{Recommendation ex-}
~~tension of term to 50 years.~~ the period, without any revision worth mentioning, and I beg strongly to

recommend that no period short of 50 years be adopted. The people are happy and contented, they are fast recovering from former over-taxation ; it will still take 5 years to enable them to recover their old status, and the pitch of the present assessment is light enough to enable them, after recovering to become very prosperous.

431.—Within the last 4 years I have frequently had occasion to visit villages on the spot, which were once broken down, to compare the increased cultivation with ^{Opinion as to cha-}
~~racter of settlement.~~ the rate of Jumma, and my impression is that on the whole former inequalities have been well adjusted. I do not go so far as to say inequality here and there does not exist, still if enquiry be made or data be referred to, it will invariably be found there is some good reason for this, either in point of productive capacity or even present condition. I am led to hope that very little will be required to be done in respect to alteration of the demand fixed and now reported.—As for the records, they are stated to work capitally; few disputes are brought into court relating to ownership of land, because of the care taken to draw up proper Title deeds and Pedigrees in Puttedaree villages, (the chief tenure prevailing) so that in this point of view, I do not anticipate much alteration will be needed.

432.—The chief points, however, that may require attention are : (1) admission of claims ^{Points deserving}
~~special attention of~~
~~Deputy Commissioner.~~ on the part of absentee proprietors ; (2) improvement of the relative position of Landlord and tenant, particularly such as have received the right of a permanent occupancy ; (3) the division of common lands in "Zemindaree" and "Bhyachara". Estates,—in "Puttedaree" villages this has been very generally effected before the Settlement records were completed ; (4) re-consideration of the status of Lumberdars, one man to be responsible for each township ; and (5) improvement of status and emoluments of Chowdrees (or, "Zaildars.")

433.—I would also urge the importance of giving encouragement to the construction of wells in the Churkures Mehal—Every facility should be afforded by ^{Tuccavee should be}
~~encouraged.~~ Government—Tuccavee is allowed and has, during my incumbency and

supervision, been liberally given, but the period for repayment might be extended with advantage to at least seven years.

434.—There are several places where canals might be encouraged. One might be cut from the Taves to water the dry tracts of Bhurree and Pusroor. Another from the Aik at Dheensa to protect the rice fields of Pathanwalee, Gohna, Koohar, &c.—The irrigation system at the Munjkee and Sutra "Chumbs," as well as that supported by ducts from the Aik near Bopalwala, might be enlarged, so as to protect more villages. A cut might be taken to carry the superfluous water of the Aik to the Duska reservoir. Another canal cut from the Deg at Kot Dodoo, if connected with the Loonda Nullah at Arakee, would water several estates near Pusroor. In Kalur tract there are several low dips, in which perhaps the Loonda inundation might be collected. In Neanda there is the old Alee Murdau Canal which could, I am sure, be restored; while the villages near Rorus would better their condition if they were to draw upon the Pulkoo Nulla.

435.—The Deg difficulty should not be overlooked by Deputy Commissioner. The first opportunity that presents itself should be embraced to secure sanction of The Deg difficulty to be kept in view. Government to some skilled Engineer being sent to survey and report what would be the most effectual way of regulating the division of the flood-water at Dhoda, where the stream takes two channels. If this is not done, frequent complaints may come from the lower villages in Pergunah Hur-do-killa for remission or reduction of Revenue. Indeed the changes of this stream should be watched, and always be reported by Tehseldars.

436.—Then I would suggest with a view to stimulate the ready application of capital to improvement of land, in the Churkures especially; that every encouragement be afforded and the way be made clear, to urge landlords to give long leases to their tenants, to sink wells, and protect their land against dry seasons. So long as right is acknowledged by payment of equitable rent, and occupancy is in the hands of a non-proprietary class, it is expedient that some such arrangement be come to; and I think, if the object be properly explained, the custom of resorting to leases might and should be introduced, with the mutual consent of the parties concerned.

437.—I have said before that as 2 Canoongees have been appointed in each Tehseel, and Canoongee supervision might be improved. villages have been arranged into Pergunahs, two for each Tehseel, their jurisdictions should be separate, and the individual responsibility be

insisted upon, if we wish to have anything like a real control over Putwarees. It is a farce to expect one man to supervise 300 or 400 villages, and we know how work is done, when left to Deputies. I should like to see the principle I am here advocating carried out generally in every District, and if as suggested by Financial Commissioner, Perguneh councils could be formed, I believe a step in the right direction will be taken towards facilitating the supervision of village registration.

438.—I must now bring the report to a close. I regret exceedingly the delay that has occurred. I deserve great blame. It has been a pang to me to reflect Delay in submitting Report. that operations in the main completed 5 years ago have not been faithfully placed before Government before this, I cannot exonerate myself. My only answer is, that Earnest apologies offered. nobody can regret it more sincerely than I do. It has not been from want of industry. The Report and papers which accompany will shew whether I have shirked my duty in this respect. Various causes have combined to lead me to postpone, and I feel it due to myself to place them on record; not so much to justify my conduct, as to explain it.

439.—There was the fact that just as I was completing operations in 1855-56, I was called upon to undertake the charge of Goojrat Settlement agreeably with request of the Chief Commissioner. I exerted myself to push on the Settlement thero, in addition to my duties at Sealkote, and 2 Pergunahs out of the 3, (containing 700 villages) were measured and assessed under my supervision. In one of these, 300 villages were (every one) visited and assessed by myself, at a time when my presence was most needed at Sealkote. It prevented me from arranging and collecting the materials for this Report. My furlough had been granted, and I was obliged to take the papers to England. It was there I read an announcement in "The Times" of the District Kutcherry having been set fire to, on the memorable 9th July 1857, *and my whole work of five years was annihilated!* To write a description of the upper story of a building raised as it were by my hands, when the foundation had been washed away, appeared to me an unprofitable exercise, knowing as I did that it must all be done over again, and I should have to do it.

440.—On my return in 1858, I was placed in charge of the District as well as the Settlement. Owing to the effects of the mutiny everything was confusion. A Further reasons given. portion of Bujwant had to be settled; bad years had set in, further reduc-

tions had to be given. My hands were very full, and when at the commencement of 1859 the records had been restored and the second stage of completion arrived at, I was compelled to go home. Much of the statistical information and the maps were there prepared. The labor of re-totalling and re-casting statements prepared once before was very great. I found I had undertaken a much heavier task than I had expected. My health gave way, and medical advisers insisted on my availing myself of the leisure afforded by furlough, and so the Report was still not completed.

441.—On my return again in 1860 I had scarcely resumed charge of Sealkote intending
 Submits in conclusion an *Atlas of the* to complete what I had begun when I was called away to the Commissioner-District.
Appendix No. 25. ship of the Division, in which post I found I could not secure *any leisure whatever*. The omission has now been supplied, and with the Report I beg to forward a statistical *Atlas of the District*, which, if Government approves, can be printed for general use, and I need not add, shall be very happy to superintend the printing of it.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD A. PRINSEP,

Late Settlement Officer.



Assessment Portfolio.

OF

SEALKOTE DISTRICT.

CONTENTS.

General Abstract of Assessment Data.

Explanatory Remarks or Principles of Assessment.

Report on Assessment of Chukla Charwa.

Ditto	ditto	"	Jutatur.
Ditto	ditto	"	Bhurree.
Ditto	ditto	"	Pusroor.
Ditto	ditto	"	Doshahee.
Ditto	ditto	"	Durp (Zuffurwal.)
Ditto	ditto	"	Durp (Pusroor.)
Ditto	ditto	"	Neanda.
Ditto	ditto	"	Bet (Murakeewal.)
Ditto	ditto	"	Bet (Sumryal.)
Ditto	ditto	"	Vela.
Ditto	ditto	"	Degkundee (Zuffurwal.)
Ditto	ditto	"	Degkundee Hur-do-killa.
Ditto	ditto	"	Aikwala.
Ditto	ditto	"	Churkuree No. 1 (Sealkote.)
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Ditto	ditto	"	Do. No. 2 (Duska.)
Ditto	ditto	"	Do. No. 2 (Pusroor.)
Ditto	ditto	"	Kalur.

Settled by Mr. Edward A. Prinsen, Settlement Officer, in A. D. 1854-55, and reviewed in 1858-59.

Report on Assessment of Bujwat (Khalsa and Jageer) as originally submitted by Captain H. Mackenzie, in A. D. 1858-59.

Ditto ditto of Bujwat (Jageer) reviewed and settled by Mr. J. Macnabb, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote in 1860-61.

Appendix to same, showing Assessment Data.

General Abstract of Statistical Data, forming the Basis of the revised

Sec. I. Detail of Cultivated Area classific

Name of Chukla.	Zone of fertility. (Dependent on Rain.)	Total No. of Me- hals.	MALGOOZAREE AREA IN ACRES.												Irrigated and unirrigated area under different kinds of soil, percentages.					
			Area actually assessed.						Total malgo- zaree area.	Irrigated.	Sihbee.	Bunee.	Gohena.	Rohree.	Doshahjee.	Meyra & Tib.				
			No. of Classes.	Khalsa	Jagheer,	Total.	Culturable.	Lately aban- doned.												
HIGH CENTRAL (Sugar tracts.)	Charwa,	... ... ...	3	132	18	150	4,774	815	30,620	465	31,085	36,674	32	4	64	21	16	28	35
	Jutatur,	... ... ...	3	60	39	99	6,739	1,410	27,396	1,167	28,563	36,712	39	5	56	20	26	27	27
	Bhurree,	... ... ...	3	127	49	176	9,211	4,066	36,895	514	37,409	47,686	8	6	86	9	14	28	50
	Pusroor	... ... ...	3	107	23	130	4,065	841	33,131	620	33,751	38,657	13	2	85	10	17	38	35
LOW EASTERN (Sugar tracts.)	Doshahjee,	... ... ...	3	60	17	77	2,829	230	19,630	582	20,212	23,271	11	3	85	21	23	32	24
	Darp Zufferwal,	... ...	3	83	19	102	4,034	216	24,285	261	24,546	28,796	24	5	71	19	25	15	41
	Darp Hurdokilla,	... ...	3	42	17	59	2,717	269	14,203	723	14,926	17,912	25	4	71	21	24	20	32
LOW-WATERED BY STREAMS (Chenab Alluvial.)	Neanda, ...	... ... ...	3	95	16	111	3,813	262	21,773	256	22,029	26,104	49	10	41	17	25	17	41
	Bet Sealkote,	... ...	3	108	18	126	5,505	355	33,746	410	34,156	40,016	6	89	5	20	13	39	28
	Bet Sumryal,	... ...	1	15	...	15	4,652	202	5,109	31	5,140	9,994	5	91	4	10	1	66	23
	Vela,	... ... ...	2	31	4	35	8,718	552	9,121	170	9,291	18,561	53	30	17	14	12	43	30
HIGH IRRIGATED (Dependent on Rds.)	Degkundie Zufferwal,	...	3	91	18	109	2,674	528	27,072	1,054	28,126	31,328	25	49	26	22	22	30	26	
	Degkundie Hurdokilla,	...	4	116	20	136	8,110	689	36,494	1,419	37,913	46,712	24	46	30	13	28	32	27	
Aikwala, Churkuree, No. 1 Sealkote, Churkuree, No. 1 Sumryal, Churkuree, No. 2 Duska, Churkuree No. 2, Pusroor, Kalur,	Aikwala,	... ... ...	3	36	7	43	2,194	228	16,385	578	16,963	19,385	96	1	3	33	27	30	10
	Churkuree, No. 1 Sealkote,	...	3	148	45	193	7,335	1,293	49,024	2,282	51,306	59,934	82	1	11	27	24	29	20	
	Churkuree, No. 1 Sumryal,	...	3	82	24	106	8,802	2,033	41,382	2,146	43,528	54,363	94	2	4	22	25	38	15	
	Churkuree, No. 2 Duska,	...	3	109	26	135	19,176	5,263	44,065	1,939	46,004	70,443	91	4	5	19	21	37	20	
	Churkuree No. 2, Pusroor,	...	3	91	22	113	15,970	2,793	35,289	1,693	36,982	55,745	80	6	14	19	30	30	21	
	Kalur,	... ... ...	2	34	1	35	6,907	303	10,480	353	10,833	18,043	80	11	9	10	58	22	10
Bujwant (Khalsa,) ...		1	23	3	26	3,850	1,083	6,607	378	6,985	11,918	14	60	26	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...		55	1590	386	1,976	132075	20,4315	22,707	17,0415	5,39,748	6,92,254	48	16	36	18	23	32	2		

Assessment in Sealkote District: Settlement made and approved A. D. 1852-53.

in different ways.										Sec. II. Agricultural Resources.						Sec. III. Pressure and working of Summary Settlement.					
Proprietors.	Area under different occupancies in percentages.		Area under rent due in percentages.		DETAIL OF WELLS.						No. of Ploughs.	No. of meahls assessed.	Balance remitted in Sumbut 1909.	Up to Sumbut 1909.	Amount of Tuca-vee granted.						
	Herdeditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value	II. ditto.	III. ditto.	IV. ditto.	Of old.	Lately constructed.	Of old.	Recently.											
71	18	11	12	68	15	16	559	3	274	8	23	...	3,537	4,340	32	62	38	...	...	55
76	8	16	7	57	17	18	672	58	185	1	68	...	3,341	2,827	29	24	7	670	...	610	
80	8	12	8	58	14	19	226	3	35	...	79	...	3,788	3,932	40	43	44	148	...	260	
78	7	15	9	52	15	24	308	53	209	5	220	...	3,441	3,291	91	15	1	3,526	...	880	
65	11	24	7	62	16	15	181	7	44	..	5	..	2,385	2,241	21	23	18	369	...	320	
83	3	8	11	60	14	11	495	4	69	4	16	...	2,474	3,063	37	39	5	478	...	127	
73	12	15	13	53	11	23	246	49	86	1	123	...	1,518	1,601	28	11	4	2,612	...	325	
80	9	11	8	60	12	10	591	19	40	..	65	...	2,227	3,247	33	43	19	726	30	...	
56	27	17	18	65	11	6	200	114	43	39	2	...	2,774	4,429	38	35	35	113	...	...
67	16	16	8	80	7	5	...	12	5	...	..	...	415	511	8	4	3	2,365	...	...
64	10	26	14	75	13	6	168	99	37	...	5	..	1,230	898	17	9	5	1,090	230	230	
78	8	14	13	63	13	11	350	2	39	...	16	...	2,864	3,673	28	30	34	117	...	360	
75	11	14	12	62	12	14	431	121	163	4	173	...	3,861	3,535	82	28	9	3,690	180	815	
56	8	36	20	66	10	4	594	185	38	...	2	..	2,123	1,952	32	8	2	9,321	4,025	3,335	
63	14	23	13	71	10	6	1,579	392	342	7	201	12,132	6,575	6,492	89	44	15	4,405	2,240	1,050	
59	12	29	13	70	10	7	1,212	361	380	5	30	8,261	5,678	3,932	64	16	2	17,759	1,775	3,025	
59	15	26	12	65	12	11	980	403	328	23	69	12,830	6,407	3,821	58	41	10	13,491	2,825	2,350	
61	11	28	9	57	11	23	765	380	45	12	302	8,998	4,871	3,446	65	23	3	12,126	1,326	4,337	
61	15	24	6	68	13	12	197	133	28	10	40	..	1,623	1,117	19	6	9	2,483	285	1,070	
55	11	34	20	...	80	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	806	855	18	5	...	219	...	..
70	12	18	12	63	12	13	9,756	2,398	2,490	119	1,459	42,221	61,968	59,926	829	509	263	75,768	14,061	19,149	

General Abstract of Statistical Data, forming the basis of the revised Assessment

1 Sealkote District: Settlement made and approved A. D. 1852-53. Continued.

Results.			Remarks descriptive of Assessment circles and showing chief data on which they were formed.														
A. D. 1852-53.	New Juma as now finally reported.	Rate of reduced new Jumma on assessed area.	KHAM RATES TAKEN BY SIKHS.														
			Inc.	Cub.	Average fall of rain.	Average depth of water in wells.	Average cost of pukka well	POPULATION.	YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE.	KUCHA MAUNDS.	On Irrigated land.	On unirrigated land.	Grain rates.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Money rates per Ghumaos	
103	40,877	1 3 9	36	25	150	634	59	Per square Mile of cultivation. No. of agriculturists per estate.									
381	44,966	1 8 3	32	30	150	604	55		30	24 $\frac{1}{2}$				8	40	Average soil, somewhat dry, and requiring rain; irrigation being neither easy nor abundant.	
...	37,362	0 15 6	35	60	300	433	34		21	17 $\frac{1}{2}$				5	30	Indifferent dry soil, entirely dependent on rain.	
753	50,754	1 7 1	30	50	250	554	43		24	17 $\frac{1}{2}$				8	40	Indifferent light soil without irrigation, and dependent on rain.	
443	27,506	1 5 6	36	10	80	649	71		32	20 $\frac{1}{2}$				10	5	Good soil, low, and receives natural drainage.	
3,752	43,712	1 9 1	32	15	100	576	57		36	21 $\frac{1}{2}$				12	5	Low and rich country, famous for its productiveness.	
...	24,230	1 9 6	30	20	125	584	44		36	20 $\frac{1}{2}$				12	5	Ditto ditto ditto	
...	37,240	1 1 9	36	17	100	622	41		26	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 & 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$					Low and moist, receives drainage of uplands, and is of good fertility.	
325	59,232	1 1 5	38	12	80	438	91		20	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 & 7	30				Low alluvial of the Chenab, and of good fertility.	
...	7,128	1 4 11	34	10	80	379	76		27	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{2}{3}$ 5 & 7	40					Ditto ditto but of indifferent fertility.	
...	12,619	1 4 6	32	17	100	397	68		20	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{2}{3}$ 4 & 6 2 & 3						Part high, part low and sandy, of indifferent fertility.	
6,732	48,623	1 1 7	35	10	80	680	66		33	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{2}{3}$ 10 & 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7						Valley of the Deg, very fertile, but troubled by the fitful action of the stream.	
8,131	55,852	1 7 3	25	15	100	591	45		30	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 5 to 7						Ditto ditto ditto ditto
...	45,710	2 1 8	32	20	150	870	116		40	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	70					Richest tract in the Doab, watered both by wells and Aik Nudie.
984	1,09,937	2 1 3	34	35	300	800	57		25	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	7				Good firm soil, dependent on an expensive system of well irrigation.	
7,088	85,399	1 1 1	30	30	250	674	96		25	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	7				Ditto ditto, but soil not quite so good.	
18,166	67,492	1 5 3	23	35	200	542	56		26	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6				Ditto ditto and of average fertility, water being deeper and wells very expensive.	
10,331	58,232	1 7 5	23	35	200	634	59		25	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6				Ditto ditto ditto ditto	
452	15,683	1 6 6	18	25	200	626	47		24	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5				Of indifferent fertility, marshy, and produces Rice, but has little rain.	
...	9,840	1 6 10	38	10	80	534	130						Rich low alluvial delta, watered by Canals.
52,641	*8,82,464	1 3 4	26	20	150	582	62		28	19					

*Or 23 per cent reduction.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.



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Explanatory Remarks.

Sec I. Col 5.	The detail of villages belonging to each class, is shown by Roman Numerals in the Purgh (No. V.) Registers, as well as on the face of the Assessment Map.
" 2, 3 & 4.	All Melahs whether "Khalsa" or "Jigheer," have been brought under Settlement.
Sec II. Col 5.	Land not cultivated for 3 years and upwards, has been classified as "Culturable," and has been exempted from assessment altogether.
Col 6	Land not cultivated for 2 years only, has been classified as "Lately abandoned;" but has been assessed either along with "Burane," or at rates somewhat more nominal.
" 7, 8, 9 " 10.	Under head of "Cultivated," it has been found necessary to separate such "Mafre" land, as from being now resumed, has to be added to the new Jumma, so as to arrive at a more useful comparison between the pressure of old Jumma, and that which is to be now imposed. The area of each denomination of soil, which forms the basis of assessment in each class, is given below, as detail of column 9.
	From columns 11 to 24 (inclusive), the entries are expressed in percentages, in order to facilitate comparison.
11	"Irrigated"—means irrigated either from wells or streams.
" 12	"Silable"—is that, which is moist throughout the year, from vicinity to Rivers, Streams, or Marshes.
" 13	"Burane"—represents all other land dependent entirely on Periodical rains.
" 14	"Gok r."—is any soil, that actually receives manure.
" 15	"Roh."—indicates clay of any kind.
" 16	"Doshne"—includes what its name indicates (दोषने) soil, about which there may be "two opinions"—neither entirely clay nor light earth.
" 17	"Myra"—is a light pulverised soil, with a mixture of sandy particles in it.
" 18,	"Tibal"—is confined to very high, dry and sandy tracts, sometimes poor unfertile soil, known to have saltpetre in it.
" 19	Show productive capacity and state of tillage. The sum of the two latter columns is also exhibited below in fresh detail of tenants who live on the spot, or at a distance. Wherever the latter class prevail, it is usually a sign of weakness and inferior tillage.
" 20	
" 21 to 24	Contain entries taken from the "Chirkauri" Produce Table (accompanying the Report), in which has been worked out the "Produce Estimates" of each class embodied in this statement. The crops have been classified according to local estimation in which they are held, and then arranged in the order of value they represent ; thus :—
	I. <i>Class Value</i> , or "Zubee" includes Sugarcane, Tobacco, Vegetables, Turnips, Pepper, Cotton, Melons, Knehaloo.
	The three other classes comprise what are called "Jinsse," e.g :—
	II. Class—Wheat, Busmuttee (Rice), Rice (ordinary), Saffron, Gram, Indian Corn, Juar, Goejee (wheat and barley mixed).
	III. Class—Sirsuff, Linseed, Bairi, Mussoor, Barley, Bujra, Hemp, Mundul, Kalna (coarse rice).
	IV. Class—Till, Mash, Mott, Moong, Tarameera, Kungnee, Kodra, Sawank, Chural, Toreea. Under each heading certain specifications are given below, to show the prevailing crops, as a close scrutiny of these, helps much the consideration of what rates should be imposed.
	(Inclusive) are intended to show what deterioration has taken place with respect to artificial irrigation. If the wells "Recently out of use" are numerous, or exceed those lately made to take their place, or if large assistance is required from Government to aid in their restoration, it may be a sign of impoverishment, and may be a warning for timely relief to be given.
	Columns 31, 32 and 33, are only applicable to the "Chirkauri Melah" tracts, where everything depends on the condition of wells, before a fair assessment can be arrived at.
	These entries are taken from 5 volumes of Well Registers now made over to the District Office, which were prepared by the Village Accountants, and give a minute account of every well in the tract.

Explanatory Remarks—(Continued.)

Col. 3 & 5. It has been found advisable to compare the number of Ploughs in existence, with the number which a glance at the area shows to be required for the full development of agriculture. This last is arrived at by dividing the cultivated area by so many standard acres, that an average yoke of Bullocks is locally known to cultivate ; but to make the result of use for comparison, it is important to deduct a proportional number of Ploughs for exemption on account of Rent-free area, the detail of which is given under this heading.

Sec. III. Are filled in from the reports of Tehseeldars, checked by the Balance Sheets of years, and by personal local inquiry. Jagheer Villages not having been hitherto under money Settlements Cols. 36, 37, 38, are not specified.

Col. 39, 40, Were made up from the district returns. I have entered only the balances of one year that preceded the Settlement. The "Tuccaree" information is here inserted, more particularly with 41 & 42, a view to scrutinize the requirements of the "Charkaree Mehal" tracts.

Sec. IV. These estimates are worked out in different ways, e.g.:—The Chackree Estimate was collected for each village from two or more local sources, chiefly from men, who occupied a leading position among agricultural classes, or from those who had appraised the crops, and collected the Revenue in former days.

The "Plough Estimate" is worked out by applying a fixed rate for each class, on the number of (Khalse) Ploughs actually in existence.
The "Well Estimate" is deduced by applying similar rates, to the sum of two columns 25 and 26, plus the amount resulting from applying the Revenue Rates to the unirrigated areas, if there be any.

The "Product Estimate" is calculated by deducting money rates from the application of a 30 years' price current, to the average yield per ghumao of each article of produce, on the different denominations of soils selected for assessment, and then multiplying them by the corresponding acre, for such crop, the result of which is assumed to represent the Gross Produce ; one-fourth of the gross produce thus gives us a Maximum estimate, wherewith to test the trial Jummus. The produce table separately given, shows how this has been worked out in all its details.

The rates entered in columns 44, 45, 46 and 47, are worked out by a back process from applying Summary Settlement Jumma, and the deduced estimates to the area of each denomination of soil according to the proportion assumed after much local inquiry to be fair for such denomination. Whichever "Silkaree" is blank, it is to be remembered that it has been rated the same as "Buranee".

And thus, by comparing the estimates, and the deduced rates one with the other, Revenue Rates are elicited as a standard of assessment, and are applied to the area of each village ; and the aggregate amount is then entered here to show how far above or below it, the "Proposed Jumma" may appropriately be fixed.

Sec. V. Cols. 49 to 54. Need no explanation. They shew the exact amount of relief afforded, and the exact nature of qualifcation that has been effected. It is easy to infer, in how many villages the assessment has remained pretty even, that is to say up to 5 per cent. Which is the margin that has been allowed.

Column 55. Gives the rate not on cultivated area ; but the sum of "Cultivated area" and "Lately abandoned," including any "Mafse" land now resumed and brought under Settlement.

Concluding Note. The several letters affixed to the percentage entries such as G, B, &c., are intended to point out striking merits or defects in the units of comparison, e.g. G means Good : B means bad V. B means Very Bad, and so on

This Portfolio merely shews the totals of classes and circles of assessment—similar information was prepared for each village, which was recorded very carefully. (the remarks being written by my own hand), in a new form of village statement, (known as Nos. II, and III), and made over in 25 volumes to the District Office ; but I regret to say they were all destroyed by the Mutineers. By dint of hard personal labor, however, I have since been able to re-produce very nearly as complete information in English, in my Village Note Books (arranged "Tuppawal" and Chuktiawar), which comprising 20 volumes are now in the District Office.



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Chukla CHARWA: Purgunah CHAHUR:

TOTAL NO. OF ME- HALS	(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.										(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.					NUMBER OF PLOUGH In existence.																				
	M ALGOOZAREE AREA.					Area under different kinds of Soils expressed in percentages.					Area under produce expressed in percentages.					NUMBER OF PLOUGH In existence.																				
	Culturable.		Lately abandon- ed		Khalsa area.	Area actually assessed.		Cultivated.		Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.	Area under pro- duce expressed in per- centages.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.	No. of Wells.																			
	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.			Area now resumed.	Total.				Silabee.	Buranee.	Gohera.	Kohree.	Dushalhee.	Meyra & Tibba.	Proprietors.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently	No requiring re- pairs	Money required for repairs.	In capital order	In good order.	In bad order.	Required accord- ing to average.	In existence.			
I. 50 353 2,025	310	12,707	158	12,865	15,200	41	2,572	15	31	33	75	13	12	13	37	15	15	308	2	117	5	18	...	1464	2,04	G.										
	<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>		{ Chabee. Silabee. Buranee.	5,845 288 7,232	5,845 288 7,232	Resident 21... Non-Resident 4... 13 Gojee 13 Barley 7 Fallow	G.	8 Sugarcane 38 Wheat 12 Gojee 13 Barley 7 Fallow	11	12	53	19	16	87	135	2	4	...	1348	1,50	On Khalsa area, On Mafee do,	2,04	12	Total, 2,10	G.											
II. 51 758 1,541	335	11,569	228	11,797	13,673	33	4,632	22	19	27	32	72	17	11	12	53	19	16	87	1	135	2	4	...	1348	1,50										
	<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>																																			
III. 30 939 1,208	170	6,344	79	6,423	7,801	17	1,821	17	14	27	12	63	24	13	10	62	18	10	64	1	22	1	1	...	725	75										
	<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>		{ Chabee. Silabee. Buranee.	1,091 79 5,253	6 Sugarcane 38 Wheat 12 Gojee 13 Barley 8 Fallow	Resident 19... Non-Resident 18... 13 Gojee 16 Barley	G.	6 Sugarcane 38 Wheat 12 Gojee 13 Barley 8 Fallow	19	18	44	10	12	Barley	17	8	23	...	3527	4,34	On Khalsa area, On Mafee do,	75	2	Total, 76	G.											
Total.	132	4,774	815	30,620	465	31,087	36,676	32	4,642	11	628	35	71	18	11	12	68	15	16	559	2	274	8	23	...	3527	4,34									
	<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>																																			

REMA

This border tract, so called from a large village of this name, is also locally designated "Doogul," from the prevalence of (*doogul*) two dialects of fertility.—It is a high and poor tract nearly entirely dependent on rain. A third of the area is irrigated from wells, but water is deep and the supply bare. Charwa, whence the water is drawn off for villages across the boundary, and though it appears again near Chobara, and flows onward toward Prevailing Castes.—The Villages are chiefly owned by 4 clans; Awan near Bajra; Bajwa, about Chahur; Poolurwan near Pindee Bhagoke, and Silarea from Criminal Character of Villages.—The people are inferior cultivators and of lawless habits. The Silarea clan in particular have long been reputed for thieving & show of pride, and still more strange to say, these predatory habits have left a stamp on the country, in the continuance of them as a fact, and certainly the denuded state of the wells would appear to confirm it.

Tillage.—As may be expected, tillage is conducted in a slovenly way; 30 per cent of the area is under tenants, of whom 9 per cent. live at a distance, some even.

Population and its Migratory Propensities.—There is no lack of ploughs, or population. The latter spread over the cultivated area stands at 634 Soul when seasons and rates are alluring to reside on this side, and who return immediately there is less pressure.

Produce—Produce is certainly indifferent, 30 per cent of the crops are of 3rd and 4th order of value, much Barley and Gojee being sown instead of wheat. Sugarcane ranges from 6 to 8 per cent, of which the Proprietor only gets 1 Ra. as "rent," or about half the amount taken elsewhere.

Fall of rain and prices.—The fall of rain (35 inches per year) is the only good feature, it enables the area to be sown with wheat, but banker's paper though the yield per acre (24 maunds Kucha per unirrigated acre), may be pretty fair from abundant rain, still this deteriorating effect.

Markets.—The principal markets are "Charwa," "Chobara," "Bajra." The bazaar of "Jumal Chund" too seems to deal largely in the purchase of grain.

Former Management.—As for former Revenue systems, the greater part of this Chuckla had long been held in jagheer by the Cheena and Kulawatia families in grain @ Kunkoot rates of ½ from Proprietor; but only one-third from tenants and outsiders.

Summary Settlement.—Summary settlement has been working for nearly 6 years, the collections come in easily, there have been no balances or symptoms and with whom I had frequent opportunities of conversing, assured me more than once, that it was purposely fixed light by him estates, the Tehseeldar reports only 32 to be heavily settled, 62 moderately, and 38 lightly; inequalities which will now be adjusted.

Classification.—To do this I have divided the circle into 3 classes. In the first class will come some fine villages near the frontier at the east of Bajra Mehalas, Pindee Chottee, and Charwa are the best estates of this class. The third class is composed of small villages bordering on the Pindee Bhagoke, and some newly formed uninhabited estates known as Choona, Chuk Meerda, Joonbean, and Dhundhal represent this class.

Present Settlement.—In the first and second classes though the plough and produce jummars come out high, and indicate perhaps, that there is room for Revenue Rates, I have accordingly followed those eliminated from Summary Settlement. In the third class, the soil is very poor; 42 per cent under Barley. As the Revenue Rates and Chowdrie's opinion agree in showing the Summary Settlement to be too high, I have here

RESULT—The result will be a total relief of Rs. 2,656, or 6 per cent. One Village, Mouza Joomean, was subsequently found to be over-assessed.

situated in the high Central or Dorsal Tract.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.				(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.								(Section V.) Financial Results.							
No. of Mehals ASSESSED.	BALANCE REMITTED IN St., 1909.	AMOUNT OF TUCAVEE GRANTED.	SPECIFICATION OF ESTIMATES ADOPTED FOR COMPARISON.	RATES WORKED OUT ON SOILS, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	NET DECREASE.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Percentage.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
				Chahas.	Silabes.	Buranees.	Lately abandon-ed.												
3			Rupees. Rupees. Rupees.	R.A. I	R.A. P	R.A. P	R.A. P	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	R.A. P		
12 24 14	20	Chowdree Est.... Plough Estimate, @ Well Estimate, @ Produce Est., ... Revenue Rates, ... Summary Sett., ... Proposed Jumma,	1 14 10 @ 12 Rs. per plough, @ 10 Rs. per well, ... 2 15 4 2 2 0 2 2 9 1 4 6 22,907 33 29,670 19,543 19,863 18,455	18,380 24,480 2,153	16	2,795	1,408	7 0 1	7 8	(Decrease)						
11 27 13	25	Chowdree Est.... Plough Estimate, @ Well Estimate, @ Produce Est., ... Revenue Rates, ... Summary Sett., ... Proposed Jumma,	1 15 9 @ 12 Rs. per plough, @ 35 Rs. per well, ... 2 11 4 2 0 0 1 15 6 ...	... 1 1 10 23,046 29 1,218 16,817 16,294 16,648	16,208 18,756 15,636 23,046 29 1,218 16,817 16,294 16,648									(Increase)			
9 11 12	Chowdree Est., .. Plough Estimate, @ Well Estimate, @ Produce Est., ... Revenue Rates, ... Summary Sett., ... Proposed Jumma,	1 10 8 @ 12 Rs. per plough, @ 39 Rs. per well, ... 2 6 0 1 12 0 1 15 4 ...	... 0 13 10 6,670 16 8,967 6,000 7,376 5,877	6,265 8,844 6,670 16 8,967 6,000 7,376 5,877									(Decrease)			
32 62 38	45	Chowdree Est.... Plough Estimate, ... Well Estimate, ... Produce Est., ... Revenue Rates, ... Summary Sett., ... Proposed Jumma, Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	40,852 52,080 45,213 78 62,625 42,960 43,533 40,980 40,877												

R K S.

in the language of the people, who belong partly to the hills and partly to the plains.

sufficient even for the better crops—the springs being bad ("Seer"). There are no streams except the Dhumala, which loses itself in a marsh near U-roor, its nature is of a deep brook, imparting no good to the estates on its banks. Chobara" to the Jummoo boundary.

hole villages, such as Chuk Lalla, Chowbara, Boko Buttee, Sungal and Mustpoor, are a terror to the country. Great deeds of brigandism are recounted with the custom of removing the wooden apparatus of the wells to the Villages, for fear of their being made away with by unscrupulous neighbours. This was told me from across the border.

or mile, a little above the average; still I have reason to think this may fluctuate, as there is now and then a rush of tenants who migrate from Jummoo to the other side of the border.

id 12 per cent of Zubtee; but I see from the Patwarie's papers that both crops and yield are rated lower than elsewhere, e. g. the average rent rates of Su-

now that in Sikh times they could only realize prices from 3 to 6 per cent below the average of the District, and this is an average struck for 30 years, so that must be considered.

ho turning rebels, lost their possessions in St. 1904, when for the first time a money settlement was fixed. By them the Revenue was always collected

? distress. The jumma is on the whole undoubtedly light. One of the old Kardars who had a minute acquaintance with this part of the district, inquiries on the spot confirm this, as do also all the estimates that have been made out. The only fault is unevenness of assessment. Out of 132

id Mahajke; some finer bordering on the richer tract of Degkundee, and some which from position command a low "chumb" soil. The Bajra Jummoo Territory to the east of Charwa, others bordering on the poor Bhurree tract to the south of Bajra, a colony of Brahmin properties near the remaining villages necessarily go to make up the second class.

nhancement, all the other estimates bear out the current belief that the Summary Settlement though high, is on the whole fair. In framing the of the worst kind; 37 per cent of area is under tenant cultivation; 18 per cent of which is conducted by non-residents, and there is a large area even large reduction.

visited it and took off another 103 Rupees, which leaves Proposed Jumma at Rs. 40,877, with rate on Cultivation of Rupees 1-3-2.

Chukla Jutatur, Purgunah Chahur, situated

(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.												(Sec. II.) Agricultural																		
Classes.	Total No of Mehals.			MALGOOZAREE AREA.										DETAIL OF																
				Area actually assessed.					Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.					Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.		Area under different occupancies ex- pressed in per- centages.			Area under produce expressed in per- centages.											
	Khalia.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Khalia area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Burnee.	G.	Gelien. Roiie.	Deshabee.	Meyra and Tib- ba.	Proprietors.	Herreditary cul- tivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.							
I.	14	7	21	1,486	298	7,805	286	8,091	9,875	57	4	39	26	23	22	28	90	5	5	9	60	15	15	255	12	6	26	...		
						Chahee, ...	4,832										Resident, Non-Resident,		7	6	Sugarcane, 42 Wheat, 11 Barley, 6 Fallow									
						Detail of Col. 9	{ Selabee, ... 224 Baranee, ... 3,035																							
II.	22	14	36	2,550	402	10,572	608	11,178	14,130	33	6	61	19	28	29	24	90	9	B.	B.	60	19	14	255	5	116	21	...		
						Detail of Col. 9	{ Chahee, ... 3,822 Selabee, ... 667 Baranee, ... 6,689									Resident, ... Non-Resident, ...		16	4	4 Sugarcane,... 45 Wheat, 14 Barley, 5 Jowar,										
III.	24	18	42	2,703	716	9,049	275	9,294	12,707	B	25	5	70	13	24	31	32	72	12	B.	B.	63	15	16	152	41	63	1	21	...
						Detail of Col. 9	{ Chahee, ... 2,576 Selabee, ... 475 Baranee, ... 6,243									Resident, ... Non-Resident, ...		17	11	3 Sugarcane, 50 Wheat, 12 Barley, 6 Jowar,										
Total.	60	39	99	6,739	1410	27,396	1167	28,563	36,712	39	5	56	20	26	27	27	76	8	B.	B.	57	17	18	672	58	185	1	68	...	
						Detail of Col. 9	{ Chahee, ... 11,220 Selabee, ... 1,366 Baranee, ... 15,967									Resident, ... Non-Resident, ...		16	8	5 Sugarcane, 41 Wheat, 30 Barley, 6 Jowar,										

REMA

This tract takes its name from the number of Jut Villages which it contains. It differs from "Bhurree" in possessing a far better soil in every respect, an **Prevailing tribes.**—Nearly all the properties belong to a very ancient clan of Bajwa Juts, who are said to have been amongst the earliest settlers in this District—the Khanwalee Talloqua which still bear the name of "Bojoo Khal," or "Bojoo's Hollow", although there is no trace of the canal. **Large Jagheers.**—There are two Talloquas here, held by influential Jagheerders; Chewinda, comprising 10 villages, released to Sirdar Jhunda Singh Bottaleea, an **Condition of villages.**—Jutatur is peopled by cultivators of average industry, few of whom seem to be thriving. Population does not appear to be deficient, but are better off than in other Tallaquas held by him in this District, they are neither contented nor prosperous.

Criminal Character.—Some of the villages, such as "Uluhs" "Busra," "Gill" and "Gndgor" have a very bad name for thriving, and I have reason to know the **Fertility.**—The productive power of land is only up to the average of the District. The soil is of mixed kinds, and without water is apt to dry soon, but a extent falls off to $\frac{1}{4}$ th and the supply of water becomes poor; 20 per cent of the area is manured.

Streams.—Two small nullahs intersect the tract. One of these, which rises in the low lands of "Chahur" flows by "Budeana" and "Bun Bajwa" till it joins the "Gudgor" and running past "Chewinda," is joined by a little brook, which after watering the "Degkundie" villages, fertilizes some village.

The Marsh of Munjkee.—In the lands of Munjkee also, there is also a large reservoir to catch the drainage water of the surrounding high country, and fro

Produce—Is of a fair description, except in part of the large area of Chewinda, and its off-shoots to the south east where the soil is drier. Crops of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ the average; Zubtee crops are small, only 7 P. C. and sugarcane is not only less grown, but inferior in value to that grown in the "Darp" tract.

Markets and Prices.—Chewinda, "Gudgor" "Chahur" and "Budeana," are the principal villages. Produce is bought up by merchants from the two former

price of wheat has hitherto ranged from 3 to 5 P. C. below the district average, but this fancy is not the case since prices have con-

Former Management.—This tract consisted of jagheer domains during Seikh rule. Chahur was held by Sirdar "Esur Sing"; Soordrekee by Peshore Sing an in the possession of Jhageerdars (vide above,) all of whom collect their revenue on the Khan system of one-half rates for grain

in Talloquas Budeana and Khanowalee by General Avitable, and then only for one year when it fairly broke down.

Summary Settlement.—Has been tested for 6 years, but only in two-thirds of the villages the rest being jagheer. It has worked indifferently. Balances have been called for.

Classification.—It is necessary here to have 3 classes. The 1st Class contains estates with better soil and better kind of tillage, such as exist to the north

East of "Chewinda," also some which border on and partake of, the features of the "Bhurree". The 2nd Class will necessarily consist of th

New Settlement.—For the plough and well estimates I have adopted uniform rates in all classes, excepting the 1st which (irrigation being of a superior kind midway between "Charwa" and "Doshahjee" rates. The jumma deduced therefore shows Summary Settlement to require only slight

jagheer villages, which have now come under Settlement for the first time, and this may partly explain why Summary Settlement

Chowdree, ploughs, and wells, assessing in 2nd class somewhat above, and in 3rd class fully down to a level with the rate jumma.

RESULT.—The result stands thus:—Old Jumma Rs. 51,382. New jumma Rs. 45,847. Reduction Rs. (6,035) or 11 per cent. A further reduction of Rs. 38

Jumma at Rupees 44,966, with rate on cultivation 1-8-3.

in the High Central or Dorsal tract.

JKS.

our "Charwa" in being better irrigated and better cultivated.

In memory of "Bajoo" the founder of this colony, and to whom local tradition assigns the credit of having cut a canal from "Charwa," there are 18 villages in Budream; there are a few villages held by Mullee Juts, and near "Gundgor" some in the hands of Belueas.

hanowalee comprising 14 villages to Raja Te Sing, both of whom have some trouble in collecting their revenue.

ment of Ploughs and cattle is apparent in the 2nd and 3rd class villages. The Jagheer estates of Chewinda, are sadly impoverished, and though Raja Tej Sing's

¹¹ See also the note to § 1, which refers to a conference at Cracow, towards the suppression of which severe measures have been lately directed.

tercourse with neighbouring Selareea tract has led to a connivance at crime, towards the suppression of which severe measures have been lately directed.

"Sutra" Marsh. It merely carries off the drainage of the villages through which it passes, but imparts little benefit. The other called "Loonda," entering at Te.

This irrigation is supplied by cuts to some 18 villages, 5 of which are in this tract, the rest in the churkures of Purroo.

and 4th class value prevail, occupying 35 P. C. of area, of which Juar and Barley form the staple. Only 41 P. C. is under wheat, yield of which is about

nd is taken to Sealkote. Meern-shah of "Chewinda," and Maya and Ghuseeta of "Gudgor" are the leading grain dealers. The selling is done at Sealkote.

One dead level, and ready sale is found at Sealkote.

nominal only 670 Rs., but jumma is too high. Out of 60 estates nearly one-half are heavily taxed, and in small 3rd class properties relief is loudly

to Zutferwal public road, also some which benefit by irrigation from the "Muujkee Chumb". The 3rd Class consist of villages with poorer soil south

acquires a higher rate, "Silabee" and "Burreee" lands are rated the same, as the distinction is more nominal than real. My revenue Rates I have taken

as subsequently found to be necessary, and was accordingly given. In other respects the jummas have been working well. This leaves proposed

Chukla BHURREE: - Purnnah SEAEKOTE

REMEMBER

This is the poorest tract in the District, its very name meaning dry and unproductive. I consider it less fertile than the Bhurree tract of Purgunnah Shukh.

Traces of recent reclamation.—The whole country is said to have been recently reclaimed. Being in its northern portion the common territory lying between with political disturbances, vicinity to a military outpost, dry soil, and fluctuating seasons, cultivation could not be carried on deserted villages, most of which have however since been re-occupied.

Castes.—The prevailing castes are Awans in the north of the "Aik"; Bajwa Juts about Bhagowal; Minjee Juts in the southern villages, and a few rich Laban.

Fertility.—In itself the soil is not poor, except from the want of moisture; water lies very deep, some 60 cubits; On wells the cost is about 300 Rs. The fertility depends upon its lands in this high tract. It is therefore quite dependent on rain; now the average fall is 35 inches.

Product—Produce consists of the poorer kinds. Zubtee, or crops of the 1st Class order of value are very inferior and 34 per cent of the area is und

Markets.—Shih Liyal banker of Kala deals largely in grain, and Bhagowal has a small legal mart, but all produce find its way to the city and cantonmen

Former Management.—Being a poor tract, the villagers were generally given away in Jagheer. Out of the 5 Talloquas which constituted Jagheer domain collected the Revenue in grain, at Pundjoo rates from Proprietors, and 1/rd from cultivators; half rates were seldom taken.

Summary Settlement—Has worked well, there have been no balances excepting 143 Rs. in the 3rd class. But the Tehsildar reports great inequality.

Classification.—I have made 3 classes. The 1st comprises some villages on the bank of the "Aik" which have a superior soil, manure, and irrigation, a poorer properties lying on the high ridge of the "Pitkoo," also some bleakly situated estates in the south of the tracts, which are thin

RESULT.—The result then stands thus:—Summary Settlement Ra. 42, 199: proposed Jumma, 37,302: Reduction, 4,837, or 11 per cent. No further

situated in the High Central or Dorsal Tract.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.				(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.				(Section V.) Financial Results.							
No. OF TENALS ASSES- SED.	BALANCE REMITTED IN St. 1909.	AMOUNT OF TUCCAVEE GRANTED.		SPECIFICATION OF ESTIMATES A- DOPTED FOR COMPARISON.				RATES WORKED OUT ON SOILS, &c.		INCREASE	DECREASE	NET DECREASE	Rate of new Jumma on asses- sed area.		
				Moderately Lightly No. of Villages	Amount	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.	Chilhee.	Silabee.	Bunjee.	Lately abandon- ed.	No. of Mechs.	Amount.	No. of Mechs.	Amount.	Percentage.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs. R. A. P
1 9 8...	...	...	60			Chowdree Est.... Plough Estimate, Well Estimate,... Produce Est., ... Revenue Rates,... Summary Sett.,... Proposed Jumma,	1 12 0 ... @ 10 Rs. per plough, (This being a dry tract,) ... 2 3 6 ... 1 12 0 1 5 0 1 5 0 0 8 0 1 12 2	1 4 9 ... 1 10 8 ... 1 10 8 ... 1 5 0 1 5 0 0 8 0 1 5 6	9,222 7,940 (Nil.) 10 1,152 11,681 9,188 9,380 9,055	Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.					
16 18...	...	...	200			Chowdree Est.,... Plough Estimate, Well Estimate, ... Produce Est., ... Revenue Rates,... Summary Sett.,... Proposed Jumma,	1 6 0 ... @ 10 Rs. per plough, (This being a dry tract,) ... 1 13 3 ... 1 9 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 0 8 0 1 11 0	0 15 0 ... 1 4 11 ... 1 3 5	15,920 18,900 (Nil.) 17 1,632 21,402 18,145 19,625 17,625						
18 18...	148	...	...			Chowdree Est.,... Plough Estimate, Well Estimate ... Produce Est. ... Revenue Rates, Summary Sett.,... Proposed Jumma,	1 8 7 ... @ 10 Rs. per plough, (This being a dry tract,) ... 2 1 5 ... 1 6 0 1 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 8 0 1 10 6	0 13 5 ... 1 2 2 ... 1 2 2 ... 0 14 5	12,325 12,380 (Nil.) 36 609 16,641 10,953 13,194 10,682						
143 44...	148	...	260			Chowdree Est... Plough Estimate, Well Estimate,... Produce Est. ... Revenue Rates,... Summary Sett., ... Proposed Jumma, Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,	...	...	...	...	37,467 39,120 ...	63 3,393	101	8,801 4,837	11 00 15 6
											Decrease in 1858-59, 0				
											Total relief, ...				

K S.

irh, though perhaps better off in being close to a large city like Sealkote. It includes the cantonments, but none of the villages south of the Bhed Nullah, blocking up door ways, and Churree stalks heaped on the roofs, encourage the inquiry, if this alone constitutes their wealth. There is little pasture

a outpost city of Sealkote, and the possession of hill chieftains, it has been the arena of constant disputes. The past history of Sealkote shows that what infort; land was not worth the cultivation very often. A glance at the map gives proof of this, in the existence of no less than 35 "Thees," or sites of

ho may be found near Koondunpoor. The remaining villages are held by miscellaneous castes chiefly Mousalmans.

rts, in which you may see them taking their produce, or cow dung, or green fodder for sale. Hundreds find employment in the public works, with the earnings @ the District average. There is a want of ploughs and cultivators, especially in the 3rd Class Villages.

ullahs intersect the tract, the "Pulkon" and "Bhed" which form the limits of the cantonment, but impart no benefit, and the "Aik" which id in this respect one would suppose it to be better off than Daska or Pusroor. If the season has been good, and the fall not less than 18 inches, then asons and good crops. If the fall of rain reaches, or exceeds the average, then the crops are very fine; but this is the difficulty to be got over,

heat; the average yield of wheat has been estimated at 17 maunds Kucha, which is not large and when we see 18 per cent under Gojee, and 13 per

is remarkable, that whereas in former days they could only get prices for their wheat from 3 to 5 per cent below the district average, the

ly two, viz. Puthanwalie and Bhagowal were (for a short time) Khalsa. These were farmed out to Rajas Golab Sing and Heera Sing, who loney Settlement was unknown, even fixed money rates for Zubtee were lower here than any where else, viz: 5 Sugarcane and 4 Tobacco per ghomao.

exist, and the collections, though easy in good seasons, have sometimes pressed in bad ones. Many estates are still held "Jagheer," but the only

one to the north of Kala, where a good Doshalhee soil prevails. ~Bhagowal, Koloo-Pyara, and Kala for instance. In the 3rd Class must come the opulated, and have scarcely enough water for drinking purposes. The 2nd Class includes all the rest.

uniform rate for all classes and 10 Rs. per Plough is as much as can be demanded. In all 3 Classes it shews summary settlement to be high,ference to all the estimates so I allow a decrease, while in the 3rd Class, relief being greatly required, I unhesitatingly give it. In a tract xpresses the same opinion when he says:—"The new rates will do as they are the same as in Shirkurgurh Bhurree."

clif has been called for, and the people are prospering, as the assessment is light. Rate on cultivation stands 0-15-6.

Chukla PUSROOR: Purgunah PUSROOR: situated

		(Section I.) Detail of Cultivated Area classified in different ways.								(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.						DETAIL OF WELLS.			Number of Ploughs							
		MALGOOZAREE AREA.				Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages.		Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.		Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.		Area under produce expressed in percentages.		DETAIL OF WELLS.			Number of wells.									
		Area actually assessed.		Cultivated.		Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Gohra.	Rohree.	Joshahee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Proprietors.	Heditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.			
		Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Khalsa area.	Area now resum-ed.	Total.												Number of wells.	Ploughs				
I.	34	3	37	859	95	10,043	153	10,196	11,150	12	286	121935	34	79	6	1511	5417	18	97	23	60	2	69	...	101311	
	<i>Detail of Col. 9</i>		Chahee, Selabee, Buranee,		1,151 211 8,834																			On Khalsa area	11	
																									Total, 12	
II.	45	13	58	1,867	552	15,666	332	15,998	18,417	17	281	111641	32	76	7	17	95115	25	15822	83	1111	...	...	...	165513
	<i>Detail of Col. 9</i>		Chahee, Selabee, Buranee,		2,692 335 12,961																			On Khalsa area, On Mafee do.	13	
																									Total, 14	
III.	28	7	25	1,839	194	7,422	135	7,557	9,090	10	90	81534	B.	43	80	7	13	95017	24	53	8	66	2	40	...	77571
	<i>Detail of Col. 9</i>		Chahee, Selabee, Buranee,		752 26 6,779																			On Khalsa area, On Mafee do.	71	
																									Total, 80	
Total	107	23	130	4,065	841	33,131	620	33,751	38,657	13	285	101738	B.	35	78	7	15	95214	24	308	53	209	5	220	...	344132
	<i>Detail of Col. 9</i>		Chahee, Selabee, Buranee,		4,595 572 28,574																			On Khalsa area, On Mafee do.	32	
																									Total, 348	

R E M.

This is a poor tract, because high and without irrigation, being a continuation of "Bhurree." It differs however from Bhurree in this, that although it has no irrigation, it is more productive than the adjoining "Churkree" tract, which has a rather similar soil, but is dependent on Wells.

Caste of Proprietors.—Most of the villages are held by a powerful tribe of "Bajwa Jats", who claim to have been the first emigrants to introduce agriculture here. Kalawala are the centres of this clan. To the South there are some 9 villages of "Jathol," near "Rattia" Jathol, and 6 belonging to a colony of Sikhs.

Condition of villages.—The people are first rate cultivators, especially the Bajwa Jats, but are much impoverished by over assessment. In the 1st and 3rd class estates there is little cultivation.

Special causes of Distress.—This tract has suffered severely. During one year extensive damage was done to the crops by hail, and twice during the period.

can learn, no relief was given in time, or to a sufficient extent to prevent deterioration, which has resulted.

Fertility.—The prevailing soil is a mixture of high earth and sand, in which the former preponderates. In itself it is rather good, but from the rapidity with which it is washed away it is obliged to treat it as a tract of indifferent capacity.

Absence of water explained.—The only stream intersecting this high division of the Tehsil is the "Loondah," which runs in a deep bed, imparting no benefit except irrigation from wells is limited to 10 per cent of the area, and is not likely to increase, water being 60 cubits deep and the cost of wells Rs. 30/- through the heart of this dry tract, but without success.

Produce.—Productive power not being yet fully developed, crops are neither good in kind nor quality; 39 per cent. of area is under crops of 3rd and 4th class, of want of water, and occupies 9 per cent; but of this only 4 per cent. is sugar-cane, and that of a poor kind.

Markets and Prices.—Pusroor absorbs all the grain not only of this, but of all the Chuklas in this Tehsil. The dealers are men of substance, and export largely to Lahore. It is known that in the larger town of Pusroor, they ranged 2 per cent below; while in Kalawala where competition was not so great, and capitalists could not afford to pay such high prices, corn fetched prices even 7 per cent above a district average.

Former Management.—In Sikh times most of the estates formed part of 3 Taloquas, Pusroor, and Punwana, and Kulawala, all of which were held Jageer, the first against us in Sumbut 1,904. Neither money Settlement nor even direct management by Ranjeet Singh's officials were ever tried. They were managed by Cotton with 1 for "Rent" per Ghumao. These rates confirm my estimate of productive capacity as explained above.

Summary Settlement.—Is known to press very heavily. Balances are large and amount to Rs. 3,526. In A. D. 1850, I was obliged to make large temporary remissions, 91 out of 107 Khalsa estates heavily taxed, and thinks time must be given for injured properties to recover.

Classification.—This being a large tract 3 classes are necessary. In the 1st, I place such estates as are better off from being near Pusroor, being thereby better tilled, of which "Alkurah," "Nuggul Rain Chund," Maleepoor," "Nonee" and Booler are specimens. The 3rd class will contain some contiguous estates where inferiority of soil is caused by the greater slope of the country. All estates not included in these 2 classes will go to form the 2nd class.

Summary Settlement.—A well estimate is of course not required here, and a uniform rate on Ploughs is deemed sufficient for a minimum test. "Silabee" and "Baranee" and "Doshlahee," only the "Chahée" lands being inferior, bear a lower rate. The Junmas deduced therefrom show Summary Settlement, which shows the propriety of my giving large relief. In the 1st and 2nd classes, the rates recommended, which will give ample relief.

RESULT.—The result will stand thus:—Old Junma 68,998. New Junma 51,507. Reduction 17,491. A further abatement has since been required in 3 villages in this Settlement has given general satisfaction, and is working well.

in the HIGH CENTRAL, or DORSAL TRACT.

R K S.

less rain, the soil, tillage, and character of villages are certainly of a better description. Locally it is described as "Amreec", or dependant on *rain*, in contra-dis-
tance, and whose ancestors founded the town of Pusroor, and who therefore consider themselves the rightful lords of the Purgunah. Punwana Secenderpoor, and
of "Jujjee" Jats; while in the North the properties belong to mixed Jat communities.

Summary Settlement it has been visited by murrain, which did great havoc; hundreds of cattle being carried off by it, and though few villages escaped, as far as I

Summary Settlement A has been visited by humans, which has great impact hundreds of years being carried on by it, and though few villages occupied, as far as I

it dries, the total want of water, and the fact that owing to its being lower down in the "Doab" it receives less rain, (viz. only an average of 26 inches), I am

some 8 villages on the confines of the "Churkurree", before emptying itself into the "Suttra" Marsh. A few villages are watered from the "Munjkee" Chumb. Irrigation is carried on by means of small tanks.

value; barley, moth and juar, being grown instead of wheat, which only occupies 40 per cent. in all 3 classes. Zubtee is grown as much as it can be in spite

Lahore, Umritsur, and Sealkote. In Kulalwala there are some petty dealers too. The price of wheat fluctuated considerably in Sikh times at least. Inquiries not make their own bargains with the producer (perhaps because these lower villages were nearer the irrigated tracts, which may have been above the exigencies

and largest by Atareewala Sirdars for nearly half a century; the two latter by Sirdar Jhunda Sing and his mother, who lost their Jageers for turning rebels. Jageerdars were their own masters, and collected the Revenue by Kham system, viz: for grain at $\frac{1}{2}$ rates, and for Zubtee at 8 Rs. Sugarcane, and 4. Rs.

to prevent deterioration from loss of stock and cattle, which was fast spreading. 2000 Rs. Tuccavee were given to help them through their difficulties. Tehseeldar

manured, and nearer a ready market, also such as are benefitted by irrigation from the "Loondah" Nullah, the "Munjkee" marsh, or by superior soil and sedly poor properties, North of Loondah Nullah; some on the extreme South where they have less rain, and others conterminous with the Degkundee limits plain.

will be rated the same, as the distinction here recorded is more nominal than real. I have fixed my rates pretty much on the same scale as in "Chukla" expected, very high in all 3 classes, in spite of my rates being far from low when compared with other Chuklas. The produce estimate which is a maximum Classes therefore, I shall give full reduction demanded by the state Immracs, but in 3rd Class, I shall not assess quite so low, but keep nearer what the Chow.

In the murrain year 753 were taken off, which leaves proposed summa 50,754 with rate on cultivation 1-7-1, and affords total relief of 27 per cent.

Chukla Doshahjee: Purgunah Zufurwal.

(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.												(Sec. II.) Agriculture																					
Total No of Mehals.				MALGOOZAREE AREA.								Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.				Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.		Area under different occupancies ex- pressed in per- centages.			Area under produce expressed in per- centages.			DETAIL OF use.									
				Area actually assessed.		Cultivated.		Total Malgozaree.		Irrigated.		Sialjee.		Parabee.		G. Tera. Rhee. Lisshahjee. Meyan and Tib m.		Proprietors.		Hereditary culti- vators.		Tenants at will.		I. Class Value.		II. Class Value.		III. Class Value.		IV. Class Value.		In use.	
Classes.	Khalas.	Jagheer.	Total.	Cultivable.	Lately aban- doned.	Khalas area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated.	Sialjee.	Parabee.	G. Tera. Rhee. Lisshahjee. Meyan and Tib m.	Proprietors.	Hereditary culti- vators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	Of old.	Latly made.	Of old.	Presently.	No requiring re- pairs.	Money required for repairs.							
I.	17	3	20	757	24	5,519	96	5,615	6,396	19	2	79	30 16 23	31	78	2	30	7	54	14	B 25	54	1	14	2	...							
	<i>Detail of Col. 9</i>		Chahjee, ... 1,091		Selabees, ... 111		Baranee, ... 4,413																										
II.	31	7	33	1,710	157	18,250	436	10,686	12,553	10	3	87	18 24 35	23	58	15	B.	27	8	60	18	14	99	4	26	...	...	...		
	<i>Detail of Col. 9</i>		Chahjee, ... 1,040		Selabees, ... 296		Baranee, ... 9,359																										
III.	12	7	19	362	49	3,861	50	3,911	4,322	7	3	90	14 31 33	19	62	15	B.	23	6	69	15	10	23	2	4	3	...	...			
	<i>Detail of Col. 9</i>		Chahjee, ... 274		Selabees, ... 117		Baranee, ... 3,520																										
Total.	60	17	77	2,829	230	19,630	582	20,212	23,271	11	3	85	21 23 32	24	65	11	24	7	62	16	15	181	7	44	5	...	...				
	<i>Detail of Col. 9</i>		Chahjee, ... 2,405		Selabees, ... 524		Baranee, ... 17,283																										

R E M .

This small Chukla is a continuation of the tract in Shukurgunj Purgannah, and takes its name from the principal soil in it being such as m nor so highly productive, and it is peopled by Rajpoot instead of by Jut communities.

Castes of Proprietors—The villages are owned by 3 tribes, "Munhas" to the north; "Selarees" to the South; and "Deowneean" at and in the vicinity

Condition of Villages—The people seem "well to do", plentifully provided with means and cattle; their homesteads compact and clean, and physical con-

Criminal Habits—Formerly this tract had a bad reputation for thieving, especially in the "Selaree" estates. During our rule, they are taking more

this bad propensity.

Traces of Improvement—Tillage is improving, every available acre being brought under the plough. A redundant population will very soon turn to good ac-

Elements of weakness.—The point in which they may be said to be deficient is the large area (35 per cent) under tenant cultivation, showing that proprietors :

3 Classes 18 or 20 per cent area is shown to be under non-resident cultivators.

Fertility—Throughout the tract, land is of a fine quality, owing to its low position between the Deg and Busunter streams, and the supply of rain which it

which I have always found employed in an appreciating sense. Manure is largely applied, and is not confined to the "Zubtee" crops. In

Irrigation.—There are no streams or Nullahs, unless I mention the "Malwan," which waters 3 or 4 properties before it passes through the lands of Zufferwal

surface, and a well costs 80 Rupees; but they are not much wanted except for "Zubtee" crops, which explains why there is at present only

Produce.—Produce stands in quality a little better than the average. The better crops preponderate, 69 per cent of the area consisting of 1st

Notwithstanding this, however, the Goor of some estates, such as "Roopo Chuk," "Pindee Amoluk," and "Rajjeau," is much prized. Wheat, Go

Markets and Prices.—Grain and "Goor" find their way at once to "Zufferwal," which is the only local market, and thence it is sent to Sealkote, Auri-

consumption, pressing on scanty production, the price of Wheat keeps about the average.

Former Management.—The Morara and Zufferwal Talooqa included most of the estates in this Cukla. During Sikh rule both were held Jagheer, and afterwa

broke down, causing much distress, which was relieved by the farm being transferred to Raja Heera Sing. The data of money Se

viz at half rates for grain, and Zubtee thus, from 6-8 to 10 Rs. for Sugarcane per Ghanno, with 2 for rent, cotton from 4 to 5

Classification.—On this account I have fixed 3 Classes, the 1st to contain properties highly manured, densely peopled, and famous for Sugar crops, such

sandy, as in some villages south east of Zufferwal; the 2nd Class contains all not included in the 1st or 3rd.

Summary Settlement.—Is reported easy. Balances are nominal and amount only to 369 Rs. The Tehseeldar thinks Junma pretty fair, but his report sh

New Settlement.—I have adopted varying rates for all 3 classes on plough, wells, and soils; but the "Selabee" and "Baranee" area will be treated as one

does not prove Summary Settlement to be at all high, I shall retain the old Junma, which agrees with the estimate given

made out by the remarks or by other estimates, all of which show no reason for change. I have therefore given but a slight decree

high; all the other estimates demand large reduction which I am prepared to give.

RESULT.—Stands thus:—Old Junma Rs 30,125: New Junma 27,949: Decrease, 2,176 or 7 per cent. Subsequently during 1858-59 complaints of over-as

cultivation, 1-3-6.

situated in the Eastern tract.

Resources.			(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.				(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.				(Section V.) Financial Results.												
WELLS.	Number of Ploughs.		Balances remitted in St. 1909.	No. of medals assessed.	Amount of Taxcuree granted.	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.	Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Jumma and that of New Settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.				
	In good order.	In bad order.									In existence.	Moderately.	Lightly.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.			
			G.																				
			688	863	5 5 6	...	...	40	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.													
Khalsa area, ..				863																			
Mafee area, ..				32																			
Total, ..				895																			
			B.																				
			1,317	1,130	10 14 8	...	...	280	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.													
Khalsa area, ..				1,130																			
Mafee area, ..				110																			
Total, ..				1,240																			
			V. B.																				
			440	246	0 4 4	...	339	240	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.													
Khalsa area, ...				246																			
Mafee area, ...				18																			
Total, ..				264																			
			B.																				
			2,385	2,241	21 23 18	..	369	320	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.													
Khalsa area, ...				2,241																			
Mafee area, ...				160																			
Total, ..				2,401																			

K S.

unit of "two opinions":—(दोपारी). In features and fertility it is similar to the Durp, with this important difference, that it is not so highly cultivated,

Several scattered properties belong also to an indefatigable race of "Senees."

prevailing in most of the villages.

set habits, but the facility of evasion afforded by its isolated situation, and by its being on the borders of 3 Districts, tends rather I fear, to encourage

every acre of the area that remains.

area. It is reported that many of these tenants come from the Jumboo territory, driven thence by oppression or over taxation, and certainly in the 2nd and

3rd class, viz. 34 inches. The principal soil is the "Doshahree," which comprises one third of area. It is also locally described as "Do-rungee" of two colors, a term

for Class estates nearly one third of area is subjected to this beneficial process.

fall abruptly into the "Deg" at "Hunjlee," but irrigation from wells is cheap and capable of any extension; water lies only 10 Cubits from the

surface, and about one per cent of the area irrigated.

Class value crops. The percentage of area under Zubtee is small. Sugarcane being grown only to the extent of 3 and 4 per cent in all three classes.

Barley are the staple crops.

Lahore. The merchants of Morara and Booda-pind are large purchasers. Whether owing to distance from any large mart, or to heavy local

rained, the former to Fakir Azeezoddin, the latter to General Avitable. Money Settlement was introduced for 3 years by General Avitable, but it

is not to be had, nor would it if available, be of any use for fiscal purposes. The Jagheerdars always collected Revenue by Kham Management,

with 1 per cent, which shows there were degrees of productiveness.

Chuk, Piddeo Amoluk, Rajeean and others. The 3rd class to contain the poorer estates, uninhabited or lately founded, or where the soil is dry and

unevenness of taxation, which must be rectified.

The same. The Revenue rates in the 1st Class shows Summary Settlement to be fair, the Plough estimate comes out high, still as the produce estimate

is Chowdrees and wells. The same may be said of the 2nd Class, the Rates and Produce estimates demand an increase; but no sufficient reason has been

following the rates as nearly as I could. In 3rd Class Summary Settlement and Produce Estimate confirm popular reports that Summary Settlement is too

Chukla DURP: Purgunah ZUFURWAL:

TOTAL NO. OF ME- HALS	(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.											(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.						
	MA. GOOZAREE AREA.										DETAIL OF WELLS.							
	Area actually assessed.		Cultivated.		Total Malgozaree.		Irrigated & unirrigated in percentages.		Area under different kinds of Soils expressed in percentages.		Area under different capacities expressed in percentages.		Area under produce expressed in percentages.		In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.	No. of Wells.	NUMBER OF Phoochee.
Classes. Khalsa. Mafsee. Buranee. Total.	Culturable. Latley abandon- ed.	Khalsa area, Area now resumed.	Total.				Buranee.	Golera. Rohree.	Doshalee.	Meyra & Lubha.	Proprietors. Resident Non-Resident	Tenants at will. I. Class value. II. Class value. III. Class value. IV. Class value.						In existence.
I. 25 126 1,477 103 9,836 72 9,906 11,483 22 573 2022 15 4286 2 12 16 54 14 14 222 ... 12 ... 8 ... 1000 1,298																		G.
<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>	<i>Chahree. Silabee. Buranee.</i>	<i>2,179 499 7,280</i>																<i>On Khalsa area, 1,298 On Mafsee do., 43 Total, 1,341</i>
II. 40 11 51 1,586 81 9,869 172 10,041 11,708 30 367 2429 12 3592 4 410 62 16 12 204 4 24 4 8 ... 1012 1,293																		G.
<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>	<i>Chahree. Silabee. Buranee.</i>	<i>3,012 317 6,712</i>																<i>On Khalsa area, 1,293 On Mafsee do., 83 Total, 1,376</i>
III. 18 725 971 32 4,580 17 4,597 5,600 23 176 1527 144491 2 7 866 14 9 69 ... 3 462 472																		B.
<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>	<i>Chahree. Silabee. Buranee.</i>	<i>1,045 39 3,513</i>																<i>On Khalsa area 472 On Mafsee do., 23 Total, 495</i>
Total 83 19 4,034 216 24,285 261 24,546 28,796 24 571 1925 15 4183 3 811 60 14 11 495 4 69 4 16 ... 2474 3,063																		
<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>	<i>Chahree. Silabee. Buranee.</i>	<i>6,231 851 17,451</i>																<i>On Khalsa area, 3,063 On Mafsee do., 149 Total, 3,212</i>

REMA

This is one of the most productive tracts in the district, and is so called either because it lies between the Deg and Busuntur rivers, or, what is Pergunnahs "Narowal" and "Sunkargurh."

Distinctive Features—It is very highly cultivated, and manure is largely used. Tillage shows a marked superiority, from the fact that nearly the whole area reputation for industry. They possess cattle and ploughs, and even try to cultivate in other estates.

Pervailing Castes.—Villages are held by three dominant clans, "Kalon," near "Dhumthul" and "Boodapind;" a colony of "Bajwa" near "Ferozepoor," and **Fertility**.—The soil is very good and requires little irrigation. "Meyrah" prevails; but is of a superior kind, and is recognized as different from ordinary sand 24 per cent., is manured.

Irrigation.—There are no streams intersecting the tract; but one-fourth of the area consists of a fine "Rohree," which is watered by drainage from two small early the country between "Tappala" and "Sungoutia." Irrigation is cheap and easy of extension; water lies 15 cubits deep, and wells cost maturity without it.

Produce.—Is certainly very superior. Sugarcane abounds, and in the 1st class occupies even 9 per cent. of area. At Ferozepoor, Moon-de-Bajwa, Boodapind, yield is second only to that grown in the better land of the "Chukkuree Mehal," giving 30 maunds Kucha in irrigated, and from 20 to 25 in

Markets.—The chief grain dealers are "Bag Mull Shah," of "Jussowalla;" "Kunya Shah," of "Singeel," and "Goolab Sing," of "Sungkutra," who export the local marts of Sungkutra and "Killa Soba Sing." Bag Mull Shah buys largely, and sometimes sends to Sialkote. Wheat usually

Former Management.—In Ranjeet Deo's time, Revenue was collected by ("Bhowlee") division of grain. Since then the tract has been separated into three collections were made in grain and always at the higher rate of one-half for the Government share, with Zubtee rates at times Cotton ranged at from 4 to 5 Rs. with 1 for rent. Money Settlement was once attempted by General Avitable in the Dham only by returning to the grain system.

Summary Settlement.—Has certainly been paid; the Tahseel papers show only Rs. 478 balances; but it is well known to be pitched too high and distress half the villages to be taxed too high, and only 5 estates seems lightly assessed. The Chowdree's opinion confirms this. My own which are certainly richer than this, therefore no apology is required for similar justice being done here.

Classification.—Three classes are necessary as there are first rate villages with superior advantages of better soil, better tillage, and excellent crops in heads, which are the type. There are some newly formed properties with poorer soil, in some parts sandy and yielding considerably less than the average, 3rd class. All average villages forming the remainder, make up the 2nd class.

New Settlement.—The difference in fertility in these classes being great, I have adopted varying rates for both Plough and Well Estimates. The Revenue and 3rd. the Chowdree's estimate requires this, and Summary Settlement is shown by the produce jumka being too high, 1 have, therefore even gone below as I wished to keep on the safe side.

RESULT.—The result would have stood thus. Old Juma 56,720; New Juma 47,464, Reduction, 9258. A clamour for reduction in Narowal has since been made, but now incorporated in this District. I visited each village, and the result has been a reduction of Rupees 3,752, which has been sanctioned by the faint lay in over-assessment at the time of Summary Settlement. My rates are as high as could be adopted, according to the scale tract which, however productive, has every acre cultivated, without room for expansion as other tracts possess.

situated in the Eastern Tract.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.				(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.								(Section V.) Financial Results.								
NO. OF MEHALS ASSESSED.	BALANCE REMITTED IN St. 1909.	AMOUNT OF TUCCAVEE GRANTED.		SPECIFICATION OF ESTIMATES ADOPTED FOR COMPARISON.	RATES WORKED OUT ON SOILS, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	NET DECREASE.	No. of Mehalas.	Amount.	No. of Mehalas.	Amount.	No. of Mehalas.	Amount.	Percentage.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area,
		No. of Villages	Amount.		Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.	Chahjee.	Silabee.												
B.	Moderately Lightly.	No. of Villages	Amount.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	R.A. P	R.A. P	R.A. P	R.A. P	R.A. P	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	R.A. P	
12 11 2	... 261	...	...	...	Chowdree Est.... Plough Estimate, Well Estimate,... Produce Est., ... Revenue Rates,... Summary Sett., ... Proposed Jumma,	2 4 6 @ 18 Rs. per plough, 60 Rs. per well, 3 9 1 3 0 0 3 6 8 ...	...	1 8 4 2 6 1 2 0 0 2 4 5 ...	...	16,760 21,364 25,125 30,438 22,213 25,386 22,333	4	150	17	4,618	3,053	12 0 2 5 8				
B	14 23 2	...	...	50	Chowdree Est., ... Plough Estimate, Well Estimate, ... Produce Est., ... Revenue Rates,... Summary Sett. ... Proposed Jumma,	3 2 4 @ 16 Rs. per plough, 50 Rs. per well, 3 15 2 2 8 0 3 2 5 ...	...	2 6 2 2 5 11 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 2 6 2 ...	...	22,610 20,688 18,215 27,253 17,854 23,001 18,873	10	977	38	5,193	4,128	18 0 1 14 9				
11 5 1	... 217	...	77	Chowdree Est., ... Plough Estimate, Well Estimate, ... Produce Est., ... Revenue Rates,... Summary Sett., ... Proposed Jumma,	1 9 11 @ 15 Rs. per plough, 40 Rs. per well, 2 6 4 2 0 0 2 6 4 ...	...	0 12 11 1 8 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0 1 8 0 ...	...	5,555 7,980 6,833 8,334 6,890 8,333 6,258	3	159	18	2,254	2,075	24 0 1 5 5					
37 39 5	... 478	...	127	Chowdree Est., ... Plough Estimate, Well Estimate, ... Produce Est., ... Revenue Rates,... Summary Sett., ... Proposed Jumma, Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,	...	...	...	...	...	44,925 50,152 49,673 66,025 46,957 56,720 47,464 43,712	17	2,648	73	12,865	9,256	16 0 1 15 8				

R. K. S.

more likely, from "Dur," a good retentive soil, which holds moisture, and therefore yields excellent crops. The greater and richer part of it is included in

is in the proprietors' own hands, and everywhere there are signs of large returns. Villages are very old, and land minutely sub-divided; the people have a

"Deo" round and about "Sunkutra." The last is the largest, and nearly all are hard working Hindoo Juts.

light soils by being called "Do-runge," of two colors; sometimes so rich as to produce Sugarcane in the unirrigated lands. In the 1st and 2nd classes, 20

brooks, the one rising at "Al" flows by "Moanawallee" to Alloo-lal; the other is called the "Dhumthul Nullah," and overflows and fertilizes particularly 100 Rupees to build; but these are only required for autumn crops; the fall of rain being 22 inches and the soil retentive Rubee crops come to

and Daoowala, the yield of Goor is superb. Again two-thirds of area are under produce of 1st and 2nd order of value, one-half is under wheat, which in point of unirrigated land. Good flax crops might be grown with advantage.

to Lahore and Unnitsur. The "Goor" and "Rib," of Durp are articles of trade for which Merchants from "Peshawur" and "Pothwar" even, come to fetches prices about the average of the district, with a tendency to exceed it by 1 or 2 per cent.

Talloquas, "Dhumthul," "Sungkutra" and "Bull Jussowala;" the last has been held by Jageerdars, the two former were farmed out by "Runjeet Sing," shamefully high, viz:-from 10 to 12 Rs. for a Ghunao of Sugarcane, with 2 as rent. In Ferozepoor, Doolie, and Daoowala 16 Rs even have been demanded, thul Villages; but it not only broke down, but caused such impoverishment that the country was made over to Raja Suchet Sing, who restored confidence

was showings itself; actual impoverishment was only stayed by giving up all that industry could produce. The Tehseeldar's classification shows nearly one-injuries point to the propriety of giving liberal relief. Reduction has been necessitated by the fall in prices in the Durp tracts of Shakurgurh and Narowal,

can produce even without irrigation. These form the 1st class of which Ferozepoor, "Doole," "Moondie-Bajwa," "Tippyals" and "Daoowula" where tillage is new and the people ill-conditioned. Those of which Alum-yanah, Geddawala, and Chuk Gujum are specimens, must go to form a separate and

rates have been fixed with reference to, but lower purposely than, the Shakurgurh and Narowal rates. In all 3 classes a large decrease is called for. In 1st fore, reduced in the 1st class to the full limit of rates; in the 2nd class partially, keeping somewhat below the Chowdree's estimate; and in the 3rd I have

and its justice being admitted, I was called on to give similar relief to 34 estates near "Sungkutra," assessed by Mr. Morris, belonging to that Purgannah, Commissioner. This leaves proposed Jumma at 43,712, allowing total relief of some 22 per cent, with a rate on cultivation of 1.9.1. This seems very large; but selected for the district, and proposed jumma does not fall below the amount given by them. Moreover, I wish to remove this high pressure on industry in a

Chukla DURP: Purgunah PUSROOR:

(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.												(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.																	
Classes.	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.		Area actually assessed.		Cultivated.		Irrigated & subirrigated expressed in percentages.	Area under different kinds of Soils expressed in percentages.	Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.	Area under produce expressed in percentages.	DETAIL OF WELLS.		NUMBER OF PLOUGHS													
				Lately abandoned.	Now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.		Buranee.	Gohera.	Rohree.	Doshalhee.	Meyra & Tuba.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.	No. of Wells.										
I. 5 ... 5	279	7	1,402	111	1,513	1,799	31...69	20	30	15	35	78	10	12	16	54	7	22	34	7	13...	7	... ....	152	22			
<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>				Chahee.	458																								
	Silabee.	...		Buranee.	1,055																								
II. 20 12 32	1,827	182	8,618	468	9,086	10,545	24	175	23	18	20	38	71	15	14	14	51	8	27	162	28	55	1	82	... ....	921	1,001	
<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>				Chahee.	2,275																								
	Silabee.	111		Buranee.	6,700																								
III. 17 5 22	1,111	130	4,183	144	4,327	5,568	18	11	71	17	35	22	26	76	7	17	11	58	10	14	50	14	18...	34	... ....	445	37	
<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>				Chahee.	763																								
	Silabee.	464		Buranee.	3,100																								
Total.	42 17 59	2,717	269	14,203	723	14,926	17,912	25	4	71	21	24	20	35	73	12	15	13	53	11	23	246	49	86	1,123	1518	1,60	
<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>				Chahee.	3,496																								
	Silabee.	575		Buranee.	10,856																								
REMA																													

This is part of a tract of the same name in Purgunah Zaffurwal and much of the description there given will equally apply here; on the whole it is : Classification.—I have, therefore, selected only 5 estates for the first class; the remainder, though above the average are more appropriately placed in the 2x by surplus water from the drainage of the uplands, and inundations of the river Deg. The villages where this difference is apparent

Principal Castes.—There are no large tribes, unless I mention a colony of "Goorya" near Noonar, of "Hoondul," near Killa Soba Sing; and some 6 Bajwa castes

Condition of Villages.—The people are good cultivators, but sadly impoverished. The properties are small, and do not seem to thrive "We can save nothing

On the contrary a large area is under proprietary occupancy; still weakness was apparent in many estates, specially in the 3rd class

Fertility.—The prevalent soil is "Meyrah" of a good kind. 21 per cent is richly manured, and there is a large area of "Rohree," in which rice is grown plentiful, but only required for autumn crops; 20 per cent is irrigated; but this quantity could easily be extended, water being only 22 cubits deep untouched, and yet capable of repair.

Produce.—Excellent crops are grown; in the 1st and 2nd classes, as much as 14 and 16 per cent. of the area is under produce of prime value; 10 per cent. being

In the vicinity of Killa Soba Sing garden stuffs abound, and tobacco occupies 4 per cent. in the 1st class. The Durp tract is famous for its Markets—The only mart of note within the tract is Killa Soba Sing, which is a thriving town. Goor and wheat are exported largely to Lahore, Umrtsar etc.

Former Management.—There have been 3 Talooquas here, viz: "Nonar," which has long been, and still is, the Jagir of the Sindhawalea Sirdars: "Lall grain system of collection at half rates, and Zubtee, at from 10 to 12 Rs. for Sugarcane with 2 Rs. for "Rent," and from 4 to 5 f trace whatever of money Settlement to serve as a guide.

Summary Settlement.—Has worked far from well, the balances amounting to 2,612 appear chiefly in the 3rd class. The Tehseeldar reports Jumma to be t where apparent, and since the falling off in prices, the people are loud in their complaints.

New Settlement.—The rates I have adopted are the same as in Durp, (Zaffurwal). It was quite out of the question to take higher ones, and for lower on requiring an increase, I see no necessity for this when the Chowdree Estimate comes out low. Moreover, there are only 5 villages as by all the rates and estimates, and which must be given.

RESULT.—The result accordingly stands thus; old Jumma 32,943. New Jumma 24,230. Total decrease 8,713, or 26 per cent. Rate 1.9.6. This revis

situated in the Eastern Tract.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.					(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.					(Section V.) Financial Results.						
No. of MEHALS	BALANCE ASSES- SED.	REMITTED IN St. 1909.	AMOUNT OF TUCAVEE GRANTED.	SPECIFICATION OF ESTIMATES A- DOPTED FOR COMPARA- SON.	RATES WORKED OUT ON SOILS, &c.				Jummas deduced therefrom, and that of new Settlement.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	NET DECREASE.	Rate of new Jumma on asces- sed area.			
					Chabee.	Silkbee.	Buranee.	Lately abandon- ed.		No. of Mehalas.	Amount.	No. of Mehalas.	Amount.	Percentage.		
					R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.	R. A. P		
B.					Chowdree Est....	2 10 3	... 1 12 3	... 3,050								
					Plough Estimate,	@ 18	Rs. per plough,	4,068								
3	2	57	...	...	Well Estimate,...	@ 60	Rs. per well,...	4,989	1	162	3	1,122	750	24.01	14.4
					Produce Est., ...	4 15 2	... 3 4 7	... 5,764								
					Revenue Rates,...	3 0 0	2 0 0 2 0 0 1	8 0	3,495							
					Summary Sett,...	3 1 4	... 2 0 10	...	3,625							
					Proposed Junma,				2,875							
B.					Chowdree Est.,...	2 9 2	... 1 8 6	... 16,485								
					Plough Estimate,	@ 16	Rs. per plough,	16,016								
11	6	334	...	...	Well Estimate,...	@ 50	Rs. per well,...	17,727	6	977	25	6,812	5,052	28.01	10.9
					Produce Est., ...	3 9 7	... 2 2 6	... 23,454								
					Revenue Rates,...	2 8 0	1 8 0 1 8 0 1	8 0	16,117							
					Summary Sett...	3 3 2	... 1 14 9	... 20,477								
					Proposed Junma,				15,425							
B.					Chowdree Est.,...	1 12 2	... 1 7 8	... 5,360								
					Plough Estimate,	@ 15	Rs. per plough,	5,610								
14	3	2,221	...	325	Well Estimate ...	@ 40	Rs. per well,...	7,142	4	505	175	3,577	2,911	35.01	0.3	
					Produce Est. ...	2 11 10	... 1 11 4	... 8,448								
					Revenue Rates,...	2 0 0	1 4 0 1 4 0 1	4 0	6,142							
					Summary Sett ...	2 12 1	... 1 12 3	... 8,841								
					Proposed Junma,				5,930							
B.					Chowdree Est....				24,895							
					Plough Estimate,				25,694							
28	11	2,612	...	325	Well Estimate,...				29,860	11	1,644	45	11,511	8,713	26.01	9.6
					Produce Est. ..				37,665							
					Revenue Rates,...				25,754							
					Summary Est. .				32,948							
					Proposed Jumma,				24,230							
					Finally revised in A. D. 1858-59,				(Nil.)							
									Decrease in 1858-59,							
									Total Relief ...							
										8,713						
											26.01					
												9.6				

R K S.

highly cultivated and nearly as productive-- excepting in villages above the average, which are not so thriving, and possess fewer resources. class; but in the extreme South fertility declines, the soil becomes a hardish clay, much impoverished by the growth of a coarse grass, and apt to be damaged naturally form the 3rd class. in the extreme south. Most of the villages are held by miscellaneous Jat communities, chiefly Hindoos. was the cry of discontent that met me every where. There is no scarcity of population. The number of souls per cultivated square mile stands about the average. from want of stock and tenants. but in the 3rd class villages though this amounts to 35 per cent, I must repeat that it is of an inferior kind. There are no streams whatever. Irrigation is The fall of rain, 22 inches per year, renders irrigation unnecessary; although it costs nothing, as can be inferred from the fact of numberless old wells being left Sugarcane. The yield of wheat is as fine as in some parts of the Churkurree; but the area falls off partly to allow of the cultivation of 9 per cent. under rice. "Goor." Peshawnr. For the last 30 years wheat has fetched prices 5 per cent below the district average. has also been held Jagir by a series of Jageerdars; and "Killa Soba Sing," which belonged to Elag Sing, "Hollowalleea." In all these, has prevailed the Cotton, with 1 for rent; which rates are high, but as this was a paying tract, and Sugarcane was the paying crop, the Sikhs managed to enforce it. I can find no High, collections have always been made with trouble. I have seen the effects of its pressure in the extent of the indebtedness and impoverishment every there was no need. From these it appears that in the first class, summary settlement is pretty fair, and though produce, plough, and well estimates agree in 3 of these are in a bad way, I therefore deem it prudent to allow slight relief, and to go below rates. In the 2nd and 3rd classes large decrease is called for assessment has now been working 6 years. It has given general satisfaction, and no further changes whatever have since been required.

Chukla NEANDA: Purgunah MURAKEEWAL:

TOTAL No. OF ME- HALS	(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.											(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.					NUMBER OF PLOUGHS. In existence.						
	M A L G O O Z A R E E A R E A .				Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages.			Area under different kinds of Soils expres- sed in per- centages.		Area under different oc- cupancies expressed in percentages.		Area under pro- duce expres- sed in per- centages.		DETAIL OF WELLS.									
	Classes. Khalsa. Jagheer.	Total.	Cultivable.	Lately aban- doned.	Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	G.	Shabee.	Buranees.	Gohars.	Doshlahee.	Meyra & Ullia.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cul- tivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.	No. of Wells.
I. 22...22 663 49 4,190 90 4,280 4,992 70 15 15 20 34 17 29 83 11 7 8 55 13 13 178 3 Sugarcane, 3 Cotton, 3 Wheat, 14 Rice, 11 Gojee, 13 Barley.	Detail of Col. 9.	{ Chahree. Silabee. Buranees.	2,981 654 642				G. G.																V. G.
II. 51 10 61 2,067 154 11,915 85 12,000 14,221 53 11 36 19 23 19 32 78 8 14 8 71 11 10 293 7 15... 39 1215 1,673	Detail of Col. 9.	{ Chahree. Silabee. Buranees.	5,712 1,335 4,955				B.																V. G.
III. 22 6 28 1,083 59 5,668 81 5,749 6,891 40 5 55 10 23 16 51 83 8 11 6 62 17 15 126 1 Sugarcane, 5 Cotton, ... 35 Wheat, ... 9 Rice, 11 Gojee, 8 Barley, 8 Fallow.	Detail of Col. 9.	{ Chahree. Silabee. Buranees.	2,246 325 3,180				B.																V. G.
Total. 95 16 111 3,813 262 21,773 256 22,029 26,104 49 10 41 17 25 17 41 80 9 11 8 60 12 10 591 19 40... 65 2227 3,247	Detail of Col. 9.	{ Chahree. Silabee. Buranees.	10,942 2,312 8,775				B.																V. G.
																							On Khalsa area, 3,247 On Mafee do., 187 Total, 3,434

REMA

Between the tract immediately affected by moisture of the Chenab, and the high "Bhurree," is a stretch of low country, the main feature of which in, that one-half of the area is not irrigated, and yet from its low position, can produce even better crops with less effort and expenditure. The very name

Alluvial Character—It is clear, from the high banks separating it from the "Bhurree," from the soil being mixed with sand, and from the presence of

Classification.—The lands of villages situated on this bank partake of the features of both tracts, but as the Revenue is chiefly paid from the lower and richer

villages watered by Nullahs, which are rich in rice lands, or where superior tillage acting on superior soil produces Sugarcane in lands not

Caste of Proprietors.—The Awans tribes are very powerful here, and own nearly two-thirds of the villages. In Mogul times they were strong enough to

Pinjoram, and a few "Munhas" near Chuprar. The South eastern extremity is occupied by Miscellaneous Jats.

Condition of Villages—The people are very well to do, having plenty of cattle and ploughs. The vicinity of the Cantonment has added materially to their carts, so as to do a good business by job work in the Cantonment. Population being above the average (622 souls to the square

of earning a living. Except in the third class villages, instances of poverty are, I am happy to say, rare.

Fertility.—The soil being low and moist, is certainly better than the average. In the first class estates it is very good, but in the third class light earth, high lying immediately under the high ridge benefit by accretions of new earth, washed down during the rains from the high tract, and improving the

Irrigation.—The command of water is very great. First, one-half the area is irrigated from wells, which cost less than 100 Rs. Water lies only 17 cubit

Nullahs, and produce excellent crops of Rice and Wheat. The villages south of Kottee Lohar are very dependent on irrigation. Then there

system of damming, and over-flowing nearly one-third of the estates.

Allee Murdan Khan's Canal.—An attempt was made by the celebrated "Allee Murdan Khan," to convey the water of the Tavee by a cut to the

Traces of the Canal still exist at Roomal, Zuhora, and Kottee Lohar, and the popular belief is that it could easily

Produce.—The productive power of this tract might be turned to good advantage, but hitherto the people have not grown the better crops, as much as the old Settlement was fair, and new Settlement was about to be imposed, they were careless to improve. The yield of Wheat is about the average

Markets and Prices.—In this respect they are well off, being close to a large city and Cantonment. Local produce is brought up by the dealers of "Kottee Nagwali." Sometimes "Goor" and Wheat are taken down by river to Mooltan. Wheat is ascertained to have fetched prices about 5 p

Prominent Management.—Formerly this tract constituted of six Talooqnas:—"Murakeewal," and "Kunnah," were held by "Ameer Singh" "Muhyaleea;" "Chuprai" viz, grain at one-half in the better, two-fifths in the average, and one-third in the high lands; and zubees thus: three rates for

Zuhora and Kottee Lohar, a money Settlement was once taken by General Avitable, but fairly breaking down, the former wa

Summary Settlement.—Has worked well in spite of low prices. The Jumma is said to be fair on the whole; a little oppressive on some of the 1st Class, but to

New Settlement.—Uniform rate on Ploughs, and a varying rate on wells have been fixed, Silabee and Buranees will be rated the same, I consider the "Buranees" of Bet, so are rated the same. Revenue rates show summary settlement in 1st and 3rd Class to be too high, which is confirmed given down to limit of rates, but in the 3rd I deem it prudent, all circumstances considered, to assess below them.

RESULT.—The result will stand thus:—Old Jumma 40,669 Rs. New Jumma 37,210 Rs. Decrease 3,429 Rs. or 8 per cent. Rate on cultivation Rs. 1-10-0, since

situated in the Low Tract watered by the "Chenab" River.

R K S

that, it receives the drainage of those uplands, and from water lying near the surface, is capable of being easily irrigated. It differs from the "Churkurees" (Veswa), meaning low lands, distinguishes it from these two tracts.

'ullahs, that the whole country was once under the river.

ands, I have placed them in the "Neanda." Such properties together with few others, will form the third class. The first class will be composed of always irrigated, such as "Ifamoo Guukur," "Burtawalee," "Roomal," and "Booloowal." All other properties will go to form the second class. Present a fiscal division, which was called "Mehal Murakeewal," from their principal village. There is also a small colony of Pinjor, about Pindoo.

prosperity, by providing ready demand for the labor of their hands, and the produce of their land. There is hardly a village, which has not constructed tile), agriculture being cheap, and rain abundant (36 inches), the crops are quickly sown and harvested, and the leisure thus obtained, is turned to new modes

nd dry, prevails. A quarter of the area is composed of low "Rohoe" tracts, which command plenty of water, and 17 per cent is richly manured. Villages growth, especially of cotton crops.

leep, and everywhere the springs are good. Then there are "Chums," or leamy reservoirs, which either catch the drainage, or are supplied by cuts from the "Neelwali" Nullah, which seems specially adapted for affording water accommodation, not only from its many windings and channels, but from its

"Pulkoo" at Sundwala, to water the gardens of Sealkote and Shahdura. The undertaking was successful for some years, and then neglected, & re-opened.

night have done. The staple crops are Wheat 38, Rice 9, Gojee 15. Zubtee occupies a small area, and of this only 2 per cent is under Sugarcane, which so long is, 26 and 27 mds. (Kucha) in watered, and 19 in unwatered land. In the third class, 32 per cent of the poorer crops are grown, owing to the land being high, "Johar," "Kanpoor" and "Chuprari," but soon finds its way to Sealkote. The chief dealers are "Solna," and "Jwahir," of Kanpoor; "Deals" of cut below district average; even now it is so quickly and cheaply brought into the market, that the producers find themselves under-sold.

high in the 3rd, causing a balance of 726 in these two classes. On going through every village I find about 4 requiring abatement, the remainder equalization.

which no further changes has been required, and I know the assessment has given universal satisfaction.

Chukla BET: Purgunah MURAKEEWAL: situated

(See. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.												(See. II.) Agricultural																						
Total No of Mehals.			MALGOOZAREE AREA.									Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.			Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.		Area under different occupancies ex- pressed in per- centages.			Area under produce expressed in per- centages.			DETAIL OF											
			Area actually assessed.			Cultivated.			Total Malgozaree.			Irrigated.		Silabee.		Buranee.		Proprietors.		Hereditary en- titlers.		Tenants at will.		I. Class Value.		II. Class Value.		III. Class Value.		IV. Class Value.		In use.		Out of use.
Classes.	Khalasa.	Jagheer.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately aban- doned.	Khalasa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	G. G. L. R. D. S. T.	Rohree. Selabee.	Doshabee.	Meyra and Tib- ka.	Proprietors.	Hereditary en- titlers.	Tenants at will.	I. Class Value.	II. Class Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Class Value.	Of old.	Lately made.	Of old.	Recently	No. requiring re- pairs	Money required for repairs.					
I	35	4	39	2,322	35	11,508	124	11,632	18,989	6	90	4	G. 21	17	42	20	59	26	15	11	79	6	4	52	G. 32	8	12	...	...			
	Detail of Col. 9									Resident, Non Resident,									7 Sugarcane, 70 Wheat, 4 Rice,															
II	53	9	62	1,947	182	10,486	251	16,737	18,866	5	89	6	G. 21	9	36	24	55	28	17	G. 25	50	18	7	92	G. 47	19	22	2	...					
	Detail of Col. 9									Resident, ... Non Resident, ...									16 Sugarcane, 7 Cotton, 1 Melon,															
III	20	5	25	1,236	138	5,752	35	5,787	7,161	12	78	10	16	13	44	27	59	24	17	G. 24	48	19	8	56	G. 85	16	5	..	..			
	Detail of Col. 9									Resident, ... Non Resident, ...									12 Sugarcane, 9 Cotton, 1 Melon,															
TOTAL	108	18	126	5,505	355	33,746	410	34,156	40,016	6	89	5	20	13	39	28	56	27	17	G. 18	65	11	6	200	G. 114	43	39	2	...					
	Detail of Col. 9									Resident, ... Non Resident, ...									11 Sugarcane, 5 Cotton, 52 Wheat, 3 Rice, 8 Gujree, 10 Barley,															

REMA

This is a fine alluvial tract containing not only Villages affected by the action of the "Chenab," but all properties drawing advantage of moisture Flood & Alluvial areas marked off.—Owing to changes caused by the River, requiring frequent changes in the Government demand, I have had three divisions secure from damage. The limits of these are shown in the District and in the Village Maps.

Varying Features.—The Northern and the Southern portions present different aspects. The former is studded with Rajpoot villages, possesses superior dwindle down to a narrow strip liable to inundation, where the properties are smaller and occupied by Jats.

Classification.—Three classes are required in this straggling Chukla. The 1st class will comprise Sugar properties in the North, and all villages richly manured, or weak in population, or exposed to the river. The remainder will form the 2nd class.

Castle of Proprietors.—The principal tribes consist of "Munbas" around "Chuprar," "Bajoo" (the same as in "Bujwant"); near "Punjgeraten;" "Awan" from Condition of Villages.—The people are prosperous and contented; instances of distress are rare, occurring only in properties damaged by the river or otherwise the cheapest Bullocks, and Ploughs are most abundant; & more than needful for its full development.

Advantages of Pasture.—In respect of pasture this chukla is the best off in the District, for besides abundant grass in the uncultivated lands, which are kept fresh by cattle belonging to proprietors at a great distance.

Elements of Weakness.—Are seen in the character of the Tenures, in the population being small (438 souls to the square mile), and 44 per cent being occupied even the Rajpoots.

Fertility.—The soil has superior advantages. It is a light clay, which when watered and manured gives a capital return, but if covered by sand near the river, abundance of manure, render the productive capacity of the villages worthy of special notice.

Command of water.—Besides the natural moisture which fertilizes 89 per cent of the area, there are many nullahs and brooks which benefit cultivation. The "Dhuun of wealth to the sugar properties between "Gondul" and "Chuprar." The Wah enters the tract at "Durya Bidur," and by its flood fertilizes is all flooded over yearly.

Irrigation.—Irrigation from wells has been little resorted to, though the water is close to the surface, and wells cost only 80 Rs. During British rule 114 new

Produce.—The crops are excellent, except in years of flood or heavy rains. The better crops of 1st and 2nd class value occupy 83 per cent of area, of which 18 and 12 per cent is sugarcane; wheat is the staple, and occupies full share of area, but its yield is below the average. Mukai, melons, and 8 per cent

Markets and Prices.—The chief places are "Chuprar," "Gondul," and "Kootoowal," whence produce is taken to Sealkote. Goor and wheat soon sold in the city and the Cantons.

Former Management.—There were 4 Talloquas here all held in jagir, viz: Chuprar Bala by Sahib Sing, (Oon); Bahadurpoor, by Sirdar Hurreesing (Goorjanwala.) In the three last Revenue was collected by Kham system, viz: River lands at 2-5ths for grain, and 5 Rs. Sugarcane, with 1 Rupee for reut. 5 Rs. Tobacco; 4 Rs. Cotton per Ghumao. The two last Talloquas were once farmed to General Avitable, who fixed a money Settlement

Summary Settlement.—Is undoubtedly right. Balances never occurred till suminut 1909, and then only nominal. Collections have been made with ease, but of 108 villa- New Settlement.—Owing to the Buranee area being small in extent and differing little in quality from "Silabee," I have rated them the same, and put uniform classes but a little higher in 1st, as being better off for rain. My rates give a Jumma below Summary Settlement in all 3 classes, which is alone. In the 2nd class the same Estimates show Summary Settlement to be a little high, which is confirmed by Chowtree. I shall make only 1 purpose to take off 11 per cent. yet keeping above my rates.

RESULT.—The result stands thus: Old jummaRs. 61,969; jumina new Rs. 59,607; decrease Rs. 2,362, or 4 per cent. The general impression was that the Settlement irrigation. Pressure has since been found in only one Brahmin village, where I have taken off Rs. 325, leaving proposed Jumma at 59,282, with

in the low Tract watered by the CHENAB River.

Resources.			(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.					(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.					(Section V.) Financial Results.											
WELLS.			Number of Ploughs.		Balances remitted in St. 1909.			Amount of Tuccavee granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.			Rates worked out on Soils, &c.			Increase, Decrease, Net Decrease.			Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.					
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavy.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Rupees	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.	R.A.P.	Chahree.	Silhee.	Burane.	Lately abandoned.	Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.	No. of Mehsas.	Amount.	No. of Mehsas.	Amount.	Percentage.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
..	..	..	972	V. G. 1,748	14 11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chowdree Est.	2 4 9 2	4 9 1 10 9	..	..	20,925	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ou	Khalsa	area, ..	1,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Plough Est.	@ 15 Rs. Per Plough.	..	..	..	26,220	9 2,642	9 3,009	133	..	..	..
Ou	Mafee	area, ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Well Estimate.	(Irrigation scarcely needed.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	..	..	1,757	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Produce Est.	4 4 5 4 4 5 3 1 7 1	..	..	..	36,790	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,309	V. G. 2,137	16 18	19	..	113	..	..	..	..	Revenue Rates.	2 4 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 0 0	..	..	..	19,185	..	..	..	..	..	..
On	Khalsa	area, ..	2,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Summary Sett.	2 11 6 2 11 0 1 15 5 0 7 0	..	..	..	23,272	..	..	..	..	..	..
On	Mafee	area, ..	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Propd. Jumma,	..	..	..	..	23,189	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	..	..	2,252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chowdree Est.	2 2 6 2 2 6 4 7 5 ..	..	..	..	24,640	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	493	542	8 6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Plough Est.	@ 15 Rs. per Plough.	..	..	..	32,055	..	..	..	..	..	..
On	Khalsa	area, ..	542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Well Estimate.	(Irrigation scarcely needed.)	..	..	..	..	15 2,672	21 4,351	1,249	40	..	..
On	Mafee	area, ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Produce Est.	2 10 10 2 10 10 13 5 ..	..	..	..	30,606	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	..	..	552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Revenue Rates.	2 0 0 1 6 0 1 6 0 1 0 0	..	..	..	22,799	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2,774	V. G. 4,427	38 35	35	..	113	..	..	..	..	Summary Sett.	2 10 9 2 10 1 113 4 ..	..	..	..	29,877	..	..	..	..	..	..
On	Khalsa	area, ..	4,427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Propd. Jumma,	..	..	..	..	28,928	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	..	..	4,561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chowdree Est.	2 1 6 2 1 6 1 7 2 ..	..	..	..	9,105	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Plough Est.	@ 15 Rs. per Plough.	..	..	..	8,130	..	..	..	..	..	..
On	Khalsa	area, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Well Est.	(Irrigation scarcely needed.)	..	..	..	..	4 788	15 1,812	980	110	..	..
On	Mafee	area, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Produce Est.	1 15 2 1 15 2 1 5 7 ..	..	..	..	8,476	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Revenue Rates.	1 10 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 0 0	..	..	..	7,026	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Summary Sett.	1 15 6 1 15 6 1 5 1 ..	..	..	..	8,826	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Propd. Jumma,	..	..	..	..	7,840	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Finally revised A. D. '58-'59.	..	..	..	..	54,670	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Plough Est.	..	..	..	..	66,405	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Well Estimate.	..	..	..	..	..	28 6,102	45 9,172	2,362	40	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Produce Est.	..	..	..	..	75,872	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Revenue Rates.	..	..	..	..	49,010	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Summary Sett.	..	..	..	..	61,969	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Propd. Jumma,	..	..	..	..	59,607	Decrease in 1858-59.	..	325	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Finally revised A. D. '58-'59.	..	..	..	..	59,232	Total Relief, ..	2,687	40	..	..	..
													Rs. 1-11-5	Rs. 1-11-8				Rs. 1-5-6						

R K S.

from this river, or from any of the Nullahs immediately flowing into it.
of area made out for Villages liable to such changes:-(1) lands subject to Increment and Decrement: (2) Lands apt to be flooded: (3) Lands altogether

soil famous for the growth of sugar, has a denser population, and its lands are more highly cultivated, especially about "Gondul" and "Chuprar." The latter
watered by streams, yielding better crops, or where "Rice" and "Dofasli" prevail. The 3rd class will comprise poorer properties damaged by sandy deposits,
"Durya Bidar" to "Koolowal," and "Goornun" from "Koolowal" southwards. The central estates belong to miscellaneous communities of "Rajpoots" and Jats.
of feeble capacity. On the whole, I perceive visible signs of improvement in many places. Agriculture is not expensive, the land easily tilled, with even
and green by natural moisture, there are islands recently reclaimed from the river, which are thickly covered with pasture, and in certain seasons occupied
by tenants, many of whom live either across the river, or beyond the Jumboo boundary. Although the proprietors are few, they are first rate agriculturists,
it is less fertile, though still giving good crops. 39 per cent is "Doshahiee" and 18 per cent "Rohee." To the north of Sealkote road, the superior tillage and the
Nalah runs down the whole tract, but ere reaching the "Chenab" in "Koolowal," spends itself in irrigating the countries south of "Gondul," and is a mine
the villages between it and the river. So with these two "Nullahs" and the low bank of the "Chenab," the whole country from "Zindah" to "Majrah"
ones have been made.

per cent is under "Zubti." Much Sugarcane is grown and of excellent quality. "Gondul," Rudgal," and Chuprar are famous for goor. In 2nd and 3rd Classes 16
rice are also grown.
time go by boat to Mooltan. River exportation is on the increase. Wheat used to sell at about 5 per cent below the average, but being cheaply grown, is
The first formed part of the Jumboo dominions. Gondul was held by Amcer Sing (Munhyaleea), and Koolowal by Sirdar Jodh Sing (Wuzeerabada).
Sometimes in the Vela at 1/3 for grain and 3 Rs. cotton, with 8 annas for rent. For lands away from River at 1/2 for grain, and Zubtee at 7 Rs. Sugarcane;
for 5 years, but which broke down every where, and induced Munjeet Sing to take away the farm and give it to Raja Heera Sing, who went back to grain payment.
ges about 1/3 require to be altered. The Tehsildar thinks "Jumma will do," as they have much land capable of being reclaimed, and Sugarcane can be grown cheaply.
rates on Ploughs for all 3 classes. The Rev. rates have been selected after comparison with those of "Goorjat" and "Phaleean." About the same in 2nd and 3rd
certainly low. In the 1st however, I see no necessity to reduce or take the increase recommended by Plough or Produce estimate. I therefore leave well
a small reduction. In 3rd class most of the Estimates call for relief, and as the villages are weak, with a large tenant population, and exposed to the river
would be raised, but when prices are so low, I consider this impolitic, in a tract with a weak population. I wish also to encourage the extension of well
rate on Cultivation, 1-11-5. Beyond this the Settlement works capitally, and no change is required.

Chukla BET: Purgunah SUMRYAL: situated in the

REJ

This tract contains only 15 villages along the river bank, being a continuation of the Bar in Pargunnah Murakeewal. It is certainly inferior in fertility to the land which has been recovered, which in Sikh times were hunting grounds, but are now being brought into cultivation.

Caste of Proprietors.—There is a colony of (Bagree) Jats about Rundheer, which is the only old village, miscellaneous Jats settlers occupy the remaini

Condition of villages.—The people, as cultivators are lazy and worthless; some of them (Behroopees) by caste, are remnants of a vagrant race, who settled here looking properties. Rundheer is hopelessly broken down. One Estate in which they are joint proprietors with Husenpoor, although

Elements of Weakness.—Throughout the tract much land is lying untouched, partly from its having no value, partly from the want of population,

Fertility—Although land is moist and well watered, the constant exposure to invasion and the risk of sandy deposits render it of no great value, enabling Kothyal, Bokuryalee, and Kotla Chasty to produce even a Defuslee crop. The fall of rain is good, 30 inches in the year. We

Produce.—*Produce* is rather below the average, a large area of 88 per cent. is under 1st and 2nd class orders of value, but the yield is not great, there being a deficiency of 25 bushels per acre.

¹ In this case, growth is per cent annual, and a per cent rise with 3 per cent. What forms such simple crops, and yield of wheat is good, estimate

Former Management.— Since its reclamation the villages have either belonged to Jagheers on this, or on the opposite bank of the river. No money settlement per cotton; but in higher and better lands @ two-fifths grain, and 7 Rs. for Sugarcane, and 4 Rs. for cotton per Ghumav, deducting

RESULT. The result stands thus, Old Jamina 9,089 Rs., New Jamina 7,128 Rs., Reduction 1961, Rs., or 21 per cent. with rate on cultivation 1-4-11. .

Jwahir Muall of Wazirabad; Rambudher Khan to Thakoor Dass of Wazirabad; Illeempoor Rambudher to Loth conjointly; Junalpoor to Chowdhury

Low Tract watered by the "Chenab" river.

General Resources.			(See III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.					(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.					(Section V.) Financial Results.																			
WELLS.			Number of Ploughs.		No. of Mehtas assessed.	Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccaree granted.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.					Rates worked out on Soils, &c.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.												
Number of Wells.			In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavy.	Moderately.	Light.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.	R.A.P.	Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.	Rupees	No. of Mehtas.	Rupees	No. of Mehtas.	Rupees	No. of Mehtas.	Rupees	No. of Mehtas.		
...	445	511	8	4	3	... ...	B.	B.	B.	... ...	2,365	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Chowdree Est.	9 61	4 70	14 0	...	6,930	...	7,665	...	5 392	9 2,394	1,961	21 0	... ...	... ...
On Khalsa area,	511	1	165 in St. 1907					1,384 in St. 1908					Plough Est @ 15 Rs. per Plough. Well Estimate, (Scarcely any Wells.)					Finally revised A.D. '58-59, ...					Jumma deduced therefrom and that of new Settlement.					Increase.				
On Mafee area,	1	1,384 in St. 1908					Produco Est.					Revenue Rates,					Propd. Jumma, ...					Decrease in '58-59, ...					Decrease.					
Total, ...	512	Total, ...					Summary Sett.					2 12 10 2 2 0 1 7 9 ...					Nil.					Total Relief, ...					Net Decrease.					

MARKS.

aving been reclaimed only within the last 30 years. The main channel of the Chenab having formed along the Gujerat bank, new lands, and island properties.

tracted by the abundance of grass and Tamarisk, of which they make rope and baskets for sale. Bukryalee and Kothyala are the only two healthy and moist land, newly recovered from the river, they leave uncultivated.

er cent of area is under Tenant cultivation, generally a sign of weakness.

eshaljee, the prevailing soil, is pretty fair, but little manured. 3 nullahs fed chiefly by the Chenab keep it moist, of these the "Wah" does most good re not required, so there is little irrigated land.

inch sand in the soil. Zubtee consists of 8 per cent and only 1 per cent is under Sugarcane. For the same reason, Cotton does not flourish, but to make up from 20 to 23 maunds (Kutcha) per acre; but I consider this a high average.

de merchants from Wuzeerbabad buy Wheat, Goor, and Flax which they send by boat to Mooltan.

as been fixed. The revenue was always collected "Kham" @ 1rd or $\frac{1}{4}$ th rates for "Yela" or new land, with a rate of 5 Rs. for Sugarcane, and 4 Rs. s. and 8 annas respectively for rent; which clearly indicates that these river villages were looked upon as of little fertility, even during Sikh rule.

ie tract to be not quite so good, and yet of similar capacity as the 2nd Class Villages of "Bet" Marakeewal. "Chahee" I shall rate the same, but as "Silabee". Which is further confirmed by Chowdree and plough estimates, though not by produce estimate. Considering the condition of the people, I feel it right to give

ome of the Jummias were not taken up, estates were farmed with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, viz: Balroopguri and Hoosenpoor to Bahadur Khan of Jelalpoor in Gujerat. Since which arrangement the settlement is working well, and no further changes have been required.

Rs. 1,441. - Rs. 1,441. - Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.

Chukla VELA: Purgunah SUMRYAL:

(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.												(Section II.) Agricultural Resources.						
TOTAL NO. OF ME- HALS.	MALGOOZAREE AREA.											DETAIL OF WELLS.						NUMBER OF PLOUGH HORSES.
	Area actually assessed.			Soils expressed in percentages.								In use.			Out of use.			
	Culturable.	Lately abandon-ed.	Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated & unirrigated expressed in percentages.	Soils expressed in percentages.	Area under different kinds of occupancies expressed in percentages.	Area under produce expressed in percentages.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.	No. of Wells.				
Classes.	Khalsa.	Jagheer.	Total.				G.	B.	B.	G.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.	No. of Wells.	Number of Ploough horses.			
I. 14 or (Oothar)	115	3,816	162	5,718	161	5,879	9,857	6122	171312393664	1025	4561361296124...	4	... ....	755	63	B.	
	Detail of Col. 9.			{ Chahree. Silabee. Buranee.	3,675											On Khalsa area,		
					1,296	908										On Mafee do.,		
II. 17 or (Hethar)	320	4,902	390	3,403	9	3,412	8,704	4042	181415602164	927	971162893818...	1	... ....	475	27	Total, 60	
	Detail of Col. 9.			{ Chahree. Silabee. Buranee.	1,388											V.		
					1,445	579										On Khalsa area,		
Total	81	430	8,718	552	9,121	170	9,291	18,561	5330	171412433064	102614751361689937...	5	... ....	1230	89	Total, 38	
	Detail of Col. 9.			{ Chahree. Silabee. Buranee.	5,063											V.		
					2,741	1,487										On Mafee do.,		

REM

This is a small tract partly high, partly low, situated between the "Aik" Nullah, and the "Wah" Nullah. The two divisions are clearly marked ("Oothar") division; that to the North of the "Pulkoo" (called in contradistinction Hlethar) is a poor lowland tract, in many parts sandy, and everywhere classified.

Castes of Proprietors.—The southern and better class of estates belong nearly entirely to Goomun Juts, the lowlands to "Behroopees," and vagabonds.

Elements of Weakness.—Population is scanty, (397 souls to the cultivated square mile). The number of ploughs also shows a deficiency of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$, seen in 6 per cent of the cultivated land lying abandoned, and only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the culturable surface being now under plough.

Fertility.—Inferiority of soil is the prominent feature in both divisions, for as in the high tract it is naturally dry, requiring much labour and capital, so

grase, which impedes proper tillage. The 30 per cent. of 4th class soil is very poor.

Command of Water.—The only remedy for this is water. With regard to rain no complaint can be made, the fall being 30 inches in the year; with regard to irrigation, while the third is of uncertain benefit to a few estates of the 2nd class, for this reason, that the supply of water depends on cultivation of rice, and if properly supplied with water, are a great resource to proprietors, otherwise poor, but if the supply fail, it only cost 100 Rs. to construct, but the springs are not good. Efforts have been made to take full advantage of this means of irrigation.

Produce.—The better sort of crops occupy the larger extent of area, and even 14 per cent., is under Zubtee, but in quality and yield they are about cent. The yield of Wheat is estimated @ 20 maunds (Kucha), for watered, and 13 maunds for unwatered land. Sugarcane is of a very poor kind.

Markets.—The only village of note in the tract is "Kopra." Produce is bought up by the dealers from "Sumryal," or "Sohdura," sometimes lately

Former Management.—These villages were mostly included in the two Talloquas of "Sumryu" and "Kopran". Both were held in Jagheer, the latter fixed a money Settlement for five years, which fairly broke down, and caused so much distress, that Rajah Suchet Sing, could c. Sugarcane, with 1 rupee rent, and 3 rupees cotton with 8 annas rent. In lowlands one-third and one-fourth for grain, and estimation the "Vela" was held.

Summary Settlement.—Is felt to be very high. Collections are reported difficult, leaving balances of Rupees 1,090. I have gone over their area, and affairs,

New Settlement.—With a view to give full relief, I have adopted varying rates for both plough and well estimates, and there being little difference between them. As respects the 1st class, I have adopted similar rates taking also Bet Sunnryal as my guide. The "Chaihee" being equal to "S" estimate comes out high, but I wish to assess below it and also below rates so as to give relief. In the 2nd class, I have adopted lower rates.

RESULT.—The result will stand thus:—Old jumma rupees 15,830; new jumma rupees 12,619; Decrease rupees 3,211, or 20 per cent. with rate on area

situated in the Low Tract watered by the "Chenab" River.

(Section III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.				(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.				(Section V.) Financial Results.							
NO. OF TEHALS ASSES- SED.	BALANCE REMITTED IN St. 1909.	AMOUNT OF TUCAVEE GRANTED.		SPECIFICATION OF ESTIMATES A- DOPTED FOR COMPAKI- SON.				RATES WORKED OUT ON SOILS, &c.		JUMMAS DEDUCED THEREFROM, AND THAT OF NEW SETTLEMENT.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	NET DECREASE.	RATE OF NEW JUMMA ON ASSE- SED AREA.	
				Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages	Amount.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to St. 1912.						
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	R.A. I	R.A. P	R.A. I	R.A. P	R.A. I	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.	R.A. P
3	8 4 2 ...	841	200	330	Chowdree Est....	1 11 0	... 0 13 6	... 0 13 6	... 0 13 6	8,075					
					Plough Estimate,	@	15 Rs. per plough,	15 Rs. per plough,	15 Rs. per plough,	8,315					
					Well Estimate, ...	@	40 Rs. per well,	40 Rs. per well,	40 Rs. per well,	9,885					
					Produce Est., ...	2 4 8	... 1 2 4	... 1 2 4	... 1 2 4	11,158					
					Revenue Rates, ...	2 0 0 1	0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 8 0	9,633					
					Summary Sett., ...	2 3 4	... 1 1 8	... 1 1 8	... 1 1 8	10,410					
					Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	9,106					
3	9 5 3 ...	249	30	...	Chowdree Est., ...	2 6 7	... 0 13 9	... 0 13 9	... 0 13 9	5,225					
					Plough Estimate,	@	12 Rs. per plough,	12 Rs. per plough,	12 Rs. per plough,	3,324					
					Well Estimate, ..	@	35 Rs. per well,	35 Rs. per well,	35 Rs. per well,	5,464					
					Produce Est., ...	1 14 11	... 0 12 5	... 0 12 5	... 0 12 5	4,974					
					Revenue Rates, ...	1 12 0	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 4 0	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 4 0	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 4 0	3,781					
					Summary Sett....	2 6 10	... 0 13 11	... 0 13 11	... 0 13 11	5,420					
					Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	3,513					
7	9 5 ...	1,090	230	330	Chowdree Est....	...	...	...	...	13,300					
					Plough Estimate,	...	...	...	...	11,639					
					Well Estimate, ...	...	...	...	...	15,349					
					Produce Est. ...	...	...	...	...	9	881	23	4,290	3,211	20 0 1 4 6
					Revenue Rates, ...	...	...	...	...	16,132					
					Summary Sett., ..	...	...	...	...	18,414					
					Proposed Jumma,	...	...	...	...	15,830					
					Finally revised in	A. D. 1858-59,	...	...	...	12,619	Decrease in 1858-59.	...			
										(Nil.)	Total relief,	...	3,211	20 0 1 4 6	

R K S.

an intermediate Nullah called "Pulkoo." Both divisions are equally wild, bleak and unfertile; the Southern portion represents the high, (locally called covered with long grass. It has evidently at no distant period been reclaimed from the river, and has thus received its local name of "Vela".

the southern division, being older and of a better stamp, the land better cultivated, and the irrigation more profitable, are placed in the 1st class, while those settlers.

nd I could find nothing to indicate even ordinary prosperity. As for the miscellaneous settlers, their villages are small and recently built, and their neither sign of weakness is 34 per cent. of the area being under Tenants, 10 per cent of whom in the 2nd class are non-residents. The result of this is he lowlands which were once alluvial, (the soil formerly productive,) has owing to the river having receded, become dry, sandy, and intermixed with thick

treams, there are three, the "Pulkoo," the "Wah," and the "Aik." The first runs in a deep channel, and is useless, the second imparts moisture, but u the requirements of estates in the Ekywala tract higher up, who are apt to embank it. These lands on either side of this Nullah are set apart for the utes arise which lead to much expense and distress. Irrigation from wells is more certain, half of the area being watered from this source. The wells ion, as is seen from 99 new wells having been made.

orist in the District, as the grain and Zubtee rates taken by the Sikhs, and quoted below, clearly show. Wheat and Mukaie are the staple, and Rice 5 per nd cotton is not much better.

Vuzeerabad Merchants, who, export it by boat to Mooltan. Wheat being of an inferior kind fetches 2 or 3 per cent. below District average. Bala Sing Cheema," and the former for two generations by the family of "Sirdar Juggut Sing." They were then farmed to General Avitabile, who store it by having recourse to a grain system, when the old rates were resorted to, thus: - In uplands two-fifths for grain, and for zubtee @ 6 Rs. ubtee @ 4 rupees sugarcane and 1 rupee for rent, and 2 rupees for cotton, and 8 annas for rent, half rates were never taken, which shows, in what low

nd 17 estates over-assessed. The Tehseeldar urges liberal relief, especially in the lowlands which have suffered since the fall in prices. Silabee" and "Buranee," I have rated them the same. I consider the tract of similar capacity to the Bet of Phaleean in Goojrat, except that it has more ee" can bear a rate of 2 Rupees. The revenue rate jumma agrees with the produce estimate in showing Summary Settlement to be too high. The well es, and as all the estimates show over-assessment, and the "Plough" and "Produce" both come out low, I have resolved to assess below rates, so as to

uppes 1-4-6. This assessment has worked well, and has given satisfaction, so no change is requisite.

Chukla DEGKUNDEE: Purgunah ZUFURWAL:

REMA

This Chukla comprises the country included in the Deg Valley, and next to Aikwala is the richest tract in the District. It divides Zuffurwal into Chief Characteristics.—Its principal feature is the Deg stream which rises in the Jummoor territory; being joined by several hill torrents, and I have seen its flushes sometimes pouring down, forming a channel even a mile in width.

Liability of the Deg to cut new Channels.--Constantly bursting its banks and cutting new channels, the Deg has within the last 10 years left its old an island tract which contains the lands of 15 Villages.

Appearance of old bed.--In consequence of the receding of the waters, the villages on the right slope of the old channel from Titarpoor to Shanzada, same stress on the circumstance as is done by the interested parties. The long wide reach of sandy waste gives a look of

A new encroachment.—The Deg has lately made a serious encroachment on some 5 villages between itself and the small Nallah 'Mulwan,' which joins swamped Sydhetial, and forcing itself through Bujapur, Eudeal, Pindes-Deoneean and Zuzzurwala, emptied itself into its old

Condition of Villages.—The people are well to do, except where damage has been done by the Dug. The villages are large and capitally cultivated, of the land is under Proprietary occupancy, except in 3rd class, where 34 per cent. is under tenants, and 18 per cent. of these are

Fertility.--Notwithstanding the fluctuations of the Deg, the land is of first-rate productive power, the greater part consisting of a fine Sylabec and the surface; but they are required only for Zubtee crops, in dry seasons. There is little irrigated in the 3rd class, where the soil is poorer.
Streams.--Besides the Deg, there are two Nullahs, which afford irrigation. The Mulwan only catches drainage and is of use to 3 or 4 Villages near

Streams.—Besides the Derg, there are two Branches which flow into the River Derg, the one from the south, and the other from the north. The former is called Chuk Bugga, where it overflows, and fertilizes all the Villages south, as far as Throh, and Dogree, making their lands very productive.—Is very superior, thes of area being under better crops of 1st and 2nd Class Value. The Zubtee crops occupy 13 per cent. most of which is irrigated land, which is considerably above the average. The "Silabee" lands of such villages as Jhundyal, Doolum, Jatoke, Juhoor, etc., are the best. They yield crops here in rich abundance.

Markets and Prices.—The only local mart of note is Zuffurwal; the produce is either brought here or sent to Sealkote, Jummeo, or Samba. "Oor" and are kept for making "Kund," the better kind of Sugar. The chief dealers are Shika of Titarpoor, who is a money lender, Jugeesa of

Former Management.—There were 5 Talloquas, viz: Throl, Juhoor, Shuzada and Seehowal, which were held by Jagheerdars, and the Rajpoot Villages of Zulfurwal, to 3 per cent below in Throl.

Classification.—In a long tract of varying fertility, such as is here confirmed by Sikh rates for Zubtee, we require 3 Classes. The first will contain villages with sandy soil or deteriorated by the Deg, chiefly found among Rajpoot properties north of the Sealkote and Zaffurwal road. The 2nd class

New Settlement.—This tract has the advantage over Durp, of possessing all the facility of producing the best crops, with more moisture from the river, of Pusroor. I have adopted varying rates for ploughs, and wells, silabec being the chief feature requires a rate separate from "Chabee," and Estimate especially shows this, so a slight increase has been made. In the 2nd class, rates agree with Summary Settlement. The Chowtree

RESULT.—Should have stood thus: old Jama 51,301. New Jama 50,355. Decrease 946 or 2 per cent. But subsequently for various reasons, partly owing has enervated others, I thought it advisable to reconsider the whole assessment. I went over every village, visiting them with the Tehsildar, a rate of 1-10-7, and gives a decrease of 5 per cent all around. I am satisfied, this tract is fairly assessed comparing its productiveness with that relief ought to be afforded.

low Tract in the "DEG" valley.

K S.

lying the drainage of the country on either slope, it flows with force and rapidity over a bed of shifting sand, and having no high banks, it creates

by Doolum and Seehowal, and taken advantage of a bend at Knng to flow in a narrower channel, past Hunglee, Jnhoor, and Jaistewala, forming

plain of their lands getting drier every year. I believe this to a certain extent, but the superb appearance of the crops prevents my laying the

it Hunglee. Bursting its banks below Ishmaelpur, it has deteriorated the lands of Deotee and Jundeala, nearly devastated Bagul and Tera, and by the Mulwan junction. The injury has been serious, and its future course must be carefully watched.

In the north they are Rajpoots, in the South they are sturdy Jats, population is above the average, particularly in 1st and 2nd classes, it will be seen that they have 4th more ploughs than are actually required. Most

residents. The smaller villages near the border are dependent on emigrant cultivators from across the frontier, ding capital crops of wheat and Sugarcane; 22 per cent of the area is richly manured. Wells are cheap, costing only 80 Rs. water being close to more sandy, 30 per cent being of the worst kind, but in the 1st and 2nd Classes nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of the area is irrigated.

The other is the "Subzkote Nullah," which has water for a good part of the year, flows by Nagan, and Chuck Najoo to Subzkote; Inactive. The Deg being a torrent, has little water in it for five months of the year, its full flow being dependent on the rains, which fall in the Hills above. Sugarcane of noted quality, wheat and Sugarcane are the staple crops, the former is rated by Chowdree at 33 maunds Kucha for irrigated, 23 for barad and Thresh specially needed. Sugarcane is also grown, mainly by some estates in Dara, or a few of the richer mercantile men.

" are made in nearly every Village, and are in eager demand, but it is only at Zaffurwal, Jnudyal, Bujapoor, Doolum and Throh where *pans* dyals, Kala of Throh, Thikoor of Shewula, Poona and Usum of Hunilee. The price of wheat ranges about the average, viz., 1 per cent above in

val, which were managed by Fuqeer Azeezooldeen, in all of which the revenue was collected Kham, viz: @ $\frac{1}{4}$ for grain in the richer, and two fifths in the 1 to 6 to 7: average 4 to 6: poor 3 to $\frac{1}{2}$. Lower rates prevailed in "Doogul" or the Rajpoot villages, and higher ones in the richer Jut properties of the South. -won for superiority of soil, tillage, means, and perhaps special advantages derived from the Deg river. The 3rd class will contain ill-conditioned properties comprise the remainder.

The seasons have been good up to

re rain, more population, and cheaper agriculture, and though it has disturbing elements, I think it can bear higher assessment than the Deg-kundee unees". The new rates show Summary Settlement to be light enough as a whole. In the first class, they show Summary Settlement too low. Produce for a decrease, but I only find a slight change requisite. In the 3rd class, I place needy properties, exposed to encroachments, so that although rates

changes in the river during a year of excessive flood, which has resulted in actual damage to some villages, and partly owing to a season of murrain which I taking up the inquiry on the spot, was able to satisfy myself. I found it proper to take off another 1,732, which leaves proposed Jamsa 48,623 with other Chuklas, but a feeling of discontent is abroad which must be watched, and liberally dealt with, and if further damage be done by the Deg instant

Chukla Degkundee, Pergunnah Hur-do-Killa :

REMARKS. — This is a long straggling tract, a continuation of the Deg valley of Zulurwal. It forms the eastern limits of Pusroor Tehsil, and contains Troublesome Character of the Deg. — The stream which intersects its entire length is an uncertain source of fertility. From its having no high banks it stays together. This year it may be adding to the prosperity of a village by throwing up rich new soil, or its waters spreading over the country. Its principal channel. — The proper bed of the "Deg" is to the West of Bhag. It used to flow by Bharung and Dhadha; and thence proceeding into Naoway of Deg Bar-bucha and Leela.

Bad effect of change of channel.—Within the last 8 years, these changes of channel have led to disastrous consequences. First the old channel by Bhag is

Measures taken to control it.—When the Dholha branch failed, Mr. Morris, the Settlement Officer, seeing the injury likely to affect his assessment, secured a powerful rush of water with nothing but sandy banks to oppose to them. While the attempt was being made, it was found that the stream had Soojowalee and Ooshah, and cutting out a new channel re-entered the Narrawal branch east of Dholha, after doing much damage.

The Dug difficulty.—The difficulty then is to control this stream, so as to ensure a more equal distribution of its waters; for as soon as it leaves its old course, t
he application of scientific principles will avail to put an end to this source of yearly trouble and disaster.

Temporary remedy necessary.—Until such be applied, a yearly measurement, and a bestowal of instant relief for injury done, without reference to a 10 p Caste of Proprietors.—The villages are owned by miscellaneous Jati communities, Hindous in the upper, Mahomedans in the lower portion. There are 4 chi Condition of villages.—Ten villages are in good order, those of the upper division are better cultivated, but more or less in distress; those to the South are ve and severe sickness occasioned by bad seasons are too sadly apparent.

Fertility.—For productiveness, I consider this about the 3rd richest tract in the district. The whole area is more or less moist, the soil being yellow Sokuwind, a deposit of rich earth, one or two inches in thickness and of great fertility, called "Tikree", has been spread. In the
soil, the plants grow well, and the produce is good.

Irrigation.—Is supplied to 24 per cent. of area, but most of this is in the Kalar division, where from failure of rain (the fall being only 15 or only 15 cubits deep. In 1st and 2nd Classes, owing to natural richness of soil, they are not required, which accounts for 106 wells in south of Soko vind every village has recourse to dams to catch the spent waters for the Rice fields.

Produce.—The crops are very fine, only less so than in Zullerwai: $\frac{1}{4}$ of area is under 1st and 2nd Class value. Wheat, Sugarcane, and Muk 6 per cent. is Sugarcane, of only average value. In 4 Classes, Zabbas and Wheat give way to 37 per cent. of rice, which is largely grown.

Former Management.—The whole country belonged formerly to Bhag Sing Allowaleea, whose sons founded the two towns which give name
broke down after 5 years. Revenue was afterwards as well as previously collected by the Khan system, @ $\frac{1}{4}$ for grain and Zubtee th
Summary Settlement.—Is undoubtedly very high. Collections always difficult till Rupees 3,690 fell into balance. Telseendar reports 82 out of 116 villa,

Classification.—I have selected 4 classes, the first 3 according to individual advantages. In the 4th place, all villages South of Killa Sobha Sing, which is New Settlement.—Three classes being like those of Dogkundee, Zaffurwad I have adopted similar rates for ploughs, wells, and soi, except as regards

Different Principle pursued in IV. Class.—Here I have taken the 2nd class rates of Katur, Well irrigation being superior has been rated higher than in was fixed: The Chowdrees and well estimates agree exactly with Revenue rate Juuma, but I think if we reduce down to Produce Estimate it will

RESULT.—The result stood thus: old Junima \$5,541. New Junima 63,983: Decrease 21,558 or 25 per cent. This assessment announced in A. D. 1:

Low tract in the Deg Valley.

Resources, WELLS.				(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.				(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.				(Section V.) Financial Results.													
Number of Wells.	Number of Ploughs.	No. of mehals assessed.	Balance remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccaree granted.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.				Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.										
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.	Chelies.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of mehals.	Amount.	Percentage.	Rate of new Jumma on assess- ed area,				
... ... 949	1,032	B 14 6	390	100	Chowdree Est. Plough Est. Well Estimate Produce Est. Revenue Rates Summary Sett Propd. Jumma	3 4 12 4 2 1 10 6 @ 18 Rs. per Plough. @ 50 Rs. per Well, 3 4 22 4 6 1 10 9 1 0 0 3 4 0 2 4 0 1 10 0 1 0 0 4 10 0 4 3 1 2 5 0	R.A.P. R.A.P. R.A.P. R.A.P.	Rupees 19,845 18,627 21,875 29,215 19,813 27,281 20,495	Rupees 19,845 18,627 21,875 29,215 19,813 27,281 20,495	Rupees 451 20	Rupees 7,578 6,786	Rupees 6,786 25 0
n Khalsa area, ..	1,032																								
n Mafee area, ..	75																								
Total, ...	1,107																								
... ... 1,221	1,195	B 15 0	954	160	Chowdree Est. Plough Est. Well Estimate Produce Est. Revenue Rates Summary Sett Propd. Jumma	2 8 21 9 6 1 4 1 @ 15 Rs. per Plough. @ 40 Rs. per Well, 2 12 4 1 12 31 6 10 2 12 0 1 12 0 1 6 0 1 0 0 2 14 7 1 13 8 1 7 3	R.A.P. R.A.P. R.A.P. R.A.P.	Rupees 20,190 18,579 21,207 22,968 22,225 23,565 18,988	Rupees 1,193 36	Rupees 6,459 4,577	Rupees 4,577 20 0	
n Khalsa area, ..	1,195																								
n Mafee area, ..	132																								
Total, ..	1,327																								
... ... 904	V.B. 658	B 21 8 1	711	70	Chowdree Est. Plough Est. Well Est. Produce Est. Revenue Rates Summary Sett Propd. Jumma	2 4 6 1 11 7 1 4 4 @ 12 Rs. per Plough. @ 35 Rs. per Well, 2 13 0 1 11 6 1 4 0 ... 2 4 0 1 6 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 11 6 1 8 4 1 3 9	R.A.P. R.A.P. R.A.P. R.A.P.	Rupees 12,905 9,707 10,215 15,930 12,672 14,635 11,260	Rupees 1,043 31	Rupees 4,968 3,375	Rupees 3,375 26 0	
n Khalsa area, ...	658																								
n Mafee area, ...	189																								
Total, ...	847																								
... ... 784	651	B 11 4	1,629	180	485	Chowdree Est. Plough Est. Well Estimate Produce Est. Revenue Rates Summary Sett Propd. Jumma	1 14 0 ... 0 10 0 ... @ 15 per Plough. @ 40 per Plough. 2 4 7 ... 0 12 2 ... 1 14 0 ... 0 10 0 0 10 0 3 4 6 ... 1 1 7	R.A.P. R.A.P. R.A.P. R.A.P.	Rupees 11,450 9,685 11,322 13,985 11,436 20,080 13,246	Rupees 100 21	Rupees 7,553 6,820	Rupees 6,820 34 0	
n Khalsa area, ...	651																								
n Mafee area, ...	148																								
Total, ...	799																								
... ... 3,861	3,535	B. 32 28	3,690	180	815	Chowdree Est. Plough Est. Well Estimate Produce Est. Revenue Rates Summary Sett Propd. Jumma Finally revised A. D. '58-59.	R.A.P. R.A.P. R.A.P. R.A.P.	Rupees 64,450 56,597 64,529 73,098 66,376 85,543 55,852	Rupees 113	Rupees 26,558 21,558	Rupees 21,558 25 0	
n Khalsa area, ...	3,535																								
n Mafee area, ...	544																								
Total, ...	4,079																								

villages in any way affected by the action of the Deg. instantly shifting its channel, now devastating whole villages, now leaving them devoid of even ordinary inundations. Its course is never the same for two years, leaving a deposit of valuable earth, which next year may be turned into a sandy waste. Applied irrigation to the Southern villages of that Purgunah, and afterwards dividing into three, flowed through Shaderah and Shakopora, under the names

then deserted, and the Deg entering Pusfor to the East of it makes a sharp turn between Paira and Boodha, flowing on past Bharing as usual till it comes southwards as far as Gullokee, and thence the spent waters proceed by a tortuous course into Gojanwalla district. The result of this was that the Dhodha

nation to an outlay of Rs. 1,000, to re-open it. He superintended the operation himself, but the work proved unsuccessful, owing to the difficulty of meeting so

ade a fresh invasion of the bend above Bhoodha. The flooded stream burst over the bank, devastated Boodha, swamped the low lands of Sadawalee, Bhootta, and the Koral estates must suffer, while, if the Killa Sobha Sing branch be deserted, the interests of this district are affected. Nothing short of some remedy

at limit, are imperative, and this new principle has already been acted upon.

lonies, viz:—Hoondi near Killa Sobha Sing; Bajwa near Bharing and Chooahr Moondi; Dheensa Sokunviud and Jujjeh near Khan Jujjeh.

or. Many have been much injured by Deg encroachments, the people are disheartened and often without means, while here and there the effects of Murrain

sodded, and only occasionally deteriorated by sandy deposits. In some places, such as within the last 5 years given to about 10 villages near the country assumes more the aspect of "Kalar,"—the soil, being low impregnated with Saltpetre, and producing a great deal of rice.

ches) and sometimes of the Deg, wells are more resorted to; hence we find 65 per cent: irrigated in this division. Wells are cheap, water being

ing in use, though capable of repairs. The system of raising water by "Jhutars", so common lower down the Doab is not resorted to, but

e the staple, the first is excellent and in average "Silabee" soil yields 24 maunds Kuoha. Zubtee area amounts to 12 per cent: of which

Sealkote or Umritsur. The Kalur villages being far from local marts, sell their grain to Lahore merchants. Wheat in the upper and more fertile tracts

e Purgunah. Subsequently 3 Talloqas were formed, which were seized by Ranjeet Sing and farmed to General Avitable, whose money Settlements Sugarcane in "Chaher" land @10, with 2 for rent; Cotton in "Chaher" @ 6, and "Barrauee" @ 4 if near river and @ 5 if away from river, with 1 for rent, heavily assessed. People complain loudly, the more that no relief has been regularly given for damage done by the Deg. To avert the effects of murrain,

to Kalur, has less rain, means, and population. lathee of the 2nd and 3rd classes, which being most liable to damage from the Deg, and getting less rain, I have rated lower. In all three classes, my rates and tes; in 2nd class 1 have assessed below them, as both Plough and Produce Estimates come out low. In 3rd, murrain, want of Ploughs, &c. ask larger margin.

me land of other classes, but has been assessed low to suit the poor capacity of Kalur villages. These rates show how inordinately high Shimmy Settlements ample, particularly as I have deducted 3 from the Produce Junima derived from rice lands as a margin against failure of out-turn, which constantly happens in it down to the rates.

is received with great satisfaction, and was working well up to 1856. Since then 4 new causes came into operation, which have necessitated large alterations

d course near Dhodha, desiccating many villages South of Sokunviud, and requiring abatement of Junima on Silabee lands; (4) and 11 villages of Narowal had

lief of 34 per cent.

Rs. 1-7-3 1-10-6 Rs. 1-11-0 1-11-11 Rs. 1-2-6

Chukla Aikwala: Purgunah Sumryal: situated in the

Total No. of Acres.	(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.												(Sec. II.) Agricultu						
	MALGOOZAREE AREA.						Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.		Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.		Area under different occupancies ex- pressed in per- centages.		Area under produce expressed in per- centages.		DETAIL OF				
Classes.	Khalas.	Jigheer.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Khalasa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Total Malgozaree.	Irrigated.	Silasee.	Burnee.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cul- tivators.	Tenants at will.	In use.	Out of use.	Fit for use.		
I 4 1 5 137 35	4,094	93	4,167	4,359	92	4	4	V.G.	42	24	29	5	66	6	G. 18	58	13	2	
Detail of Col. 9.	Chahee,	4,035	Salabee,	79	Baranee,	73									B. 28		160	3039
II 16 4 20 395 27	5,685	95	5,780	6,202	96	1	3	V.G.	39	31	24	6	59	13	G. 17	74	7	2	
Detail of Col. 9.	Chahee,	5,590	Selabee,	70	Baranee,	120									B. 28		170	7325 ...	2 ...
III 16 2 18 1,662 166	6,606	190	6,996	8,824	96	1	3	G.	22	24	38	16	48	8	V.B. 45	12	71	11 4	
Detail of Col. 9.	Chahee,	6,787	Selabee,	40	Baranee,	169									Resident, ...	27	6	Sugarcane,	
Total.	Chahree,	16,412	Selabee,	189	Baranee,	362									Non-Resident, ...	26	50	Cotton,	
Detail of Col. 9.																	7	Wheat,	
																	9	Rice,	
																	6	Makai,	
																	7	Barley,	
																	8		
																	13		
																	20		
																	66		
																	10		
																	4		
																	594		
																	185		
																	138		
																	2	...	

REMARKS

This is undoubtedly the richest and finest tract in the district, containing the well known Tal. Bapalwala, and a few other villages, selected and formed into a separate Peculiar Features.—Its peculiarity consists in the possession of a soil naturally very rich, highly cultivated and manured, and an abundant fall of rain. It has when spread over the fields leave a sediment of rich new earth, which is as good as manure.

Cast of Proprietors.—The villages belong entirely to 2 tribes (Goomur near "Sumryal" and "Cheema"), who in this part of the district are very powerful and influential.

Character of People.—The people are all Jats, first rate cultivators, very litigious, fond of quarrelling, and apt to combine when they wish to carry a point. Formerly the excess numbers used to take service, and their remittances home gave a great impulse to agricultural prosperity.

Condition of Villages.—One would have supposed here at least would be found physical comfort. The homesteads are large, thickly studded and full of lying prostrate. Indeed their productive capacity has proved their ruin, for it gave the Kardars, who assisted in fixing a Summary assessment to pay the Revenue. Some villages I found depopulated. In Dhilloun and Bullugan they were pulling down masonry of outbuildings.

Fertility.—I believe the soil is capable of producing anything, it is so rich and so beautifully cultivated, one-third of the area is manured. In all 3 classes the Aik, between it and Sumryal, are very good, and the only poor soil in the tract is North of the Wazirabad road, or in the outer villages.

Irrigation from Wells.—Every acre is capable of being fully irrigated, the springs being abundant and the areas attached to the wells smaller, viz: 22 acres bullocks to keep them in proper working order, which is not so expensive as in the Churkurees generally.

Involving Expense.—From the heavy wear and tear these wells are constantly liable to get injured, or to fail altogether. The Sikh Kardars used to share this, where 44 per cent of the area is under tenant occupancy, hitherto no remuneration in the shape of rent has been taken under a Condition of Wells.—Wells are certainly in better order here than in the Churkurees, but there is a deficiency of bullocks in the 2nd and 3rd class estates.

Irrigation from the Aik.—The irrigation from this the only stream in the tract, is abundantly beneficial. The water is dammed at Bullugan, and carried by 5 slope of Chukla Veia into Goojanwalla, a rich deposit is left on the fields, thought to contain decomposed animal matter.

Extension of Aik irrigation.—Encouragement should be given to a plan projected by me for making this Nuliah by new cuts, irrigate 12 more estates.

Product.—I have nowhere seen better crops. They are chiefly of 1st and 2nd class value. Sugarcane 12 per cent; Cotton 7 per cent; Wheat 50 per cent; Doah. The best Mukai and Vadanak here grow side by side. The yield of Wheat is averaged at 40 maunds. Kutcha in irrigated,

Markets and Prices.—There is eager demand for the produce of this Chukla. Sumryal, Gurbul and Jamkee are the local marts, the two latter trading prices (3 to 5 per cent below district average) than in other parts of the Churkurees; now owing to fall in prices and yearly increase of

Former Management.—This tract contains 6 Talloqas, all of which were held by Jagirdars, viz: Sumryal for a long time by Jaggut Sing, Atareewala; Sahawala

"Ameer Sing, Munhyaleea, and afterwards by Koshyal Sing. The revenue was always collected khain, viz: for grain at $\frac{1}{3}$ rates and estimation in which it was held by Sikh kardars. The three first named Talloqas were once farmed, as was also "Muklawala" to General Avitable,

Summary Settlement.—There can be no doubt Summary Settlement presses very severely. It was based on 3 years of high prices. The Kardars were miserably ruined at 7 Rs. an acre. Great industry has enabled them to struggle on, but the crisis came at last, and balances amount now to 9,321.

Classification.—I cannot do without 3 Classes, in the 1st I place such large villages as Bopalwala, Mukanwala and Buddokeye which are well known or which are situated on extreme limits, or have poorer soil. The remainder will form the 2nd Class.

New Settlement.—Here I have adopted uniform rates in all 3 Classes for plough estimates, but varying rates on wells which show difference of condition. Show at once that Summary Settlement is fixed 30 per cent higher than it should be. In the 1st Class Produce Estimate which Settlement down to rates, but not leaving left enough margin I took off another 1700, and assessed below them, in the 2nd Class I fixed estimate. In the 3rd Class as 26 per cent of area is under tenants and the people prostrated, I have given reduction down to Chowdree

RESULT.—Stands thus: Old Juma 61,581; New Juma 45,710; relief 18,871; or 29 per cent, with rate on cultivation 2-10-7, which I consider light for this

high irrigated or "Churkaree Mehal" Tract.

General Resources.			(See. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.					(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimate.					(Section V.) Financial Results.								
WELLS.	Number of Ploughs.	No. of Melahs assessed.	Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccaree granted.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.					Rates worked out on Soils, &c.					Increase.	Decrease.	Net Decrease.				
Number of Wells.	In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	No. of Villages.	Amount.	Up to St. 1,910.	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.	R.A.P.	Chahee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.	Rupees.	No. of Melahs.	Amount.	Percentages.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.			
... 528	V. G. B. 704	3 1 ...	3,500	1,220	455	Chowdree Est. 3 12 2 Plough Est. @ 30 Rs. per Plough. Well Estimate, @ 90 Rs. per Well. Produce Est. 4 13 4 Revenue Rates, 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 8 0 Summary Sett. 4 13 5 Propd. Jumma, ..	1 14 1 ... 1 12 0 ... 1 13 3 ... 1 12 6 ... 1 12 6 ... 1 12 6 ...	15,450 21,120 16,710 ... 20,919 16,496 21,062 14,755	... 5 6,632	6,307	30·0	... 5 6,632	6,307	30·0	... 5 6,632	6,307	30·0	Rs. 3·71			
On Khalsa area, On Mafee area,	704 37																				
Total, ...	741																				
... 725	B. E. 612	9 6 1 ...	1,994	1,885	1,430	Chowdree Est. 2 6 0 Plough Est. @ 30 Rs. per Plough. Well Estimate, @ 84 Rs. per Well. Produce Est. 3 15 5 Revenue Rates, 3 4 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 Summary Sett. 3 13 10 Propd. Jumma, ..	1 1 7 ... 1 13 3 ... 1 12 6 ... 1 12 6 ... 1 12 6 ...	15,490 18,360 21,252 1 24,814 19,479 23,295 15,229	550	19 8,864	8,066	34·0	550	19 8,864	8,066	34·0	550	19 8,864	8,066	34·0	Rs. 3·71.
On Khalsa area, On Mafee area,	612 108																				
Total, ...	720																				
... 870	B. B. 636	14 1 ...	3,827	950	1,450	Chowdree Est. 2 3 5 ... Plough Est. @ 30 Rs. per Plough. Well Estimate, @ 70 Rs. per Well. Produce Est. 3 9 11 ... Revenue Rates 2 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 0 0 Summary Sett. 2 12 5 ... Propd. Jumma, ..	1 1 8 ... 1 12 11 ... 1 16 3 ... 1 16 3 ...	1,5370 19,080 20,177 1 25,109 13,822 20,224 15,726	175	17 5,471	4,498	22·0	175	17 5,471	4,498	22·0	175	17 5,471	4,498	22·0	Rs. 2·33.
On Khalsa area, On Mafee area,	636 72																				
Total, ...	708																				
... 2,123	B. B. 1,952	32 8 2 ...	9,321	4,025	3,335	Chowdree Est. ... Plough Est. ... Well Estimate, ... Produce Est. ... Revenue Rates, ... Summary Est., ... Propd. Jumma, 46,810 ... 68,500 ... 68,139 2 ... 70,842 ... 49,497 ... 64,681 ... 45,710	725	41 20,967	18,871	29·0	725	41 20,967	18,871	29·0	725	41 20,967	18,871	29·0	Rs. 2·10·7	
On Khalsa area, On Mafee area,	1,952 217																				
Total, ...	2,169																				
Finally revised A. D. '58-59 Nil.																					
Decrease in '58-59 0 Total Relief, 18,871 29·0																					

ARKS

Chukla, having superior fertility and special advantages, derived by irrigation from the Aik Nullah. It is aptly described as being fertilized by labor and capital. all the features of the Churkaree, from being entirely irrigated by wells, with much of its risk diminished by yearly inundations of the Aik, whose waters are fluent.

population per square mile of cultivation (reaching 870 soils), shows it to be more densely peopled than the richest tracts of Jullundur, or Hooshiarpur

resources, some of them, Bopalwala and Mulkawala, being quite a sight. They show evidence of former prosperity, but now from over-assessment they are Settlement a plea for demanding an enhanced jama. Poverty is apparent in every village, cattle have been carried off by murrain, some I know to have houses to sell the bricks.

they are well off in this respect. The soil consists of Doshahee of a superior kind, mixed with a good deal of loam. The "Chumb" lands north of which form the 3rd Class.

instead of nearly 30 as in the Churkeree. This shows that wells are more numerous; Water lies 25 cubits deep, wells cost Rs. 150 and require 4 yokes of the expense of repairs to the extent of one-third, now the whole falls on the proprietors, and this outlay is apt to be harassing in bad seasons, or in tracts like system of money Settlement.

to restore which Tuccaree to the extent of 7000 Rs. has been granted, and I am happy to be able to report, with a good result.

ducts, 2 to supply the rich northern villages and the Chumb lands of Sumbrial, 3 to irrigate the southern properties; the spent waters go by the Southern from Sialkote, which mixed with earth forms a rich manure.

at a cost of Rs. 1000, vide Assessment map.

Mukai 7 per cent; and Rice 4 per cent are the staple, and I doubt if any to equal them either in growth or yield are to be found in the whole and 2 unirrigated land. Garden stuff and Mango groves can be grown near the larger villages, and add much to their comfort as well as ornament.

briskly with Sialkote, Wazirabad, and Unruitsur, but the former is falling off in prosperity. Good prices are realized, though Wheat used to fetch lower produce, the producers of the unirrigated tracts are able to undersell them.

for 20 years by Dewan Dunput Rai;" "Gurthal" by "Bysaka Sing" (Adatoleea); Bopalwala and Buddohee by Jamadar Koshyal Sing; Mulkawala first by for zubee thus: Sugarcane 16 As. and Tobacco 10 Its. with 2 for rent, and Cotton 7 Ra. with 1 Rs. for rent per Ghunao. All high rates showing the who imposed a money Settlement for 5 years, but as it failed, the succeeding farmers Raja Hira Sing and Suchet Sing had recourse to the above grain system.

led by the great productiveness under a kham system. Many villages were assessed all round at 5 Rs. and some even, such as Mulkawala and Bopalwala, Rs. The Tehsildar reports all the estates, except 10, as assessed above their means, and the poorer villages of the 3rd class as being in great distress.

to be productive, and in this there are only 5 villages. In the 3rd Class provision must be made for such properties as are less benefitted by the Aik,

"Silabee" and "Buranee" are rated the same, as their areas are scarcely worth notice. The tract being rich can bear high rates; the highest I can fix is a maximum Jumma confirms this, and although plough estimate comes out high, it is essential to avoid taxing industry. At first I reduced Summary my new Jumma a little below rates, and following plough Estimates took off 1800, but the relief not being sufficient I took off another 2,800, adopting Chowdrees estimates, keeping a little above rates as produce and plough estimates both come out high.

tract. No change has been made since this Jumma was fixed, and I have heard that it gives general satisfaction.

Chukla Churkeree, No. I: Pergunnah Sealkote.

(See, I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.

(Sec. II.) Agricultural

To the South of the Pukoo, and distinct by its marked superiority of culture and crops from the Dorsal tracts, lies an expanse of high table land. This is the famous Chinkree Mehal, so called from "Churuk," the wheel by which water is raised up from the lake.

Characteristics.—It has been well defined as "fertilized by labor and capital." The whole cultivated surface is parcelled out into locally known areas wheels, and half a dozen yoke of cattle the springs of vegetable life, that make and maintain its well being. Without water, it would above the average, though contingent on two conditions: (1) that the wells are kept in constant repair; (2) that there

Two Divisions.—The Aik nullah flowing through it, divides it into two parts, which somewhat vary in fertility and natural productiveness: the northern and with smaller areas, richly irrigated and more valuable from vicinity to markets; some of the properties near the city and Camarines, become larger and less fertile, being situated on the higher ground.

Classification.—Three classes are indispensable here, as the circle contains many villages, some of which are very fine; while others, as near Bhurree are poor. **P**revalting Caste. Most of the villages are held by miscellaneous Jats, the chief of whom, living in colonies, are "Goomun" in the north near Barsi, and

Condition of villages.—On the whole the people are in good circumstances, and certainly have escaped the disasters, which have ruined the lower Churkiree and excellently tilled, every acre being brought under cultivation, and population amounts to 800 per square mile, showing a density equal

Fertility.—In this respect it is well known to be very good, consisting of a fine firm soil, chiefly "Doshahes," and 27 per cent area is manured; here and there the Aik, the land is very valuable, but towards Bhurree in the southern part of the tract, it becomes higher and somewhat poor.

Elements of Welfare. The wells are constantly getting out of order, and this is the one weak point of the Chinkurees. In the lower Chinkurees we carefully inspected each village, and find that out of 2,000 wells in use 400 or nearly 20 per cent have been repaired, or newly seen no want of stock; but to the 2nd or 3rd there has been loss by Murrain and Ploughs are too few, viz: 16 per cent.

Irrigation from other Sources.—The 8 Nullahs intersecting this tract—the "Pukloo," the "Beb," and the "Aik" benefit the cultivators.

Irrigation from other Sources.—The *Li* streams intersecting this tract—the “*Tukoo*,” the “*Bled*,” and the “*Aik*” benefit the villages on their banks; Kooloow Road, and even some low “*Chubut*” lands about Koros. The “*Aik*” flows in a deeper channel, and reserves its waters through its banks, it passes north of the Fort through Meampoora, till it joins the *Bled*. It has done damage to the town and Mr. *Judson*.

Produce.—I believe this tract capable of being most productive, provided a good margin of profit be allowed to keep the wells in good order. These form the staple, and in both yield and quantity are good. Cotton, and Mukai are of very good quality. Much "Vudanak" wheat

Former Management.—This Chukha includes 9 old Talloqnas, all which were held in Jagir, viz. Rorus, Oogoke Moradpoor by Hookma Sing, (Chimnees); money Settlement for 5 years, was successful. The others were held thus.—Sasbakan along with Bajis, T. B. and P. L. and

Summary Settlement.—The Telsikdar reports Summary Settlement to be not too high generally, but thinks inequalities prevail; collections are made with difficulty.

New Settlement — "Silabees" area being insignificant, I have rated it with "Baranee," and purposely low, but there being a marked difference in the lower Jumna, Raja Teja Singh still holds 21 estates in Jagir, but his exactions are complained of; though he collects Revenue by "Khan," his and well estimates show little pressure. In 1st class only I take a Jumna below rates, so as to keep on the safe side.

RESULT. - Stands thus: - Old Jumna Rs. 1, 837 40; New Jumna 1, 10 921; Decrease, 22, 819, 3 villages requiring further reduction I took off 984, which leave worked well. My rates are certainly light for the tract.

situated in the High irrigated or "Churkuree Mehal" tract.

Resources.					(Sec. III.) Pressure & working of Summary Sett.				(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.				(Section V.) Financial Results.													
WELLS.		Number of Ploughs.		No. of medals assessed.	Balances remitted in St. 1909.	Amount of Tuccaree granted.	Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.				Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Increase. Decrease. Net Decrease.											
In capital order.	In good order.	In bad order.	Required according to average.	In existence.	Heavily.	Moderately.	Lightly.	No. of Villages	Amount.	Rupees	Up to St. 1,910	From St. 1,910 to 1,912.	R.A.P.	Chabee.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Lately abandoned.	Rupees.	No. of Medals.	Amount.	No. of Medals.	Amount.	No. of Medals.	Amount.	Percentage.	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
463	204	71	2,012	2,679	32	10	5	...	2,115	554	400	Chowdree Est. Plough Est. Well Estimate, Produce Est. Revenue Rates, Summary Sett. Propd. Jumma,	2 13 2 @ 80 Rs. per Well, 3 8 6 3 0 0 1 3 8 10	... 22 Rs. per Plough. 1 2 10 1 0 0 1 1 4 5	0 15 2 ... 1 2 10 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0	...	42,053 58,968 56,094 53,165 45,020 53,813 43,267	19	2,182	20	15,146	10,548	19-0			
On Khalsa area, ..				2,679																						
On Mafee area, ..				115																						
Total, ...				2,794																						
158	218	111	3,508	V. B.	B	B	B	...	2,052	1,390	590	Chowdree Est. Plough Est. Well Estimate, Produce Est. Revenue Rates, Summary Sett. Propd. Jumma,	2 4 5 @ 70 Rs. per Well, 2 4 4 2 5 0 1 2 11 3	... 0 15 10 0 15 9 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 ...	0 15 10 ... 0 15 9 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 ...	...	54,066 58,540 71,420 53,095 55,337 65,733 55,119	34	3,205	26	15,889	10,617	16-0			
On Khalsa area, ..				2,927																						
On Mafee area, ..				151																						
Total, ..				3,108																						
190	40	14	1,055	B	B	B	B	...	936	300	60	Chowdree Est. Plough Est. Well Est., Prodcue Est. Revenue Rates, Summary Sett. Propd. Jumma,	1 13 3 @ 60 Rs. per Well, 1 11 10 1 1 12 0 0 12 2 3 0	... 18 Rs. per Plough. 0 11 10 0 0 12 0 14 7	0 12 7 ... 0 11 10 0 0 12 0 14 7	...	13,110 15,950 16,380 12,285 12,424 14,191 12,535	6	2,257	11	4,312	1,656	11-0			
On Khalsa area, ...				885																						
On Mafee area, ...				23																						
Total, ...				908																						
1311462	196	6,575	6,402	B	B	B	B	...	4,403	2,210	1,050	Chowdree Est. Plough Est. Well Estimate, Produce Est., Revenue Rates, Summary Sett. Propd. Jumma,	...	...	...	...	1,09,223 1,33,458 1,44,740 1,19,445 1,13,781 1,32,740 1,10,921	39	7,641	57	35,347	22,819	15-0			
On Khalsa area, ...				6,492																						
On Mafee area, ...				319																						
Total, ...				6,811																						
Finally revised A. D. '38-39, 1,09,937													Decrease in 1858-59, 984				Total Itself, .. 23,803				16-0					

R K S.

land, which stretching West and South, covers more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the surface of this district, and is fertilized by an elaborate system of well irrigation, the upper portion of the Chukgunes being richest, is designated, No. 1.

of from 25 to 50 acres each, within which, and singly sheltered under trees, are to be seen little home-steads, containing a well, some produce but little from the dryness of the soil, but having water, good springs, and a redundant population, its productive capacity is considerably bulked to work them.

sloping off towards the low alluvial tracts, catches the drainage, has water near the surface, and contains better villages, more highly cultivated, & *Pukko*, are about the richest in the district. The villages to the South, good though they are, have not these

and only fit for 3rd Class.

'Ongokee,' also about 6

the Duska villages; still there are no signs of great prosperity, except in the Rain's villages near Sealkote. The people are very industrious, the land with Hooshyarpoor, and greater than Jalundhur. They are well provided with means and resources, being better supplied with rain (35 inches), the drainage is caught in hollows, which helps to fertilize $\frac{1}{2}$ of the area. In the 1st Class villages about the Pulkoo, and near the city, or on the banks of deep, south of it from 25 to 40. Every where the springs are plentiful, enabling all crops and not merely Zubtee, to be watered, but the outlay is great, have seen in what bad condition the wells are; here their status is better, but the Putwaree's papers show room for improvement. I have built during Summary Settlement, and 200 are in want of either cattle or repairs, which would cost a sum of Rs. 12,000. In the 1st class there also to the fact, that the large extent of 27 per cent of the area is under tenant occupancy, and it is remembered that hitherto owing to

the two former, as they issue from the cantonment rush down, and with their united floods fertilize the country, on either side of the for the villages about "Bopalwalah," and out of this tract but in two places, it overflows; the one being just under Sealkote, where cutting has made a straight cut from above Rungpore to the Bridge, the other place is about Shunail Awan, where floods often inundate estates south of Ghocnkee. 84 per cent area is under crops of 1st and 2nd class value. Wheat is 51 per cent; Rice 7 per cent; Mukai 7 per cent; Gojee 4 per cent, and Sugarcane 8 per cent. is grown. The Zubee crops occupy 13 per cent. of area, and are much prized.

Bagwad by Jodh Sing (Wazerrabadea); Gorenke by Sultan Mahmood (Topkanah); which 5 were afterwards farmed to General Avitable, whose Sing Marceewala; Clittie by Baba Sabit Sing Oona; Sealkote first by 4 Nchung Sirdars, then by Hookna Sing, Chinneee, then by Peshora and Cash-Khan, viz. for grain at 4 rates, and for Zubtee also—Suzurcane 16, and Tabacee 10 Rs. with 2 for rent. Cotton 7 with 1 Rs. for rent per Ghumao. In

except in 1st and 2nd Class, where some estates are over assessed; Balances amount to 4,403; still his report shows 89 out of 148 villages require a reduction in taxation to the villages, come down to the level of Khalsa demand. I have taken varying rates for Ploughs and Wells. It is clear taxation has to be borne by the "Chahree" lands. My rates are somewhat higher than those whose propriety is confirmed by Chowdree's Estimate. It is not necessary to go lower than 15 per cent decrease, as both plough and Present Jumma 1,00,937 with rate 2-1-3, and a total relief of 16 per cent, which gives ample margin for improvement, as proved by the new Juma having

Chukla Churkuree, No. 1: Pargunah Sumryal

REVIEW

This is a continuation of the Churkuree in Sealkote, and representing the prime lands of this peculiar tract is called No. 1, in contradistinction to Peculiar Features.—What strikes one here, is the very large size of the estates, which are certainly beautiful properties, but liable to get out of order.

Castes of Proprietors.—With the exception of 4 villages near Bumbawala, and 4 near Kawali all the properties belong to two influential Jat tribes.

Chief Causes of deterioration.—Much of the distress is owing to lowness of prices, more to Summary Settlement having been fixed too high, for a tract owing to the paucity of proprietors, and the peculiar system of tenant cultivation, which is conducted by parties who will not cultivate their land unless they get no interest for their money, have been neglecting to repair wells, buy stock, and the like, though being weakly tenants at will) to throw up their holdings, and thus in a tract dependent on irrigation is very injurious, especially as 4

Irrigation.—Although this a high tract, nearly the whole area is irrigated from wells. The system is peculiar and very expensive. Water lies deep

Condition of Wells—All depends on the wells being kept in good order and provided with full complement of bullocks. These two essentials have, for large increased this disorder. The statistics show that 261 wells (or about one-fifth) have been newly built, or come under

Want of Pasture.—The tract being highly cultivated and only productive where irrigated, there is little natural pasturage except, during 3 months,

Difficulty about Bullocks.—Cattle not being indigenous, the demand is met from other parts of the Punjab, from the Bar tract, and other distant districts. The loss of bullocks has been great. The people being poor, buy inferior cattle, as being less expensive.

Liability to Epidemic.—For the last 8 years murrain has reduced the number of bullocks at every well, hardly a village has escaped. The male Buffaloes seem the most liable to the disease; of late years the loss of bullocks has been great. The people being poor, buy inferior cattle, as being less expensive.

Markets and Prices.—Jankee and Duska are the chief markets, the former most flourishing. Wealthy merchants buy up the grain and take it than the district average. This seems to have been the case through the "Chankree," but they are now undersold by producers.

Former Management.—This Chukla contains 7 old Talloqnas all held in Jageer (*Vide Political Map for detail*). Two are still Jageer, viz: Sundar the same rates prevailing as in Churkuree Siakote. When Ranjeet Sing took possession, he gave 5 Talloquas in resorted to, but not so much here as in the lower Churkuree.

Classification.—The tract being a large one and of varying fertility, will require 3 classes.

RESULT.—Would have stood thus, old Jumna 1,24,061 Rs: new Jumna 92,487 Rs. but this not being enough reduction for distressed proprietors, and as gives total relief 38,602 Rs. or 31 per cent or 1-6 of gross produce. This is I think, light for so capable a tract.

situated in the high irrigated tract.

ARKS.

he Southern portion which is not so productive. Many of the remarks attached to Churkurees of Sialkote, equally apply here. From being so unmanageable. Jamkee, Gojral, Begowala with their teeming and industrious population, and excellent tillage under the Sikh money Settlement very oppressive, and bad seasons accompanied by murrain have come round, the tract has become prostrated, there being no profits, found necessary to divide into several Mehalas.

viz: Cheema and Sahee, both first rate cultivators, but too fond of disputing and litigation.

Viz., Cartwright and others, both first and secondly, at the same time, have been compelled to leave their native country, and go to America, where they have made themselves comfortable, and have been enabled to accumulate considerable wealth, by their remittances home.

which contains so many disturbing elements; first of all, agriculture can only be carried on at an enormous expense, then the risks are great in no way liable for the expenses, or for the payment of Revenue, and who have declined hitherto to give any "Mallikana." Proprietors, in numbers and means, they are only too glad to let their land on any terms. The least pressure in villages seems as an excuse to tenants, (who are over cent area is under tenant occupancy.

or Zubtee and quoted below. It is a rich consistent soil of the Dosbahee kind, $\frac{1}{2}$ manured, another $\frac{1}{2}$ having natural drainage. Rice is richly grown in 30 estates. At present it only benefits a few in the extreme North West, about "Begowalk" and "Kampanwala;" there are no other streams, but the fall

more than 80 cubits, so that wells cost 250, Rs. with 50 for ordinary repairs. The springs are so abundant, that with strong bullocks and 5 yokes, one healthy condition of such acres is a mere question of capital.

he rainy season; at other times fodder, consisting of Clover, Turnips and Churree, has to be grown. It is estimated that one-tenth of the area must be sown with food; now under a heavy money Settlement, every acre has been employed for payment of Revenue.

most liable to this "Buwa". I am at a loss to explain it, in any other way. The irrigated tracts suffer most, and there the consequences are the most severe—that owing to the neglect of the Telisildars, it has been appropriated to other purposes, than that for which it was granted.

per cent, all of which are of the best quality. Much wheat of the better sort known as "Vadannik" is grown, and yields on an average 25 maunds Kutch,

¹ Sundanwala family, and Jamkee granted to Raja Teja Sing, Submut 1904, in exchange for Adumkee. In all of them collections were made Kham

dvantages of soil or position possessed by those of Sialkote. Varying ploughs and wells are necessary, but "Silabee" land, differing only nominally from the land at Sialkote, requires no ploughing.

Chukla Churkuree No. 2: Pergumah Duska:

KEMA

In the Churkuree tracts, a line drawn from "Jindoshahee" near "Duska" to "Ruchara" in "Sealkote" marks a difference in fertility, & some. It therefore forms a separate circle of assessment, which has been designated "Churkuree" No. 2.

Comparison with No. 1 Samygal.—In respect of impoverished condition, paucity of proprietors, absence of "Malikana" and general dependence of the tribes on the State, the two districts are very similar. The dominant tribes are Sindhs, Sahees, and Goraya Jats. There are also colonies of Biharis near Golotaan, Solree, and Dhilwan. In the villages, nearly every estate is suffering from over-assessment, bad seasons and bad management. I found many houses empty and roofless. The evil has struck deep, and requires

General causes of Deterioration.—One of the great drawbacks is the expense attending agriculture, the burden of which falls on proprietors who have been tenants at will; difficulties arise as to liability of revenue and the repair of wells. Not being proprietors the latter refuse any such responsibility.

Severe murrain.—Present distress has been considerably aggravated by 3 years of bad seasons and low prices, during which owing to want of pasture and the fact that it is only such crops as Moth, Grain, and Barley can be grown. There are no fertilizing streams, but here and there may be found "Rohet

Irrigation.—Of the entire area 91 per cent is irrigated from wells, but the system is elaborate and expensive, water lies 35 Cubits deep, well 30 acres, but it is common to find 40 or 50 acres assigned to them; this can only be properly effected by having 5 or 6 yoke of bullock for the work of irrigation.

Condition of wells—The statistics show this to be lamentable: 328 wells out of order show the wear and tear of past years, and their while out of 1,400 in actual working condition, 279 or one sixth are reported to be wanting either in tenants or bullocks. This want is felt everywhere, nearly & the wells are short of their number, which fact is confirmed by the plough liability to collapse, I The result is that a large entries in all 3 classes.

Want of Bullocks.—This want is felt everywhere, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ the wells are short of their number, which fact is confirmed by the plough entries in all 5 classes. **Timely Assistance** was not given. It is only lately that remedial measures have been applied. The district officer advanced 2,825 Rs., after emergency came too late, was totally over-looked by careless Tehsildars, and the result was wrongful appropriation and consequent which must be made in the new Settlement.

Produce.—I consider the productive power about the average under existing difficulties, $\frac{1}{4}$ area being under crops of 3rd and 4th class value; of the better crop Churkuree. Gram and Moth take up 9 per cent area, the yield of wheat is less than the average owing to the tract having a small market and prices.—The only place of note is Vudala Sundooan which has fallen off as a Kusba. Produce is exported to Sealkote, Goojanwala, an average, showing that large profits must have been gained formerly. I attribute this to its isolated position, the fine quality of the wheat.
Former management.—This Chakla formerly included 15 Talloquas, all held more or less in Jagheer (vide political map for detail); of these Loonkee (being thikham, viz.:—at $\frac{1}{4}$ for grain, for zubtee tins, sugarcane 10 to 12; Tobacco 8 to 10 with 2 for rent; Cotton 5 to 7 with 1 for rent per ghomao. Seven sometimes had to Sirdar Soondi Sing's "Chukao," which was a fixed rate, part grain, part money per acre, and in good seasons this was popular.
Settlement.—Of these Talloquas, one viz., Vudala Sundooan, is still the Jagheer of Gunda Sing Bottaler, the rest were mostly resumed at Summar

Classification.—As the tract is a large one, and of varying fertility, 3 classes have been formed.

RESULT.—The result would have stood thus:—old Jumna 1,05,060. New Jumna 85,658; decrease 19,492. But this did not give a sufficient margin to fit in new Malikana rate. Then the year 1856-57 was one of unusual difficulty, rainfall and mortality continued to do their evil work, and it is evident that I must lower my rates to 15 per plough and 50 per well. I therefore revised my Jumna, to leave more margin for improvement. The resu-

Situated in the High Irrigated tract.

R K S.

southern villages being less productive, the rain less plentiful, population more scanty, the land drier, and the cultivation of it more trouble-

in irrigation, the same remarks apply here as in Churkuree No. 1, but the country is decidedly poorer, and in a more prostrate condition.

Similar remarks apply here as in Chinktoree No. 1, but the country is decidedly poorer, and in a more prostrate condition. Jalibjee, Othhee near Ottthean, Race near Akbar,—while in the south and about Tulwundee, villages belong to miscellaneous Jata, heir owners having absconded. Deterioration has gone on during the last 3 years of Summary Settlement, and nothing done save remitting the yearly social tax, and the payment of the land revenue.

special care and management to remove. The people are very lazy, querulous and disheartened, unable or unwilling under a money settlement to take "rent" from tenants. Now as 41 per cent of the area is occupied by the latter, most of whom are not being parties in possession, the former shirk payment, and any call for repairs of what gives them no remuneration in the shape of rent; and between wells fall in and require repairing, then comes the struggle, proprietors delay to mend the wells or replace the bullocks, till the yearly tenant, looking to his occurs, and naturally the villages deteriorate irretrievably, as I have known large estates to do, than causes evicted in the same.

causes explained in my remarks on Charkuree No. 1, an epidemic called "Buwa" has destroyed thousands of cattle, at least 2,000 have died in this tract. If rain being only from 20 to 25 inches, there is great demand for irrigation. It is on this account that so small an area, 9 per cent only, is unirrigated and arid, kept moist by "Chumb," such as those at Vudala Sundooan, Akbur, and the boggy lands of "Boobukwanwala," which are helped by a little Nullah, which

cost 200 Rs. and for common repairs 50 must be allowed independent of the cost of bullocks. Each well is required to irrigate an average of a good working condition at each well; as they are worked night and day the wear and tear becomes very serious, and the wells are continually

heir place during the last 6 years, no less than 400 have been either newly built or repaired, being $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole number in use; 69 still wait to be repaired area (nearly 10 per cent) lies uncultivated.

are grown, Wheat 46 per cent: Rice 6 per cent: Mukaie 7 per cent: zubtee 12 per cent. There is little sugarcane, and cotton is not so good as in the other

Lahore. During Sikh rule the average prices realized in two places for wheat for 30 years, give a quotation of from 13 to 16 per cent above district and the absence of competition.

(conquest of Bhag Singh Hullowalea) went always with Killa Sobha Sing and Bhuttee Bungo was managed by Kardars. In all, the revenue was collected Balloquas were farmed to General Avitable, who made a money Settlement for 8 years but it depopulated the country and had to be given up. Recourse was

Settlement, which being fixed shockingly high, has broken down. Balances constantly occurred, and now amount to 13,491. More than $\frac{1}{2}$ the estates

listressed proprietors, so I personally visited each village, and even gave 3 successive reductions, subsequently a provision had to be made for a Tchiseeldar who was unequal to the management of such a Tchiseel. All balances, and even much of the Tuccavee had to be remitted in 1858-59, and I saw

Chukla Churkuree, No. 2: Purgunah Pasroor;

REMARKS. This represents the other half of Chukuree No. 2 of Duska, but has been brought into a separate Chukke as being included in a distinct tract.

Caste of Proprietors.—The villages belong entirely to Jat communities, viz: Buiwa in the east near Punjwari and Suhana; Goraya in the west about Dulee

Condition of villages.—Scarcely a village is free from distress, while the majority are nearly ruined by over taxation, by murrain of 3 years, and by their villages specified opposite whose impoverished condition from want of bullocks, will require constant watching.

Criminal Character of population.—The people are lazy and quite disheartened, and I am sorry to add are foremost in countenancing a race

Fertility.—The same kinds of soil prevail here as in Duska, only irrigation is perhaps less extensive and less healthily maintained. In the 3rd class, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a

Irrigation from Chumh. - The fall of rain varies from 30 to 20 inches, which by itself is insufficient for production. Recourse is therefore had to artificial irrigation from the Chumh. The principal Chumh is that of "Sutin," which is filled by 2 Nullabs, the Loondah and a brook passing through some rice fields; 30 per cent of the area consists of Rohee. The Chumh is capable of irrigating some

Irrigation from wells - Irrigation is chiefly from wells, but water being 30 cubits deep, strong bullocks only can work them; wells cost 200/- each, and labour becomes elaborate and expensive; 30 acres is the average area for one well, but 40 or 50 acres are not uncommon, and

The present writer of this tract proves the rapidity of deterioration; out of 1500 wells fit for use, 300 have had to be repaired or re-

Condition of wells.—The present aspect of this tract proves the rapidity of deterioration; out of 1500 wells fit for use, 300 have had to be repaired or replaced from loss of bulkheads or from tenants giving up. Tucaveo has been constantly doled out amounting to 5,600, which properly laid **Want of resources.** This amounts from many points of view, 30 per cent area is subject to the tenant difficulty. Proprietors have more land than they can manage. I

Want of resources. This appears from many points of view, 30 per cent area is subject to the tenant difficulty. Proprietors have more land than they can manage. Produce.—In itself the soil is productive, but it lacks power from the want water, which is caused by all energy being prostrated. The staple crops are wheat, gram, maize, etc.

Chumb lands of "Sutri", but in a bad season I have known a severe famine. Among the crops of the western hills, Lonting cat or this occupies 9 per cent, but Sugarcane is little grown and with great difficulty. The Nagres Tupper has a good report for zubees, especially p. *Mangalas and Prices.* - Sutri is the only place of note, there are no large grain dealers, each village making its own arrangements with petty dealers, who export

Markets and Prices. - Sutri is the only place of note, there are no large grain dealers, each village having its own arrangements with petty dealers, who export.

Classification. I have fixed 3 classes here for the same reasons as in the other Churkuree Clukhas. **Samru Settlement.** Has broken down, two-thirds of the villages and more are heavily assessed, and 3 years' Balances come to 12,126. Large relief must

New Settlement. The same rates have been adopted here as in the Duska Churkurree. They show Summary Settlement just 20 per cent too high, as presented in the 1st Class being above present capacity. The Chowdrees and plough estimates, demand large decrease in all 3 classes. I have therefore reduced the rates to 68.58/- decima 22.01/- or 24 per cent. This was found not to have left suffi-

RESULT. The result stood thus: old Juma 90,630; New Juma 68,583; decrease 22,047 or 24 per cent. This was found not to have left sufficient abatement. It was also thought prudent to reduce 10 per cent as a set-off against the introduction of "Malikana". I therefore took off 10 all balances of revenue and of Tuccavee remitted, which will, I trust, in time restore vitality to this tract.

Gated in the high irrigated tract.

Resources.				(See III.) Pressure & working of Summary Settlement.				(Section IV.) Proposed Jumma worked out from the Estimates.				(Section V.) Financial Results.									
WELLS:		Number of Ploughs.		No. of Mehals assessed.		Balances remitted in St. 1909.		Amount of Tuccaree granted.		Specification of Estimates adopted for comparison.		Rates worked out on Soils, &c.				Increase.		Decrease.		Net Decrease.	
Number	Wells.	In good order.	In bad order.	In good order.	In bad order.	No. of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Up to St. 1910.	From St. 1910 to 1912.	Chahar.	Silabee.	Puranee.	Lately abandoned.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	No. of Mehals.	Amount.	Percentages.	
8084	1,851	B.	B.	18	0	1...	3,878	600	950	Chowdree Est. 2 2 5 ... 0 13 5 ... 26,970 Plough Est. @ 22 Rs. per Plough. 31,592 Well Estimate, @ 75 Rs. per Well. 37,210 Produce Est. 2 7 11 ... 0 15 8 ... 30,638 Revenue Rates, 2 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 31,470 Summary Sett. 2 15 7 ... 1 3 0 ... 37,495 Propd. Jumma, 29,774	R.A.P	R.A.P	R.A.P	R.A.P	Rupees	Rs. 2,3134	24	11,142	7,721	0·0	Rate of new Jumma on assessed area.
Khalsa area, fee area,		1,436 251																			
Total, ...		1,687																			
02726	4,766	V.B.	V.B.	27	7	... 5,203	606	2,747	Chowdree Est. 1 14 5 ... 0 15 2 ... 25,920 Plough Est. @ 20 Rs. per Plough. 25,560 Well Estimate, @ 60 Rs. per Well. 30,735 Produce Est. 2 1 2 ... 1 0 6 ... 27,917 Revenue Rates, 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 27,297 Summary Sett. 2 8 10 ... 1 4 5 ... 36,163 Propd. Jumma, 26,977	R.A.P	R.A.P	R.A.P	R.A.P	Rupees	Rs. 7,669	38	10,717	9,186	25·0	Rs. 2,021.	
Khalsa area, Mafes area,		1,278 301																			
Total, ...		1,579																			
1842	1,254	V. B.	B.	20	10	2...	3,043	60	610	Chowdree Est. 1 5 7 ... 1 1 3 ... 12,235 Plough Est. @ 18 Rs. Per Plough. 13,302 Well Estimate, @ 50 Rs. Per Well. 13,470 Produce Est. 1 9 4 ... 1 4 4 ... 14,406 Revenue Rates, 1 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 11,330 Summary Sett. 1 13 9 ... 1 7 10 ... 16,972 Propd. Jumma, 11,832	R.A.P	R.A.P	R.A.P	R.A.P	Rupees	Rs. 7,817	22	6,635	5,140	32·0	Rs. 1,210.
Khalsa area, fee area,		739 121																			
Total, ...		860																			
152	4,871	V. B.	B.	3,446 6523	3...	12,126	1,326	4,337	Chowdree Est., Plough Est., Well Est., Produce Est., Revenue Rates, Summary Sett., Propd. Jumma, Finally revised A. D. '58-59, 58,252	R.A.P	R.A.P	R.A.P	R.A.P	Rupees	Rs. 65,125	16	3,620	89,28,194	22,017	24·0	1,7-5. 1-11-7.
Khalsa area, Mafes area,		3,446 673																			
Total, ...		4,119																			

or Tehseel causes of deterioration; suffice it to remark that from bad assessment, bad seasons, and bad management, it is quite as prostrate. The population about pasture.

uda-Goraya, Sindoo about Suthra and Shanwala. In the north are a few villages of Goemun near Jodhala; Nagree about Kalehee, & Tutlee about Kusowala. Neglected from want of tenants or bullocks. When deterioration once begins in the Churkuree, it is soon followed by a collapse. There are 25 khewars, who are known to live by thieving. Cattle-lifting still continues, all which show that where men cannot live honestly and thrive, so they starve.

Every hollow in the earth's surface is taken advantage of to catch the drainage, and these reservoirs give a supply—though a precarious one—for the "Budeeum," which flows out by 2 separate courses (the former watering the lands of Sutra; the latter those of Serowala) and thence into the Kalur with Rice lands. A similar marsh at "Mungkee" irrigates some 10 villages. Repairs are necessary, owing to their being built too quickly and without mortar, which renders them liable to collapse, so that this means by great industry, and under a money assessment, which allows a large margin for profits, enabling the maintenance of 5 yoke of cattle.

There are 300, which by the Putwaree's Estimate would take 9,600 Rs. to repair. Again out of 1,100, in actual working order, 152 are in bad condition, I have done good, but from shameful mismanagement of Tehseeldars, it was often actually paid back as revenue, and no repairs effected at all. The murrain has been so great, that statistics show the tract to be 1 short of ploughs, which accounts for the unused wells & uncultivated 10 per cent area. Rice 14 per cent; Mukie 6 per cent. In the better class villages "Viddanak" wheat is grown, giving excellent yield. Good rice grows in the places such as Sironwalee and Chuk Ramdas, where a better kind can be produced, which is quoted to return 2 manees per acre, @ 50 per manee: Zubee I attribute this more to a grasping Jaggeerdar than to its fertility. The large area under 4th class value is from so much land being fallow. to Pusroor, Shalkote, and Lahora. It is worthy of notice that from whatever cause, Wheat in the Churkuree fetches high prices, 4 to 9 per cent. above average. It has been managed directly by Ranjeet Singh's Kardara. General Avitable's money Settlement was tried in the two former only, and as we know, broke Rs. for rent. In 12 villages of Nagree Tappa very high rates are said to have been taken, Sugarcane 24; Cotton 12; and Tobacco 10, but I doubt this.

all the estimates. Even produce estimate comes out low, showing deterioration while well estimate comes out high, which I attribute to the rate, especially in reducing even below rates in 1st and 2nd Classes, while in 3rd large relief will be given without going below them. In distressed properties, and the year 1856-7 being years of murrain and mortality, further deterioration had resulted, necessitating further relief, which gives a total relief of 35 per cent: leaving proposed Jumma @ 58,252, with rate on cultivation of Rs. 1-7-5. The Bach too has been altered, and

Chukla Kalur, Pergunnah Hur-de-killa

Classes.	Khalsa.	Migheer.	Total.	(Sec. I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.										(Sec. II.) Agriculture								
				MALGOOZARKE AREA.				Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.		Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.		Area under different occupancies expressed in percentages.		Area under produce expressed in percentages.		DETAIL OF						
				Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Khalasa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Gohra.	Bohee.	Deshhlee.	Meyra and Tibba.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cultivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class Value.	II. Glass Value.	III. Class Value.	IV. Glass Value.
I.	12	...	12	2,080	191	4,804	214	5,023	7,294	85	10	5	12	5724	7	66	11	B. 23	B. 7	61	15	14
				Detail of Col. 9				Resident, ... Non-Resident, ...				1 Sugarcane, 5 Cotton, 28 Wheat, 21 Rice, 8 Gojee, 13 Barley, 13 Fallow,				94 68			7	3	2	
II.	22	1	23	4,827	112	5,671	139	5,810	10,749	81	11	8	B. G.	9 5821	12	56	19	B. 25	B. 4	73	13	10
				Detail of Col. 9				Resident, ... Non-Resident, ...				1 Sugarcane, ... 2 Cotton, 33 Wheat, 31 Rice, 3 Mukai, 12 Barley, 3 Moth, 6 Fallow,				103 65			21	7	38	
Total,	34	1	35	6,907	303	10,480	353	10,833	18,042	G.	80	11	B. G.	9 10 6822	10	61	15	B. 24	B. 6	68	13	12
				Detail of Col. 9				Resident, ... Non-Resident, ...				1 Sugarcane, 4 Cotton, 31 Wheat, 26 Rice, 6 Gojee, 12 Barley, 9 Fallow,				197 133			28	10	40	

R J

This is a wild tract, situated in the southern extremity of the district, away from markets and rain, and all good influences. Beginning and Churkuree Mehal of Goojrauwalla, of which any one who has travelled on the Grand Trunk Road, north of Lahore, cannot fail to see. **Distinctive Features.**—It partakes of the character of the Churkuree, inasmuch as without irrigation, it would cease to be productive, but it is the only land fit to cultivate is found wherever there is a depression in the earth's surface, into which the spent waters of 2 "Nullahs" are found. **Prevailing castes.**—In the north about "Tupuala" there is a colony of Bajwa Jats, an offshoot from Punwana. In the south a few villages belonging to Punjab.

Recent reclamation.—The tradition is that this Kalur tract has only been brought under cultivation within the last 40 years, previous to which (some place of cattle lifters, and the haunt of Dacoits).

Emigration of Lubanas.—The country not being far from Lahore, became attractive for its pasture to these Lubanas, who being of a nomadic disp-

now they are the most wealthy and the most enterprising cultivators in this part of the Doab.

Condition of villages.—A few villages in the North excepted, there seems nothing but impoverishment abroad. The Bujwas are very industrious, but

sure, aggravated by 2 years of murrain. There have been 2 bad seasons out of 6, comprising the period of Summary Settlement, and one

Elements of weakness.—I perceive many indications of weakness. Population is scanty, proprietors are few and depressed; 39 per cent is under tenant former by nearly 50 per cent. Tilage is very indifferent, and attended with great expense, and the average fall of rain is about 16 inches.

Fertility.—In this respect I consider it the worst tract in this district.—The land lies high and dry to the north and west, with an easterly slope, the area is of this class, and without water is good for little, being impregnated with "Kuller".

Irrigation.—Nearly the whole area is irrigated first from drainage, and then from the Loonda Nullah, which emerging from the Suttra Marsh, takes 2 wells everywhere capable of irrigating 20 acres each, if supported by 4 yoke of cattle; but as the Rice lands are attached to the wells, in and expensive supply of Bullocks.

Condition of Wells.—Owing to great wear and tear the wells soon get out of order, as may be seen from 133 out of 330, or more than $\frac{1}{3}$ having been of 200 rupees for the cost of a new well, cultivation can only be conducted at a very great expense.

Produce.—The staple crop is "Rice" which occupies 26 per cent of area. The yield is good in good years, but owing to uncertainty of rain and difficulty of Zuttee, and but little sugarcane to fall back upon. Cotton stands at 4 per cent; but is equally wretched. Wheat occupies 31 per cent, but caused deficiency of water. Rice here is excellent, said to sell at Rs. 50 per maund.

Pasture.—In the rainy season pasture is plentiful, and most of the villages keep large herds, but murrain has lately reduced their number. Distant to be rife.

Markets and Prices.—There are no local markets, petty dealers buy and sell the grain at Pusroor, Butala, or Lahore. Owing perhaps to isolated position

Former management.—During Sikh rule these villages formed part of Jagir Talloqua situated in other chukkas; collections were usually made on the Kali of water. No money settlement seems to have been fixed, although it was not uncommon for cultivators when dissatisfied with fluctuating

and 1 rupee per acre for the whole area under zuttee, in the autumn without reference to the crops. It was equivalent to a money rate of Rs.

Summary Settlement.—There can be no doubt Summary Settlement is very high, one-ninth of estates impoverished and the rest discontented. Rupees 248.

Classification.—This tract though small requires 2 classes. Some villages are large old properties, having more wells on a smaller area, and their law cattle.

New Settlement.—I have adopted separate rates for Ploughs and Wells in both classes. "Silabee" and "Buranee" are here of course rated together at less

I have therefore adopted same rates as in 4th class of Chukla Deg-kundee, which agree with what Mr. Morris took for the Kalur of Goojrauwalla.

Summary Settlement.—To be about 30 per cent, too high, so I give full relief.

Result.—Stands thus:—old jumma 23,230; New jumma 16,135: Reduction 7,095 or 30 per cent. This decrease is large, but not more than is necessary to what was done to 3 villages, to which I have given 452 rupees further reduction, which leaves proposed jumma 15,683, with rate on cultivation 1-6-6.

Lated in the High Irrigated tract.

The southern portion of the Deg valley, crosses over to Narowal and Shadurah, and stretches away to the inhospitable regions between the Bar a painful remembrance.

from the water being brackish, and the soil impregnated with saline matter, popularly termed "Kuller", from which its name is taken. The again is supported by irrigation from wells conveniently situated.

Elsewhere and intermixed with the *Sut* estates, is a scattered race of interlopers called Lubanahs, who are the "Bringaras" or carriers of the

(in the north being excepted) it stood a dreary expanse covered with long grass, infested with snakes, the shooting ground of kiuga, the hiding

The field was bounded by a hedge of blackthorn, which was well trained, and the ground was covered with brambles.

raly possessing large herds of cattle, soon took advantage of it, till gradually losing their pastoral, they have taken to agricultural habits, till

eral causes, over assessment being the chief. The Lubanas, still foremost in the possession of herds, have parted with many under a similar pressure.

accompanied by sickness and murrain, has quite prostrated the tract.

majority of whom are under no liability to cultivate; great deterioration has taken place.—In number of ploughs and cattle, they are short of the

as off without permeating. But every where Nature has left basins, which catch the drainage where the soil is lohes or stiff clay: 58 per cent of

it meets again in the lands of Wunda. These are dammed more or less in every village, and water is taken off for the Rice fields. There are

it is meets again in the streams of Wando. These are numerous more or less in every village, and are taken out for rice fields, gardens, &c., and

ed or repaired while there are 40 (nearly all the 2nd class) still requiring repairs. Seeing that water lies 25 cubits deep, necessitating an outlay

ed or repaired, while there are 40 (nearly all the 2nd class) still requiring repairs. Seeing that water lies 25 cubits deep, necessitating an outlet,

is not to be depended on. It seems to fail about every 3 years, and then the jumma is oppressive, this being the chief produce of India. J. C. Long, *A failure occurred at Chittagong, Decr. 1868*, when the breaking up of the Piroo's return.

on rain, and 25 per cent is poor crops of 3rd and 4th class value. A failure occurred at Chuck Rain Bass, when the breaking of a "Tubes" reto

the Bar tract of Goojrat and Goojranwala send their cattle here, and I am sorry to say that partly owing to this circumstance, cattle-lifting continues

of healthy competition, wheat has hitherto fetched prices about 5 per cent higher than the District average.

heavily, competition, wheat has suffered reduced prices about 5 per cent higher than the District average at $\frac{1}{2}$ for grain, and for zutte varying rates; for sugarcane 9 to 12 rupees with 2 for rent, and cotton 4 to 6 with 1 for rent, according to command.

to fall back on the system known as "Sooth Sing's Chukao," which was a fixed grain rate of 1 Pund per Kuan for every acre sown in the Rohee.

under present prices would ruin the tract, and Tehseeldar says relief must be given.

4. There are other properties of weak and wretched means, with higher soil, and inferior means of irrigation away from the Loonda, and devoid of

from want of rain about the worst soil in the district. The same with the "Chahes," which I have shown above to be under special disadvantages.

duce estimate has been calculated at 3rd less than the usual rates, so as to allow for failure of rice crops once in 3 seasons. The estimates all show

poorly-irrigated tract to make up for past years of over-assessment. The jummars are working well in spite of another murrain in 1856-57. Much damage

The jambaws are working well in spite of another blizzard. 14-1500 hrs. 12/12/64

Chukla Bujwant: Purgunah Murakeewal: I

Total No. of Mohals.	Talooqua Gungwal (Khalsa)	Classes.	(Section I.) Detail of cultivated area classified in different ways.												(Sec. II.) Agric. DETAIL									
			MALGOOZAREE AREA.						Irrigated and unirrigated expressed in percentages.		Area under different kinds of soils expressed in percentages.		Area under different occupancies ex- pressed in per- centages.		Area under produce expressed in per- centages.		In use.	Out of use.						
			Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Khalsa area.	Area now resumed.	Total.	Cultivated.	Total Malgoozaree.	Irrigated.	Silabee.	Buranee.	Golera.	Police.	Dochhahee.	Meyra and Tib- ba.	Proprietors.	Hereditary cul- tivators.	Tenants at will.	I. Class value.	II. Class value.	III. Class value.	IV. Class value,	
23	3	26	3,850	1083	6,607	378	6,985	11,918	14	60	26	...	...	...	...	...	55	11	34	20	...	80	...
<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>			Chahree, Silabee, Baranee, Lakhiraj, Waste,			1,001 4,230 1,764 748 3,741											Resident, Non-Resident,	18 16						
Total area, ...			16,407																					
<i>Detail of Col. 9.</i>			Koolee, Selabee, Baranee, Lakhiraj, Waste,			4,994 3,062 2,681 809 5,186											Resident, Non-Resident,	30 10						
Total area, ...			22,579																					
Total			23	45	68	7,735	2045	17,314	1378	18,722	28,502	34	43	23	43	20	37	1	2
Add Lakhiraj, ...			1,557																					
Waste, ...			8,927																					
Total area, ...			38,986																					

(N. B. The entries of Talooqua Gungwal have been taken from Captain Mackenzie's Report)

REM

This tract formed part of Goojrat District, and was assessed by Captain Mackenzie in two divisions of Khalsa and Jagheer. The former was announced because the Raja disapproved of it, subsequently an order was received to stay all further proceedings. The following extract is abridged from *Chukla Bujwant Khalsa*. — Paragraph 50. This chukla resembles no other. It includes the Talooqua of Bujwant and Gungwal which are quite unique.

General aspect. — The Goojrat district, the further north you proceed, becomes the more high, broken, and undulating; on coming to the river Tovey, you step into alluvial flat, of no great breadth, stretching towards the north east for about 15 miles, and bounded on the left by the lower slopes of low hills.

Irrigation its chief feature. — Following the Chenab towards its source, it is seen to come to the left, round the furthest extremity of this flat, and run through this plain, which is thus intersected by 4 branches of the parent stream, into which they all again flow at points above the mouth of the Chenab, on to the fields of rice and sugarcane, which form the staple products. In this way almost every village has the means of irrigation *ad libitum*.

System of "Kools". — There are about 30 of these "Kools" or canals; of these 24 belong to Bujwant the remainder to the Khalsa villages in Gungwal; some of recent construction, and I believe it would be thought quite extraordinary were a village to obstruct the passage of a new "Kool" through the banks.

Liability to expense. — All these "Kools" require yearly repairs. The formation of the tract may be described as a deposit of good soil, 2 or 3 feet deep, up

"Kool" a few years ago and failed. They are now doing so at an estimated expense of 200 rupees for which they have again received Tuccav.

Repairs must be kept up. — It is very desirable that some arrangement be made during the final stages of the Settlement, providing for the repair of the interest that he has hitherto been in the habit of bearing a share of the expense, assumed at $\frac{1}{4}$ in the case of yearly repairs, and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd in that of lages. The poverty which necessitated the reduction has been caused mainly by this inability to repair their "Kools", and at the same time

Condition of villages. — Paragraph 51. The villages of this Gungwal Talooqua were found almost without exception in great difficulty; 25 per cent of the

tract and the character of its population seem not to have been appreciated at the Summary Settlement.

Capacity to bear assessment. — Although the soil is generally good, of the "Rohes" kind, and often superior, the means of irrigation at hand and the staple products

the proprietors wanting in energy to the last degree.

Reasons for transfer to Sealkote District. — The boundary was at hand, the slightest difficulty produced an emigration of the Tenantry, and it seemed hardly

(Rajpoets) having no relations with the general population of the district, abhorred crossing the "Tovy," and the only sign of a paternal Government.

Summary Settlement. — A settlement thus became extremely difficult. Khan management would have been acceptable in many instances. The summa

reasonable proposal was difficult, and at first appeared impossible.

New Settlement. — It was ultimately effected upon the understanding, that Government would take their difficulties in hand, arrange their internal arrangements,

remained on the spot, and I considered it a success to have made a settlement at a reduction of 20 per cent. The "Buranee" is very poor

RESULTS. — The rates adopted were "Koolee" 2-0-0; "Silabee" 1-12-0; "Buranee" 0-10-0. Jummas deduced 10,760 Rupees. Assessment fixed 9,84

Iluvial tract irrigated from Streams & Canals.

•S.

received the sanction of the Commissioner. The latter representing the jagheer of Raja Tej Singh, was also surveyed and assessed but never announced, —

scribed them thus in my Revenue Report, for 1856-57.

the abrupt edge of a Plateau. The precipitous bank on which you stand is from 100 to 200 feet high. The Tovey flows beneath you, and across it lies a line of hump-back hills. Nearest you are the villages of Gungwal, further off lies Buwant.

oss the upper end of the oblong. This is the favorable circumstance for irrigation. Some of the waters of the rivers as they run past, find their way by. During their progress, however, these waters are made extensively useful. Whenever practicable, cuts or small canals are made leading the water

eral miles in length, passing through many villages before they reach the one that owns it. Many have been in existence for a long time, but one or two are
ancient to those of another community.

The assessment on the community's dimensions was 11 acres - difficulty in raising the revenue. So much, however, Tai Singh deemed it his

"Kool". He was thus able to insist on their repairs, and took wise care to do so. 20 per cent has just been let off the old assessment in the Gungwal village for payment of a fixed assessment.

The villages were half depopulated, industry and enterprise prostrated. The peculiar nature of the

...a consequence, it was apparently forgotten that the "Kools" were expensive to keep in repair, the markets very distant, the tenures peculiar, and above all,

been understood under what disadvantages a tract requiring the closest attention lay, in being so distant from the Tehsoel or sunder stations. The people amongst them, may almost be said to have been the periodical visits of Dustak serving peons and sowars.

mer Jumna 10,896. Present rate on cultivation 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10. This Chukla has been transferred to Sealkote district, and will always require careful nursing.

Continuation of Remarks on Bujwant Jagheer.

This portion of Chukla Bujwant consequently remains unsettled; but I deem it useful for future reference, to transcribe the remarks which Captain Mackenzie has recorded in his report, in the following language:—

Position of Jagheerdar. Paragraph 52. Here no fixed money assessment has been yet made. Collections were entirely in the hands of the Jagheerdar. Raja Tej Singh, who had continued to stand in the same position towards his Malgoozars, as was held by Jageerdars in the Sikh times: he was every thing levied what he liked, and managed as he chose. He oppressed the people and gave them assistance. Data for assessment were therefore only to be obtained by a different modo of investigation.

Fertile aspect of Tract. For this purpose, I visited the Taloqua in November 1856. It presented at that time a most luxuriant appearance. It was just at the close of autumn—there the chief harvest. The terraced fields were golden with the ripe crops of rice. These were varied by large patches of sugarcane. Around the villages were gardens and mango groves, and through the fields at short intervals, ran clear and refreshing streams. The whole o' the land was zealously cultivated; the few strips of pasture along the banks of the river and streams, were covered with green mossy turf; hedges in many places lined the bye-ways.

Condition of Villages. The habitations were often in the form of detached hamlets, and resembling thatched cottages. The people were of a wild and simple character, mostly of the Bujoo clan.

Extract from former Letter. What now follows is extracted from the minute in which I submitted my proposal at the time, to Mr. E. Thornton, Commissioner of the Division.

I found the Talocqua had been always rated by "Kunkoot". An Agent visited it twice a year, fixed the assessment and collected it with the assistance of four principal Revenue how realized. "Chowdrees." No cases of exaction or extortion had been heard of in our courts; but from what I saw and heard on the spot last year, I came to the belief the people had to bear hard terms.

The "Kun" amounted to from eighteen-fortieths, to twentytwo-fortieths of the gross "Nijka-ree" produce, turned into money by rates exceeding current prices by one-half. According to this, the money equivalent of twentyseven-fortieths and thirty-fortieths were extorted. At least this is the logic according to the admission of the Jagirdar. Add to this the interest on the payments up to time of realizing the assessed grain, and in whatever way the rule may have been practically cut and clipped, it seems not too credulous to believe that the people speak the truth, when they say that their well-being or destitution depended almost entirely on the zubtee crops.

If the market price of "goor" ranged high, they lived; if low, they starved; for the tax on "zubtee" was in a great measure fixed for each village per "Ghumao," Tax on Zubtee very high. and it was such, as with a good season and high prices to leave a comfortable margin; at least comparatively so to speak, for the tax cannot be called low when it varies from 6 to 8 per Ghumao on sugar of a poor description. I came therefore to the belief that every thing was taken that could be taken, and the people induced to keep the land cultivated.

I have forgotten to say that besides the above "Kun", "Abwab" was taken in addition. Abwabs and other cesses collected. The next thing was to find out what had been collected. Returns of this I got in two ways. First by making the Jagirdar's agents on the spot complete the receipts from the Dhirwall's papers, and secondly from the Rajah's Head Quarters. I believe both returns are considerably in excess of the reality, and comparing them they would appear to confirm each other; but the returning officer was in effect the same in each case, though I hoped it would have been otherwise.

The reasons why I discredit them are:—1st the Statements of the people themselves: 2nd Inaccuracy of the Re. turns. 1913, the collection for which the Head Quarter Return states to be 42,469, which the Agent on the spot showed me while treating on another subject, to have been only about 34,000, the season being a first rate one: 3rdly the excessively high average of these alleged collections gives per Ghumao viz: 7-8-1 in the 1st class: 4-0-11 in the 2nd class, and rupees 2-12-7 in the 3rd class villages.

Arguing then from these returns, 1st that they were fictitiously in excess of the reality: Reasons for reducing Ja. girdar's Estimates. 2ndly that one-fifth of the real collection should constitute the profit of the Zemindar in future: 3dly that, whatever might be the reality, the people were destitute: and 4thly that, besides having in future to pay a fixed money assessment, instead of a produce tax, the people would be deprived of certain advantages and assistance, by the concession of which now they were, notwithstanding the hard terms, seldom permitted to fall below producing point, such as the expense of repairing their "Kools," getting wood gratis for building purposes, and a share here and there in the produce of Mango groves, and arguing this I come to the conclusion, that a very large reduction should be made in their returns in making an estimate for future assessment.

Again beginning at the other end of the matter, I was led up to the same conclusion. Farther reason assigned. The land in some parts is extremely fertile. The products are valuable in these good lands, being alternately Sugar and Rice, followed sometimes by a poor crop of Barley or Peas, all forming a two year's course. In the poorer lands, fair Rubee crops are procurable. Every where cultivation is expensive, almost every village having a Kool or a share in one, for irrigation at pleasure. They require annual repairs, and it being the Jagirdar's interest to keep them in repair, he has hitherto borne a share of the expense, always taking care that no delay in making such repairs shall take place.

I looked out for a rate to apply to these lands. The best Chukla in Gocjrat give an average of 2-2-0. Having been 4 years in the Kangra valley, I knew that Consideration of Rates. the cultivation there was in many respects similar to "Bujwant". "Kools" are equally in general use. Products are much the same, only in Kangra less Sugar and more Rubee crop is grown, probably an equal quantity in proportion to other crops of rice.

The rate in Kangra proper is 3-8-0. In "Balun" (a Pergunah of inferior style) rupees

Comparison with Kangra - 2-12-0, and in "Puthankote" (an unirrigated tract), rupees 1-12-0. I assumed that the style of land, mode of cultivation, description of products, &c, in the above 3 tracts were sufficiently similar to those obtaining in the 3 classes of villages into which I had divided Bujwant, to enable me to draw an inference from the rate per acre there, for my rates were compared with every thing else I had seen. Bujwant appeared unique. But I found one great difference. The population of Kangra is 1,217 souls per square mile of cultivation, in Bujwant it is only 608.

Rates determined upon. Looking at every circumstance, I judged the following ratios to be approximately correct to adopt:—

<i>Soil</i>	<i>1st Class</i>	<i>2nd Class</i>	<i>3rd Class</i>	<i>Total</i>
Irrigated	3-8-0	2-12-0	2-0-0	
Silabee	2-0-0	1-12-0	1-8-0	
Baraneo	1-0-0	1- 0-0	1-7-6	
Average,	3-3-0	2- 8-0	1-7-6	
Result,	Rs. 4,827-0-0	Rs. 13,440- 0-0	Rs. 7,318-0-0	25,613
My proposed Juma	...	...	...	24,980

Opinion of Commissioner recorded.

I had proceeded to this point when I met you at Jhelum, and you then on a cursory view, expressed your opinion that these rates would not be too low.

I went again down to Bujwant, and saw no reason to alter my conclusions. I found the people clamorous for a money assessment, declaring they had never been so badly used as this season—rupees 34,000. This the Rajah's agents admitted, explaining the clamour was not on account of unusual exaction, but only because undue promptitude in paying up was called for.

In this I think there is some truth, but there is at the same time no doubt that the last extractable farthing has been taken, in some cases too by foul means. Clamours investigated.

Many of the people temporarily absconded. The visit of the Deputy Commissioner, followed by the Tehseeldar, re-assured them in some measure. But at this moment a great deal of the land, which should have been ploughed several times preparatory to being planted with sugarcane, lies fallow.

My former impressions, therefore, of exaggeration in the alleged receipts were only confirmed, and I adhered to my adopted rates. It remained to adjust their results to the varied capacities of each village. And here although 3 classes in 46 villages may appear a sufficiently minute classification, and it may be thought that the juma fixed should seldom or never deviate very far from rates, yet the fact is that almost every village has to be considered separately.

The villages of 2nd and 3rd classes, do not lie together in two clumps, but are scattered here and there, the whole tract being cut into slips by 3 rivers beside the Chenab. A village on one side of a stream, although not of sufficiently different a description to render classification necessary, may yet differ very much from one on the other side of it. The land may be much the same, but the encroachments of the streams

may have injured or deteriorated one village; the future probabilities not being hopeful, &c, &c, so that considerable variations occur in my propositions from rates. I was guided in these variations as well as in the original classification (which is a local one of old standing), by the Rajah's agents and chowdrees.

The "douls" will be found in their respective columns. They were made after being informed New Estimate tested with of my Rate-result, and being told to distribute it, they did so in a very Chowdree's Estimate. satisfactory way. When they differed I found out the reason, sometimes it was one of opinion, sometimes of partiality, generally the former.

I concurred with, and yielded to their opinion in one respect, that the 1st class rates were relatively low. I have therefore, it will be seen, kept above them. I New jums determined. have kept a little below 2nd class rates, because I found on 2nd inspection, that I had rated Barauee much too high at 1; the Barauee land in those villages being an extremely poor, sterile soil, banks thrown up by the rivers and principally composed of sand. In the 3rd class, I have come out considerably below rates, owing to the poverty stricken state of one or two villages, and to the statistics in one or two others being found erroneous. In the case of irrigated and "silabee" lands, it will be seen that I am borne out in these observations by the Chowdrees and Agents.

Result. The result gave an assessment of Rs. 24,680, with an average area rate of Rs. 2-0-0.

True Extracts,

(Sd) J. G. DELMERICK,
Head Clerk, Commissioner's Office.

The general Returns relating to this proposition for assessment, have, I believe, been given in by Captain Mackenzie along with his General Report. I have not been able to get copies of them, and I have not followed up my efforts to recover them, in consequence of the Settlement of this Division being postponed *sine die*.

The "Village Note Book", however, which I have made over to the district office, will show the details of area and assessment, transcribed from the papers which were prepared for the Settlement Officer of Goojrat.

E. A. PRINSE P.
Settlement Officer.

Remarks on Mr. Macnabb's Assessment of Jagir division of Bujwant.

As stated in para. 309 of Settlement Report, the Jagir of Raja Tej Sing
Lapse of Jagir in 1860-61. lapsed to Government at the close of 1860-61, on the occasion of the Raja's estates being consolidated round Buttala. It became necessary therefore, to complete the Settlement of these villages.

The work was entrusted to Kaim Hussein, Tehseeldar of Sealkote, and Settlement made by Mr. J. Macnabb. It was commenced in Mr. Macnabb. April 1861, and was completed at the close of 1862.

A Summary Settlement was at first brought out on Captain Mackenzie's Assessment approved of by Commissioner in April 1861. data. Mr. Macnabb then visited Bujwant, and made his final arrangements. The assessment papers were placed before me early in April, received my sanction, when the jumas were announced.

The following extracts from this Officer's report, submitted on 5th December 1862, relates to the assessment, and are therefore duly recorded:—

"I have the honor to submit the following brief report on the Settlement of the villages in Bajwant, 42 in number, lately the Jagir of Raja Tej Singh, and to solicit the sanction of Government to the amount of Revenue at which they have been assessed, viz: 23,771, for ten years, commencing from Rubbee 1862-63. You are aware of the circumstances under which after measurement and assessment papers were completed by the Goojrat Settlement Officer, the proceedings were suspended at the request of the Raja, and the whole of Bajwant transferred to Sealkote. This Jagir has now lapsed to Government in exchange for that of Battala.

"The Khurreef of 1860-61 was realized by Rai Mool Singh, the Raja's factor in person, who boasted that he had settled matters amicably, considering the desire on Transfers by Raja's Agent. the one part to screw the uttermost scut out of the Jagir, and on the other to resist on every point, it appears to me now that the fear of future retaliation has been removed, he has performed the business more satisfactorily than could have been expected.

"The collections having been hitherto made by Kunkoot, it was necessary to fix money Summary Settlement made for one year. jumas, and those proposed by Captain Mackenzie having fortunately escaped the general destruction of records of this district, were given out and accepted at first as a Summary Settlement, in time to allow for Khewnts being prepared by which the Rubbee and Khurreef Kists might be collected.

Measurements. "The measurements were commenced early in June, and finished before the rains set in,

"The assessment papers were ready by the end of January. The Jumas were given out and accepted on the 22nd April (1861), and the whole business was brought Assessment. to an end in June 1862; in 13 months from the commencement.

"This is a mere Summary Report, no attempt is made to give details. Paras: 133, 134, Reference made to Goojrat Report. and 135 of Captain Mackenzie's Goojrat Settlement Report, will supply many deficiencies.

Soils. "There are three kinds of soil in Bujwant; they are as follows in the order of their relative value:—

- I. *Doshakie*—clay and sand mixed.
- II. *Rohee*—clay.
- III. *Mera*—high, being light soil.

"Sugarcane and Rice are the principal staples. Flax does not thrive, and cotton is only Produce. grown in rain watered lands. Little wheat is grown, in fact there is little Rubee, only $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the Juma is paid from it.

"There is only one pueka house in Bujwant, namely the Thukoordwara at Kheja-chuck, Absence of prosperity. partly the result of poverty, and partly from the large amount of manure required by the river watered lands.

"A separate record (Map and Register) has been drawn up regarding the numerous water Streams. courses which fertilize this tract, these are fed by the Gug, Bagh, and Mean-khor branches of the Chenab River.

"The clearing of these Kools rests with the proprietors: hereditary cultivators pay a Koolana Water Courses. rate, generally 1 or two annas, but only on rice cultivation. Other cultivators are never called upon, except when the whole village is collected to open the mouth (Mondha) of the Kool on the stony bed of the river. Many are held in shares by the different estates benefitted by them; in others the Kool belongs to particular villages; some pay for their water in the same way as hereditary cultivators above mentioned, but these cases are not common.

"The right to open cuts through the lands of other villages is admitted; but considering the Right to cut Kools. new value given to lands by the present settlement, compensation will be expected.

Every village visited. "During the cold weather I visited every village, and drew up the assessment papers which were confirmed by you in April 1861.

Result of new assessment. "The subjoined statement will show the data on which the assessment was fixed:—

Total area.	Cultivated area according to present paper.	As shown by Captain Mackenzie.	Captain MacKenzie's juma taken as summary juma.	Average Receipt by Jagirdars.	Proposed juma.	NEW RATES.		CAPT. MACKENZIE'S RATE.	
						On cultivated area.	On total area.	On cultivated area.	On total area.
22,579	12,699	11,408	22,816	31,813	23,771	1-13-11	1-0-10	2-0-0	1-0-6

Rates.

"The rates fixed in making the assessment were:—

<i>Irrigated.</i>	<i>Silabee.</i>	<i>Burani.</i>	<i>Lately abandoned.</i>
2—12—0	1—9—0	1—0—0	1—0—0

"These gave a juma of Rs. 26,110. It will be observed that the increase of 1,000 on Captain Mackenzie's juma, is accounted for by the extra 1,000 acres brought under cultivation, which are put down at 1 per acre, and this accounts for the present rate on cultivation, giving 3 annas lower than this.

"As regards jagirdar's receipts, it should be remembered that he paid half the expenses of clearing the water courses, a deduction probably of some 2,500 should Jagirdar's receipts. be made. It may also be mentioned that the four principal chowdrees were made to sit together in separate rooms. Their results came out rupees 24,415 and 22,940. This was done before the calculation made by me could possibly have reached them.

"The rates when compared with the reputed fertility of Bujwant, may be considered low, Reasons for giving a light assessment. but the villages have to recover from a long course of exactation. True that in dry years when prices are high, the advantages of irrigation possessed by Bujwant may enable them to raise a large quantity of produce, and sell in a dear market, still in ordinary years the out-turn is not so far above the average, while its isolated position undoubtedly prevents that produce from easily reaching the best markets."

For these reasons then, it has been thought wise at present to fix a low juma, and in this view I have concurred.

The Settlement too, is only for a short period of 10 years. The people Term of Settlement are Rajpoots, unaccustomed to money payments. The only for 10 years. slightest pressure seems to send the tenant population across the border; and after the long series of years that they have been rack-rented by the Jagirdar's agents, it would be very injudicious to adopt any but a very light assessment.

A detailed statement of the area, resources, and juma has been submitted with Mr. Macnabb's Report, which is here annexed, Assessment paper annexed. as it shows very clearly how carefully the juma of each estate has been considered.

Mr. Macnabb acknowledges the great assistance received from Kaim Hussein, the Superintendent, and deserves the thanks of Notice of Officers. Government for making a settlement in 42 villages, which has afforded much satisfaction to the people, and will, I hope, enable them in time to appreciate the benefits of a system, at present new to them, of a money demand for a fixed period, but sufficiently liberal to allow a margin of profits, which hitherto has been seldom enjoyed.

(Sd.) E. A. PRINSE P,

Late Settlement Officer.

Appendix to Report on Bujwant

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SECTION I. EXTENT OF VILLAGE LANDS.																		
			MEHAL.				MALGOOZARIE.								SECTION II.			
							Uncultivated.				Cultivated.				POPULATION.			
Serial Number	Village Boundary Number.	Name of Mehal or Village.	Total Area.	Waste.	Maafee and Enam.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Total.	Koolee or canal watered.	Silabee or moist.	Buranee or dry.	Total.	Maafee resumed.	Total now to come under Government demand including lately abandoned.	Cultivating.	Non-cultivating.	Total.
1443	Chuk Santal,	...	1,086	277	62	339	213	10	253	172	...	221	393	101	504	390	567	957
2445	Burhumtal,	...	278	27	46	73	8	...	8	188	...	7	195	2	197	180	95	275
3451	Kachee Mand,	...	510	142	58	200	9	1	10	187	19	...	278	22	301	647	592	1,239
4 ...	Balleepoor,	...	536	114	4	118	27	75	102	190	110	...	300	16	391	211	107	318
5422	Kukrah,	...	1,095	197	56	253	41	289	330	161	13	263	437	75	801	535	386	921
6423	Hail,	...	716	69	99	168	73	44	117	228	33	102	363	68	475	607	368	975
7433	Chuck Khoja,	...	303	78	10	88	24	6	30	78	101	5	184	1	191	211	312	523
8435	Pool,	...	1,572	261	59	351	455	35	490	234	84	360	678	53	766	460	499	959
9436	Gidpoor,	...	527	253	1	254	39	2	41	119	84	24	227	5	234	184	99	283
10437	Seer,	...	473	25	29	54	85	2	87	173	123	1	297	35	334	178	117	295
11439	Phokulyan,	...	622	71	60	131	112	2	114	200	94	40	343	34	379	467	528	995
12444	Kaleean,	...	377	61	13	74	59	15	74	141	55	6	202	27	244	206	107	313
13447	Murhal,	...	317	61	4	65	122	10	132	76	19	12	107	13	130	29	50	79
14448	Chunnoor,	...	432	71	5	76	37	12	49	73	169	54	206	11	319	58	19	77
15452	Chok Chunda,	...	46	2	5	7	1	...	1	33	...	5	38	...	38	...	...	...

Clement in Sealkote district.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
PRESENT STATE OF VILLAGE AND RESOURCES.										J U M A S.									
of Pro- prietors.	FARMING IM- PLEMENTS.	ACRES UNDER TENANTS.	C H O P S P E R C E N T A G E .																
		Non-hered- itary.	Rubb. i	Khurif.														RATES.	
n,	Cost of repairing Canals or Irrigation drains.	Ploughs.	Hereditary.	Non-residents.	Gilding Rubbi.	Deursali not in Per- tages as it is shown again in Khurief.	Nijkaree 1st class— Rice, &c.	Nijkaree 2nd Class. Bajra Mot, &c.	Zubtee.	Average of last 5 years.	Summary Juma.	Canal, 2 12 0	Jura 1 Tilha, 1 9 0 by Finance, 1 0 0 rates. Bajjur, 1 0 0 Kudieen.	1,452	1,545	By ploughs 15 Rs. per plough.	1,400 1,500	1,507	3 2 9 2 15 10
n,	103	33	155	60	43	7	24	8	26	1,800	1,600	982	1,047	615	875 1,900	884	4 8 114 7 8		
n,	41	38	42	37	...	12	45	7	48	1,362	900	322	718	1,149	1,950	1,350 1,800	1,500	4 10 34 15 8	
n,	130	7	21	...	30	24	44	...	26	1,165	1,450	713	967	735	1,150 1,300	1,150	1,150	2 11 0 2 15 1	
n,	49	13	21	...	29	22	41	2	28	1,569	1,050	1,221	1,330	1,845	1,150 1,150	1,206	1 7 11 8 1		
n,	123	160	131	...	42	6	21	6	31	1,605	1,158	1,012	1,441	1,815	800 9 5	912	1 11 9 1 14 9		
n,	121	87	116	...	27	12	29	16	28	1,005	825	387	550	870	550 600	500	2 6 32 10 3		
n,	58	5	43	...	34	15	13	19	34	663	450	898	648	660	400 425	453	1 14 9 1 15 0		
n,	73	21	323	80	47	14	28	5	20	1,870	1,600	1,295	1,703	1,125	1,650 1,900	1,510	2 1 5 1 15 9		
ss,	44	12	78	...	49	4	20	2	29	672	450	757	967	705	725 725	729	2 1 6 2 3 0		
ss,	47	137	105	33	35	28	41	6	18	875	700	857	1,306	945	1,000 1,100	887	2 8 12 5 6		
ss,	63	71	137	26	23	15	37	6	34	1,240	950	855	840	675	650 580	584	2 7 42 6 4		
ss,	45	4	77	1	36	10	10	7	37	828	600	306	462	75	350 300	300	2 4 112 4 11		
ss,	5	12	25	39	...	7	35	25	40	354	300	560	439	225	400 380	400	1 4 0 1 4 0		
ss,	15	55	73	141	45	12	17	22	16	390	400	96	116	...	125 100	100	2 10 6 2 10 6		
	...	4	...	1	10	46	61	13	16	213	100								

Appendix to Report on Bajwant

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
SECTION I. EXTENT OF VILLAGE LANDS.																			
			MEHAL.			MALGOZARIE.									SECTION II.				
						Uncultivated.									POPULATION.				
						Cultivated.													
16	454	Sahootee,	...	693	194	23	217	7	31	38	276	113	22	411	27	469	906	122	1,028
17	455	Budhesur,	...	471	109	3	112	58	20	78	124	71	59	254	27	301	121	214	335
18	456	Deyrah,	...	432	71	11	82	104	35	139	125	37	...	162	49	246	144	193	337
19	458	Sukheal,	...	907	254	37	291	83	31	114	161	140	184	485	17	533	191	126	317
20	459	Chunnee Dheyree,	718	208	24	232	134	10	144	190	119	...	309	33	352	230	190	420	
21	460	Koondal,	...	911	509	...	509	163	4	167	128	92	7	237	8	239	197	120	317
22	426	Gungwal,	...	226	13	25	38	30	8	38	127	14	1	139	11	158	128	33	161
23	426	Chank Chibar,	...	199	10	5	15	10	12	22	81	61	19	161	1	174	59	27	86
24	427	Amunpoor,	...	129	7	24	31	3	4	7	69	...	...	69	22	95	41	35	76
25	428	Ajwal,	...	106	7	6	13	4	...	4	44	39	...	83	6	89	126	33	159
26	429	Pind Bhuloo,	...	143	15	21	36	9	1	10	20	52	...	81	16	98	65	70	135
27	429	Pind Puttan,	...	65	8	1	9	2	3	5	21	33	...	54	...	57	...	...	...
28	430	Mehal,	...	296	43	9	52	65	4	69	16	25	125	168	9	179	131	97	228
29	431	Kotelee Munaleean,	320	11	3	14	47	24	71	125	76	19	220	15	259	120	17	137	
30	432	Supwal,	...	95	10	3	13	41	...	41	...	31	10	41	...	41	10	49	59

lement in Sealkote district:—Continued.

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39			
	PRESENT STATE OF VILLAGE AND RESOURCES.										JUMAS.						RATES.					
of Pro. tors.	FARMING IM- PROVEMENTS.		ACRES UNDER TENANTS.		CROPS PERCENTAGE.																	
	Cost of Deepening Canals or Irrigation drains.		Ploughs.		Hereditary.						Residents.						Non-hereditary.					
	Ordinary Ploughs.		Zubtee.		Defective not in Per cent as it is shown again in Khurreef.						Nijkaree 1st class - Rice, Mot, &c.						Rabbi.					
ot, ...	66	195	20	53	40	18	33	4	23	1,356	1,038	1,063	1,221	990	1,250	1,113	2	3	52	6	1	
ain, ...	31	43	46	27	57	16	17	26	15	772	450	605	575	510	500	500	1	7	11	10	7	
.	34	67	20	8	16	17	37	13	34	642	525	571	565	510	550	530	2	2	32	2	7	
.	45	87	171	120	41	8	20	21	18	980	700	912	172	675	800	712	1	5	01	5	4	
x,	53	170	81	16	19	25	49	2	30	830	650	799	1,187	795	725	730	1	13	62	1	2	
.	41	22	47	...	34	8	21	16	29	720	400	529	658	615	375	400	400	1	10	91	10	9
,	22	44	47	3	17	29	45	13	25	351	300	406	510	330	350	300	290	1	14	41	12	1
pot,	12	18	24	56	49	11	24	4	23	206	150	352	369	180	210	150	181	0	13	91	0	6
,	14	...	8	30	25	17	48	2	25	216	175	254	317	210	250	125	190	1	13	52	0	0
min, ...	27	7	24	...	40	20	36	2	22	139	150	188	244	405	150	120	150	1	11	01	11	0
o,	31	26	4	5	52	14	26	6	16	237	200	206	244	465	150	200	162	2	0	81	10	6
o,	12	31	...	77	19	7	3	13	...	120	112	73	...	50	100	100	100	2	1	91	12	1
th,	27	73	24	17	63	5	12	...	30	517	350	237	373	405	450	425	356	1	15	31	15	10
o,	22	128	44	20	45	15	24	7	24	460	320	547	549	330	400	350	424	1	3	90	10	2
o,	3	4	2	12	66	25	5	18	11	34	15	58	64	45	30	30	30	0	5	10	011	8

Appendix to Report on Bujwant

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
SECTION I. EXTENT OF VILLAGE LANDS.																SECTION II.	
	Name of Mehal or Village.	M E H A L .			M A L G O O Z A R I E .								POPULATION.				
		M E H A L .			M A L G O O Z A R I E .								POPULATION.				
		Total.	Area.	Waste.	Maafee and Inam.	Total.	Culturable.	Lately abandoned.	Total.	Koolee or canal watered.	Silabee or moist.	Buranee or dry.	Total.	Maafee resumed.	Total now to come under Government demand including lately abandoned.	Cultivating.	Non-cultivating.
433	Pindee Bajooan, ...	157	28	9	37	35	...	35	...	53	32	85	...	85	37	23	6
435	Khyree, ...	634	282	2	284	96	7	103	50	51	141	242	25	274	110	46	15
438	Buddee-ul Zunnene,	109	2	7	9	3	...	3	...	82	...	82	15	97	...	..	..
440	Guddeal, ...	327	142	10	152	54	1	55	...	1	99	100	20	121	66	63	12
441	Kotlee Dulputteean,	429	33	4	37	52	16	68	143	113	38	294	30	340	33	5	3
446	Shahpoor, ...	725	197	12	209	50	4	54	107	...	333	440	22	446	102	95	19
...	Bela Pind Puttun,	156	1	...	1	74	20	94	...	61	..	61	...	81	..	..	..
450	Dhung Kote, ...	238	52	4	56	40	4	40	87	8	37	134	10	142	155	136	291
461	Loonee, ...	1,408	276	8	284	307	69	376	238	231	268	677	71	817	558	363	921
462	Jhung, ...	1,971	423	5	428	534	40	574	238	452	202	892	77	1,609	529	135	664
463	Chuk Pondara, ...	1,355	325	11	336	497	105	602	213	182	...	395	22	522	288	133	421
466	Rehal, ...	446	247	...	247	48	10	58	58	34	45	137	4	151	91	22	113
Grand Total, ...		22,579	5,186	809	5,995	3,885	962	4,847	4,991	3,062	2,681	10,737	1,000	12,699	8,801	6,193	14,994

lement in Sealkote district:—Continued.

0	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
PRESENT STATE OF VILLAGE AND RESOURCES.																			
FARMING IM- PLEMENTS.	ACRES UNDER TENANTS.	CROPS PERCENTAGE.											J U M A S.				RATES.		
of Pro- tectors.	Non-here- ditary.	Ploughs.		Hereditary.		Residents.		Ordinary Rubbi.		Dofussi not in per centages as it is shown again in Klaunreef.		Rubbi.		Khurif.					
		Cost of repairing Canals or irrigation drains.																	
in, ...	... 45 129	8 ...	11 25	12	21	44	9	18	26	149	100	225	433	349	120	150	125	1 2 101 7 6
... ...	... 26	... 97	7	76	80	1	12	369	175	267	289	267	289	... 250	200	275	0 13 2015 1	
... ...	17 ...	64 ...	44	5	... 16	16	40	123	100	122	126	122	126	255	150	200	93 0 13 2012 3		
... ...	8 57	53 100	37	39	42	5	10	9	572	575	692	694	435	450	500	450 1 2 101 5 2			
... ...	29 74	273 32	62	11	19	10	9	96	... 380	300	706	522	120	300	500	575 1 3 91 3 9			
... ...	25 22	30 6	37	7	14	27	12	380	300	325	430	375	375	250	300	300 2 2 02 2 0			
... ...	80 306	263 10	42	6	15	22	21	1,613	1,150	1,488	1,481	1,200	1,250	1,254	1,666 1 6 61 8 7				
... ...	80 697	201 1	53	7	12	15	20	1,666	950	1,814	1,568	1,200	1,250	1,000	0 15 10 15 10				
... ...	80 181	43 8	29	11	26	19	26	972	600	1,036	1,181	1,200	1,250	650	700	1 2 51 8 6			
... ...	18 50	34 14	25	11	14	30	31	370	175	279	410	270	270	250	200	700 1 2 61 3 2			
... ...	1,740	3102 2,955	1161 1,524	715	1,194	465	1,002	30,257	22,826	26,100	28,963	26,100	24,415	23,771	1 12 9 113 11				

(Sd.) N. W. NAGNABB,

Deputy Commissioner.



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APPENDIX NO. III
PRODUCE TABLE.



APPENDIX NO. III

Produce Table exhibiting the Areas, Yield; Money Rates &c. as extracted from the average Assessment Circles of Zillah Sealkote.

CHUKIAS.				BHURRE.				CHURKURE.				NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD							
Classes. Denominations of Soils.				Heads of Columns.				Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.				OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.				OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.			
I. Class. Slabec & Burane.	II. Class. Slabec & Burane.	III. Class. Slabec & Burane.	Chakee.	Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetable and Turnips.	Poppy.	Cotton.	Pepper.	Melons.	Kuchloo.	Wheat.	Bahaspatee. Price.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gajee.	
<i>Average price current of 30 years.</i>																			
Area.	1,258	157	55										523						
Yield.	29-0	24-0	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	24-0	...	...	...	...	...
Money Rates.	5-1-7	4-12-6	...	...	...	...	4-0	...	3-7-11	...	...	...	2-2-6	1-7-6	4-0	1-11-4	1-13-0	1-14-4
Cash Value.	830	261	...	...	...	...	64	...	186	...	...	...	1,128	1-	12	9	82	172
Area.	5,122	78	10										1,741						
Yield.	24-0	24-0	...	...	...	...		166	...	...	...	...	19-0	...	...	...	...	...
Money Rates.	5-4-7	4-12-6	...	...	...	...		17-0	...	...	...	...	1-11-4	1-7-6	245	119	189	1,209
Cash Value.	7,931	412	48	...	...	...		3-7-11	...	...	...	...	2,673	...	...	...	...	...
Total Area.	6,380	235	65	...			16	...	220	...	...	...	2,264	...	168	3	75	166
Total Cash Value.	11,681	1,242	309	...			64	...	756	...	...	...	3,801	...	246	12	128	271
Area per Centages.	100	4	...	...	...	...		...	6	...	...	...	36	...	3	...	3	15-
Area.	1,271	231	31										472	...	6	...	3	61	
Yield.	24-0	19-0	...	...	...	...		85	...	...	...	...	21-0	...	24-0	17-0	21-0	128
Money Rates.	4-6-0	3-12-8	...	...	...	...		12-0	...	...	...	...	1-14-2	1-5-6	8	1-8-5	1-9-4	1-12-0
Cash Value.	2,947	1,011	117	...	...	...		2-7-6	...	...	...	...	890	...	5	97	224	
Area.	14,242	192	28						507	...	...	...	4,680	...	392	...	248	2,570
Yield.	24-0	19-0	...	...	...	...		12-0	...	...	...	...	17-0	...	24-0	17-0	18-0	19-0
Money Rates.	4-6-0	3-12-8	...	...	...	...		2-7-6	...	...	...	...	1-8-5	1-5-6	527	380	281	3,546
Cash Value.	18,955	840	106	...	...	...		1,251	...	...	...	...	6,338	...	...	...	...	...
Total Area.	15,513	423	59	...					592	...	...	...	5,152	...	398	...	251	268
Total Cash Value.	21,902	1,851	223	...					1,461	...	...	...	7,228	...	535	...	385	378
Area. per Centages.	100	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	33	...	3	...	2	17
Area.	494	45	14										220	...	...	...	10	63
Yield.	21-0	14-0	...	...	...	...			29	...	...	...	19-0	...	...	...	19-0	1-8-6
Money Rates.	3-13-3	2-12-7	...	...	...	...			10-0	...	...	...	1-11-4	375	...	...	1-6-11	96
Cash Value.	897	172	40	...	...	...			2-0-11	...	...	...	...	5,043	...	281	1	380
Area.	14,941	71	29						717	...	...	...	12-0	...	21-0	1	319	3,090
Yield.	21-0	14-0	...	...	...	...			10-0	...	...	...	1-1-3	...	1-2-9	4-0	12-0	14-0
Money Rates.	3-13-3	2-12-7	...	...	...	...			2-0-11	...	...	...	5,437	...	319	4	410	3,154
Cash Value.	16,098	272	82	...	...	...			1,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	339	
Total Area.	15,425	116	43	...			1	...	746	...	...	...	5,263	...	281	1	386	329
Total Cash Value.	16,995	444	122	...			4	...	1,539	...	...	...	5,812	...	319	4	410	353
Area per Centages.	100	1	...	...	...	...			5	...	...	...	34	...	2	...	2	20
Total Area.	37,318	774	167	...			17	...	1,558	...	...	...	12,679	...	847	4	706	763
Total Cash Value.	50,579	3,537	654	...			68	...	3,756	...	...	...	16,841	...	1,100	16	923	1,002
Area per Centages.	100	7	1	...	...	...			4	...	...	...	34	...	2	...	2	18
Area.	22,398	1812	103	151	8	13	218	35	2	14,191	...	920	9	349	1,289	684			
Yield.	48-0	20-0	...	...	...	...	18-0	...	...	30-0	...	40-0	...	20-0	35-0	36-0		
Money Rates.	8-12-0	3-15-9	4-0-0	6-0-0	6-0-0	6-0-0	5-11-3	5-0-0	6-0-0	2-11-2	...	2-3-10	3-0-0	1-12-9	2-10-4	2-12-8			
Cash Value.	17,992	15,855	410	604	48	78	807	175	12	38,286	...	2,060	27	627	3,440	1,910			
Area.	2,745	4	1	1	...	...	8	1	...	1,889	...	157	...	64	35	129		
Yield.	48-0	20-0	...	...	...	...	18-0	...	...	22-0	...	40-0	...	20-0	35	28-0		
Money Rates.	8-12-0	3-15-9	4-0-0	4	...	...	3-11-3	5-0-0	...	1-15-8	...	2-3-10	...	1-12-9	2-10-4	1-12-8		
Cash Value.	5,073	35	4	4	...	...	30	5	...	3,739	...	352	...	115	93	231		
Total Area.	25,143	1,816	101	152	8	13	226	36	2	16,080	...	1,077	9	413	1,324	813			
Total Cash Value.	33,065	15,890	414	608	48	78	837	180	12	42,025	...	2,412	27	712	3,533	2,141			
Area per Centages.	100	7	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	61	...	4	...	2	5	3		

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER-ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.								OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.								FALLOWS.			Grand Total of area and Cash Value.		
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Bailra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Rajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kaha.	Til	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Taramereera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kodm.	Sawanik.	Chural and Torea.	Bahan.	Vureel.	
22	5	..	..	101	..	5	1	..	5	..	..	4	2	62	..	4	6	4	79	1,258
14-0	10-0	..	..	26	..	19-1	..	12-0	..	..	..	7-0	11-0	10-0	..	11-0	..	..	..	..
1-11-5	1-1-8	..	..	1-8-4	..	3-0-1	1-1-10	1-11-9	..	..	..	0-11-3	0-10-9	0-10-7	..	0-8-6	1-11-5	2-2-6	5-1-7	..
37	6	..	..	154	..	15	1	9	..	..	..	3	1	41	..	2	10	8	718	3,750
31	46	24	72	838	83	4	1	85	69	21	..	5	50	354	..	43	2	107	74	5,122	
14-0	10-0	21-0	17-0	21-0	12-0	..	19-0	12-0	10-0	10-0	..	7-0	11-0	10-0	..	11-0	..	..	..	..
1-11-5	1-1-8	1-7-7	1-6-8	1-3-8	140	3-0-1	1-1-10	1-11-9	1-0-10	0-13-6	..	0-11-3	0-10-9	0-10-7	..	0-8-6	1-11-5	1-11-4	5-1-7	..	
53	51	35	102	1,030	73	12	1	147	73	18	..	3	31	234	..	27	3	182	391	7,931	
53	51	24	72	939	83	9	10	90	69	21	..	9	52	416	..	47	8	111	153	6,380	
90	57	35	102	1,184	73	27	2	156	73	18	..	6	32	273	..	29	13	190	1,109	11,681	
1	1	..	1	15	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	100
7	6	..	25	26	..	..	1	4	11	1	1	1	5	42	..	13	1	93	18	1,271
12-0	8-0	..	14-0	24-0	..	..	17-0	10-0	8-0	8-0	..	6-0	10-0	8-0	..	10-0	..	..	..	..
1-7-6-0-14-2	..	1-2-8	1-6-6	..	..	0-15-11	..	1-7-10	13-60	10-10	..	0-9-7	0-9-9	0-8-6	..	0-7-8	1-7-6	1-14-2	4-6-0	..
10	5	..	29	37	..	..	1	6	9	1	1	3	22	6	1	175	79	2,947	..	
64	92	15	131	2,055	90	7	10	83	60	106	..	14	167	1,579	..	186	4	555	205	14,242	
12-0	8-0	19-0	14-0	19-0	10-0	..	17-0	10-0	8-0	8-0	..	6-0	10-0	8-0	..	10-0	..	..	..	..
1-7-6-0-14-2	1-5-1	1-2-8	1-1-10	0-11-8	3-0-0	15-11	..	1-7-10	13-60	10-10	..	0-9-7	0-9-9	0-8-6	..	0-7-8	1-7-6	1-5-8	4-6-0	..	
94	81	25	153	2,311	68	21	10	119	56	71	..	8	96	839	..	80	6	751	897	18,955	
71	98	15	156	2,081	90	7	11	87	77	107	..	15	172	1,621	..	179	5	648	223	15,513	
104	86	25	182	2,318	68	21	11	125	65	72	..	9	99	861	..	86	7	926	970	21,902	
..	1	..	1	13	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	10	..	..	1	..	4	1	100
6	1	51	2	5	8	1	1	17	14	6	494
10-0	7-0	..	..	20-0	..	..	12-0	..	7-0	..	..	7-0	5-0	8-0	..	6-0	..	..	..	..
1-3-7-0-12-1	1-2-9	0-11-3	..	1-0-2	..	0-9-6	..	0-8-0	0-7-10	0-6-4	..	0-6-4	..	0-12-0	1-11-3	3-13-3	..
7	1	..	..	59	..	..	1	5	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	13	24	23	897
68	34	23	42	1,668	78	21	5	219	37	235	..	33	197	1,572	..	152	5	209	401	14,941	
10-0	7-0	0-14	12-0	14-0	7-0	..	12-0	7-0	7-0	7-0	..	5-0	8-0	6-0	..	8-0	..	..	..	..
1-3-7-0-12-10-15-9	..	1-0-13-1	0-8-2	3-0-0	11-3	..	1-0-2	0-11-10	0-9-6	..	0-8-0	0-7-10	0-6-4	..	0-6-2	0-12-0	1-1-3	3-13-3	..	..
83	24	23	42	1,373	40	63	4	222	28	140	..	0-16-0	96	622	..	59	4	224	1,525	16,098	
74	35	23	42	1,719	78	21	7	224	37	243	..	34	198	1,573	..	132	22	223	407	15,425	
90	25	23	42	1,432	40	63	5	227	28	145	..	17	97	622	..	59	17	248	1,558	16,995	
..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	10	..	..	2	3	100	..	
198	184	62	270	4,739	251	37	28	401	183	371	..	58	422	3,610	..	378	35	982	783	37,318	
284	168	83	326	4,964	181	111	18	508	166	235	..	32	228	1,758	..	174	37	1,364	3,643	50,578	
..	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	10	..	..	3	2	100	..	
117	37	32	20-6	1,433	..	6	73	16	37	169	..	11	12	587	..	18	11	..	..	22,398
12-0	12-0	20-0-1-10-8	32	..	..	30-0	8-0	8-0	8-0	8-0	..	10-0	10-0	8-0	..	10-0	..	..	..	..
1-7-6	1-5-3	1-6-6	102	1-13-11	..	3-0	1-2-9	1-2-6	0-13-60	10-10	..	1-0-6	1-9-10	0-8-6	..	0-7-9	..	..	..	67,992
172	49	45	61	2,679	..	18	86	12	31	115	..	11	7	312	..	9	5	..	..	..
..	1	14	9	198	..	1	2	7	27	69	..	2	7	119	..	..	..	..	..	2,745
..	12	20-0	20-0	24-0	..	20-0	..	8-0	8-0	8-0	..	10-0	10-0	8-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1-5-3	1-6-6-1-10-8	1-6-6	..	3-0	1-2-9	1-2-6	0-13-60	0-10-10	..	1-0-6	0-9-10	0-8-6	..	0-8-6	..	..	..	..	5,073
117	38	46	70	1,631	..	7	75	17	64	238	..	13	19	70	..	18	11	..	..	25,143
172	50	65	117	2,957	..	21	88	20	54	161	..	13	11	375	..	9	5	..	..	73,065
1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	100

N E A N D A.		C H U R K U R E E M E H A L.		S E A L K O T E.		C H U R K U R E E M E H A L.													
I. CLASS.	Silabee & Buranee.	I. CLASS.	Silabee & Buranee.	II. CLASS.	Silabee & Buranee.	II. CLASS.	Silabee & Buranee.												
HEADINGS OF COLUMNS. CLASSESES. DENOMINATIONS OF SOILS.																			

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.												OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.										FALLOWS.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Surf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalma.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Mong.	Taramera.	Kungee.	Chunree and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahun.	Vineel.				
172 10-0 1-3-7 211	37 10-0 1-1-9 41	39 16-0 1-4-3 49	93 15-0 1-4-0 116	1,979 28-0 1-10-3 3,257	.. .. 3-0-0-0 ..	16 16-4 .. 48	97 15-0 .. 91	.. .. 1-0-4-0-11-10 55	54 7-0 1-0-4-0-11-10 22	30 7-0 0-9-6-0-10-0 232	390 7-0 0-12-10-0-7-11 14	21 8-0 16	32 8-0 16	807 7-0 374	46 8-0 18	37 7-0 15	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	17,556 .. 47,617	
2 10-0 1-3-7 2	1 10-0 1-1-9 1	24 16-0 1-4-3 30	33 15-0 1-4-0 41	314 20-0 1-2-9 968	.. .. .. ..	2 16-0 0-15-0 2	14 7-0 1-0-4-0-11-10 14	19 7-0 7-0 14	136 7-0 0-9-6-0-10-0 81	8 8-0 7-11 7	11 8-0 5	108 7-0 78	14 8-0 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	2,183 .. 13,384			
174	38	63	128	2,293	..	16	99	..	68	49	626	..	29	43	975	60	37	..	..	..	19,739
213	42	79	157	3,625	..	48	93	..	69	36	313	..	21	21	452	23	15	..	..	..	51,001
1	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	100
28 8-0 2-15-8-0-14-2-0-13-4 28	12 8-0 12-0 1-0-0 11	10 12-0 12-0 1-6-6 9	15 24-0 24-0 3-0-0-0-11-3 15	554 779	.. .. .. .. ..	6 12-0 12-0 3-0-0-0-11-3 18	19 6-0 6-0 0-14-5-0-10-6 13	22 6-0 6-0 0-8-2-0-9-8 20	11 6-0 6-0 0-8-2-0-9-8 7	101 6-0 6-0 0-8-2-0-6-10 52	3 6-0 6-0 0-6-10 2	16 7-0 6-0 0-6-10 7	204 6-0 6-0 0-6-5-0-4-5 83	4 7-0 6-0 0-5-8 1	11 6-0 6-0 0-4-5 4	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	4,662 .. 10,169			
9 8-0 2-15-8-0-14-2-0-13-4 9	2 8-0 12-0 1-0-0 2	2 10-0 10-0 0-15-0 2	10 16-0 16-0 0-11-8-3-0-0-11-3 10	239 10-0 10-0 0-11-8-3-0-0-11-3 224	1 10-0 10-0 0-11-8-3-0-0-11-3 12	4 12-0 12-0 0-14-5-0-10-1 2	3 6-0 6-0 0-8-2-0-9-8 7	8 6-0 6-0 0-8-2-0-9-8 10	16 6-0 6-0 0-8-2-0-9-8 62	122 6-0 6-0 0-8-2-0-9-8 2	4 6-0 6-0 0-6-5-0-4-5 11	25 7-0 6-0 0-6-5 57	143 6-0 6-0 0-6-5 ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	1,589 .. 2,110				
37	14	12	25	793	1	10	22	..	30	27	223	..	7	41	347	4	11	..	..	..	6,251
37	13	11	25	1,003	1	30	15	..	27	17	114	..	4	18	140	1	4	..	..	..	12,285
1	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	100
328	90	124	221	4,717	1	93	196	..	116	140	987	..	49	103	2,028	82	59	..	..	..	51,133
422	105	155	299	7,585	1	99	196	..	116	107	588	..	38	50	967	33	24	..	..	..	130,351
1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
1 14-0 1-2-0 1-14-10-0-15-9 1	9 17-0 11-0 1-14-10-0-15-9 17	8 14-0 14-0 1-2-8 8	10 31-0 31-0 2-0-10 12	370 759	.. .. .. .. ..	8 21-0 21-0 1-11-8 9	16 10-0 10-0 1-11-6 21	5 14-0 14-0 1-4-0 6	1 12-0 12-0 1-4-0 1	10 14-0 14-0 1-0-3 5	93 14-0 14-0 0-9-30-14-10 86	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	85 .. 3-0-10-7-19-5 259	60 .. 2470 470	2,971 .. 9,013		
..	3 17-0 1-14-10 6 ..	.. 14-0 1-2-8 7	6 24-0 1-9-4 314	198 .. 0-14-0 ..	8 12-0 1-9-4 7	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	14 14-0 1-9-0 22	3 14-0 14-0 1-4-0 4	.. .. .. ..	2 14-0 14-0 0-9-0-14-10 2	106 14-0 14-0 0-9-0-14-10 98	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	91 .. 3-0-10-7-19-5 175	22 .. 172	1,303 .. 2,803		
1	12	8	16	568	8	..	8	..	16	14	8	..	1	12	199	176	82	4,274	
1	23	8	19	1,073	7	..	9	..	21	22	10	..	1	7	184	434	642	11,816	
..	13	1	1	5	4	2	100		
7 12-0 1-7-6 10	19 14-0 1-8-9-0-13-6 28	29 12-0 1-0-0 25	17 29-0 1-11-2-0-12-10 17	609 1,034	7 11-0 1-0-0 6	.. .. .. 5	5 8-0 1-2-6 32	28 12-0 1-2-6 6	5 12-0 1-0-3 14	14 12-0 1-0-3 10	10 12-0 1-0-3 9	16 12-0 12-0 121	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	119 .. 2-0-8-6-14-10 310	132 .. 310 914	5,714 .. 14,548	
4 12-0 1-7-6 6	22 14-0 1-8-9-0-13-6 34	19 12-0 1-0-0 16	56 21-0 1-6-6-0-12-10 816	574 11-0 1-0-0 1	2 12-0 1-2-6 15	.. .. .. ..	57 8-0 1-2-6 66	13 12-0 1-0-3 92	91 12-0 1-0-3 1	1 10-0 1-0-3 17	30 12-0 0-9-30-12-9 368	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	5 10	134 935	6,288 .. 12,314		
11	41	48	73	1,183	9	..	5	..	85	18	105	..	11	46	613	124	266	12,002	
16	62	41	73	1,850	7	..	5	..	98	21	107	..	11	26	489	320	1,849	26,862	
..	1	10	1	..	1	5	1	2	100		

B.E.T.		II. CLASS.		I. CLASS.		NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREAS, YIELD																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
						Headings of Columns.			Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.				OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.				OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Chukhs. Classes.		Denominations of Soils		Sugarcane.			Tobacco.			Vegetables and Turnips.			Poppy.			Cotton.			Melons.			Kuchaloo.			Wheat.			Banspatree. Rice.			Rice.			Saffron			Gram.			Indian Corn and Juar.			Ghee.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
<i>Average price current of 30 years.</i>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
NEA N D A.		III. CLASS.		Slabbee & Buranee.		Chakee.		Slabbee & Buranee.		Chakee.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value.		Area.		Yield.		Money Rates.		Cash Value

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.										OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.										FALLOW.			
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Taramera.	Kungnee.	Chinree and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Banun.	Vareeal.	Grand Total of area and Cash Value.		
5 9-0 -1-7 6	5 11-0 1-3-5 6	8 9-0 0-12-0 6	...	281 21-0 1-6-6 395	8 10-0 0-10-7 5	...	...	...	8 7-0 1-0-3 8	4 10-0 0-14-3 3	...	...	...	79 10-0 0-10-7 52	...	...	...	5 1-14-0 9	28 6-3-2 184	2,250 4,267	
...	14 11-0 1-3-5 17	4 9-0 0-12-0 3	...	650 18-0 1-4-5 841	3 10-0 0-10-7 2	...	...	...	5 10-0 1-0-3 5	9 10-0 0-14-3 8	...	...	...	13 10-0 0-9-3 7	307 10-0 0-10-7 204	...	...	...	360 1-5-0 487	60 6-9-2 394	3,497 5,228
5 6	19 23	12 9	...	940 1,230	11 7	...	...	...	11 11	5 5	13 11	...	...	13 7	386 256	...	...	...	365 496	88 578	5,747 9,495
...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	1	100
17	72	68	89	2,691	28	...	13	...	112	37	126	...	12	71	1,198	...	...	...	655	436	22,008
23	108	58	92	4,159	21	...	14	...	130	48	127	...	12	40	926	...	...	...	1,250	3,069	48,173
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	100
4 8-9 15-8 4	8 10-9 1-1-9	...	...	69 21-0 1-6-6 87	1 10-0 0-11-8 1 148	59 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6-0 0-9-8 1	21 8-0 0-8-6 11	1 24-0 1-7-6 1	...	33 8-0 0-7-9 18	...	...	1,121 ...	
45 8 15-8 43	72 10-0 1-1-9 80	5 14-0 0-15-9 5	3 22-0 1-2-8 4	701 10-0 0-11-8 918	15 20-0 1-2-9 11	16 6-0 2-8-0 40	4 20-0 1-2-9 5	...	2 7-0 1-0-40 2	77 6-0 0-8-2 49	65 6-0 0-8-6 33	...	5 6-0 0-9-80 3	9 6-0 0-8-6 3	327 8-0 0-8-6 171	101 18-0 1-1-8 111	22 6-0 0-4-6 6	1 8-0 0-7-9 1	...	16,011 ...			
49	80	5	3	770	16	75	4	...	2	77	65	...	7	9	348	102	22	34	...	...	17,182
49	89	5	4	1,005	12	188	5	...	2	49	11	33	...	4	3	185	112	6	17	36,770	
...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	100
2 7-9 13-8 2	66 22-0 1-4-10 86	1 16-0 0-15-0 1	1 5-0 0-6-9 1	20 7-0 0-7-5 9	3 16-0 0-15-80 3	5 5-0 0-7-50 1	890 ...	
46 7-0 13-8 39	252 8-0 0-14-2 223	6 12-0 0-13-6 5	21 12-0 1-0-0 21-0	1,966 20-0 0-10-3 2,560	17 9-0 2-8-0 11	32 16-0 0-15-0 80	15 6-0 0-14-5 14	1 5-0 0-8-5 1	1 5-0 0-8-9 47	89 5-0 0-8-5 33	78 5-0 0-8-1 19	...	37 5-0 0-1-11 3	11 7-0 0-7-5 197	425 16-0 0-7-5 107	109 16-0 0-15-8 107	...	37 7-0 0-6-7 15	...	...	11,976 ...
48	252	6	21	2,032	17	32	16	...	1	89	79	...	37	11	445	112	5	97	...	...	12,866
41	223	5	21	2,646	11	80	15	...	1	47	34	...	19	3	206	110	1	15	...	...	30,606
...	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	100	
17 6-0 11-9 13	...	...	...	85 20-0 1-2-9 100	...	3 14-0 0-11-3 2	1 5-0 0-11-10 1	...	2 4-0 0-6-5 1	...	...	1 6-0 0-6-5 5	13 6-0 0-6-5 5	...	...	...	6 6-0 0-5-8 2	...	...	...	583 ...
44 6-0 11-9 32	40 7-0 0-12-5 31	48 10-0 0-11-30 34	2 10-0 0-13-41 2	575 18-0 0-9-4 605	34 8-0 0-11-3 20	10 14-0 0-11-3 7	9 5-0 0-11-10 7	45 4-0 0-6-9 19	68 4-0 0-5-10 22	68 4-0 0-6-9 17	...	42 4-0 0-6-5 1	2 4-0 0-6-11 57	143 15-0 0-13-8 37	8 4-0 0-13-8 2	...	...	...	3,876 ...		
61	40	48	2	680	34	...	13	...	10	45	68	...	41	2	156	43	8	10	...	...	4,459
45	31	34	2	705	20	...	9	...	8	19	22	...	18	1	62	37	2	3	...	...	8,486
1	1	1	...	15	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	100
158	372	59	26	3,462	67	107	33	...	13	211	212	...	88	22	949	257	35	81	...	...	34,457
135	343	44	27	4,356	42	268	29	...	11	115	89	...	41	7	453	259	9	35	...	...	75,862
...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	100	

DURR.	I. CLASS.	II. CLASS.	III. CLASS.	Slabee & Buranee.	Chahee.	Sillabee & Buranee.	I. CLASS.	N E A N D A.											
								Headings of Columns.			Names of Agricultural Products, with their Price Current Areas, Yield and Denominations of Soils			OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.			OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.		
Chukkas. Classes.	Denominations of Soils	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppies.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Banaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.			
<i>Average price current of 30 years.</i>																			
Area.	1,092	100	9	6	8-0	...	39	...	467	...	28	2	14	77			
Yield.	35-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	8-0	...	12-0	...	36-0	...	35-0	30-0	30-0			
Money Rates.	7-0-0	4-0-0	4-0-0	4-0-0	4-8-0	...	3-0-0	...	3-10-6	...	2-11-9	2-0-0	2-13-0	2-5-6			
Cash Value.	3,268	700	38	41	41	...	117	...	1,707	...	78	4	39	180			
Area.	4,464	89	5	24	24	...	128	...	2,018	...	144	...	39	50	240				
Yield.	35-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	8-0	...	10-0	...	22-0	...	32-0	...	20-0	20-0	26-0				
Money Rates.	7-0-0	4-0-0	4-0-0	4-0-0	4-8-0	...	2-8-0	...	2-3-9	...	2-8-0	...	2-3-5	...	1-14-0	2-0-6			
Cash Value.	8,558	623	20	108	108	...	320	...	4,509	...	360	...	86	94	500				
Total Area.	5,556	189	14	33	33	...	167	...	2,485	...	172	2	39	64	323				
Total Cash Value	11,826	1,328	56	149	149	...	437	...	6,216	...	436	4	86	133	680				
Area per Centages.	100	3	...	1	1	...	3	...	42	...	3	...	1	2	6				
Area.	1,037	205	42	14	14	...	63	...	363	...	5	3	13	21	47				
Yield.	30-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	6-0	...	10-0	...	32-0	...	30-0	...	18-0	25-0	26-0				
Money Rates.	8-0-0	3-9-7	3-9-7	3-9-7	3-12-0	...	2-8-0	...	3-4-0	...	2-5-6	2-0-0	1-15-10	2-5-6	2-0-6				
Cash Value.	3,195	1,230	151	53	53	...	158	...	1,180	...	12	7	26	49	95				
Area.	9,643	224	9	4	4	...	200	...	4,518	...	194	6	101	201	1,236				
Yield.	30-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	6-0	...	9-0	...	20-0	...	26-0	...	18-0	18-0	20-0				
Money Rates.	6-0-0	3-9-7	3-9-7	3-9-7	3-12-0	...	2-4-0	...	2-6-6	...	2-0-6	2-0-0	1-15-10	1-11-0	1-9-0				
Cash Value.	17,418	1,344	32	10	10	...	600	...	9,238	...	394	13	201	339	2,162				
Total Area.	10,680	429	51	18	18	...	263	...	4,911	...	199	9	114	222	1,283				
Total Cash Value	20,613	2,574	183	68	68	...	658	...	10,418	...	406	20	227	388	2,258				
Area per Centages.	100	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	42	...	2	...	1	2	15	
Area.	453	79	11	2	2	...	28	...	228	...	...	...	12	5	16	
Yield.	28-0	16-0	16-0	6-0	6-0	...	8-0	...	28-0	...	16-0	...	30-0	30-0	29-0				
Money Rates.	5-9-7	3-3-2	3-3-2	3-0-1	3-0-1	...	2-0-0	...	2-13-0	...	...	...	1-12-4	1-14-0	1-11-0	
Cash Value.	1,300	442	35	6	6	...	56	...	648	...	...	...	21	9	28	
Area.	3,459	37	1	...	...	...	71	...	1,823	...	62	...	48	96	300	
Yield.	28-0	16-0	16-0	16-0	6-0	...	8-0	...	16-0	...	22-0	...	16-0	14-0	16-0				
Money Rates.	5-9-7	3-3-2	3-3-2	3-0-1	3-0-1	...	2-0-0	...	1-10-0	...	1-11-6	...	1-12-4	1-5-0	1-1-4				
Cash Value.	4,945	207	3	...	...	...	142	...	2,962	...	107	...	85	126	45%	
Total Area.	3,912	116	12	2	2	...	99	...	2,051	...	62	...	60	101	38:				
Total Cash Value	6,245	649	38	6	6	...	198	...	3,610	...	107	...	106	135	48				
Area per Centages.	100	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	52	...	2	...	2	3	10
Total Area.	20,148	734	77	53	53	...	529	...	9,447	...	433	11	213	387	1,98:				
Total Cash Value	38,684	4,546	277	218	218	...	1,293	...	20,244	...	949	24	419	656	3,42				
Area per Centages.	100	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	47	...	2	...	1	2	1
Area.	2,199	450	16	5	5	...	84	...	802	...	87	10	8	20	5				
Yield.	84-0	38-0	38-0	38-0	6-0	...	7-0	...	43-4	...	48-0	...	48-0	48-0	43-5				
Money Rates.	12-0-0	7-9-1	7-9-1	7-9-1	5-0-0	...	1-7-0	...	3-9-6	...	2-11-0	...	...	3-10-0	2-14-0		
Cash Value	9,995	5,460	122	25	25	...	121	...	2,882	...	234	...	...	73	15		
Area.	7,170	323	35	200	200	...	265	...	3,434	...	303	102	9	207	29				
Yield.	77-0	38-0	38-0	38-0	6-0	...	6-0	...	37-0	...	48-0	...	30-0	37-					
Money Rates.	12-0-0	7-9-1	7-9-1	7-9-1	5-0-0	...	1-3-9	...	2-9-3	...	2-11-0	...	2-1-42-11-	769	78				
Cash Value.	20,433	5,076	267	1,000	1,000	...	327	...	8,639	...	814	...	...	...	...
Total Area.	9,369	773	51	205	205	...	349	...	4,236	...	390	112	17	227	34				
Total Cash Value	30,428	10,536	389	1,025	1,025	...	448	...	11,521	...	1,048	...	...	842	93		
Area per Centages.	100	9	1	2	2	...	4	...	45	...	4	...	2	3	3				

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Sirsuf.	OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.						OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.						FALLOWS.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.						
	Linseed.	Bajra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kaina.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Mong.	Tarameera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kodia.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Balun.	Vineal.	
8 12-0 1-10-9 13	22 8-0 40-0 1-1-6-2-13-9 24 20	7 2-1-1 269	130 30-0 2-1-1 269	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	7-0 1-4-0 7	6 1-5-3 4	3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2 12-0 2	30 12-0 29	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	139 ... 3,268	1,092		
28 10-0 1-6-3-0-13-11-0-2-1-12-1 39	26 6-0 22-0 18-0 1-10-6-0-10-6 21 46	29 8-0 12 37	21 24-0 904	546 19 12 ...	111 7-0 1-4-0 201	207 10-0 1-5-3 276	51 10-0 1-0-10 54	... ... ...	63 12-0 0-12-3 48	315 12-0 0-15-3 300	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	305 ... 8,558	4,464 ...			
36	488	36	21	676	19	...	...	...	117	210	51	...	...	65	345	...	...	...	444	5,556	
52	45	66	37	1,173	12	...	...	...	208	280	54	...	...	50	329	...	...	...	...	11,826	
1	1	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	8	100	
9 10-0 1-6-3-0-15-4-1-9-2-1-15-3 12	12 7-0 22-0 20-0 1-12-8 11 13	9 20-0 26-0 18-0 18 13	9 26-0 26-0 149	83	7 6-0 1-1-1 7	3 8-0 1-1-0 3	3 8-0 0-13-6-1-0 2	2 8-0 1-1-0 2	...	...	21 10-0 0-12-8 17	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	102 ...	1,037 ...		
15 8-0 1-1-10-0-10-11 21	51 5-0 20-0 16-0 1-6-1 35 179	125 20-0 20-0 0-9-2 115	66 20-0 20-0 0-9-2 1,907	1,382 7-0 7-0 4 ...	190 6-0 1-1-1 203	96 18-0 1-1-0 102	246 8-0 0-13-6-1-0 208	47 8-0 1-1-0 50	24 8-0 0-10-20-12-8 6	21 10-0 0-12-8 354	446 10-0 0-10-20-12-8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	22 ...	194 ...	9,043 ...		
21	63	134	75	1,465	7	...	...	...	197	99	249	49	24	9	467	...	...	...	23	296	10,680
33	46	192	133	2,056	1	...	...	...	210	105	210	52	...	6	371	...	...	...	...	...	20,613
...	1	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	100
...	3 6-0 0-13-1 2	3 18-0 1-4-7 4	3 16-0 1-9-0 5	24 22-0 0-7-10 36	2 6-0 0-12-9-0-10-1 1	1 6-0 0-8-0-0-10-2 2	1 6-0 0-8-0-0-10-2 1	1 6-0 0-8-0-0-10-2 2	1 8-0 0-8-0-0-10-2 4	1 8-0 0-8-0-0-10-2 4	7 8-0 8-0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 ...	453 ...	
15 6-0 0-13-4 13	40 4-0 0-8-9 22	45 18-0 1-4-7-1-5-10 58	28 14-0 1-1-8 38	461 26-0 0-10-1 509	...	...	...	...	66 5-0 0-14-3-0-12-9 40	29 6-0 6-0 22	74 6-0 6-0 46	...	4 8-0 0-8-0-0-10-2 2	157 8-0 0-8-0-0-10-2 100	...	...	...	...	...	30 ...	3,459 ...
15	43	48	31	485	2	...	...	...	66	91	75	6	...	5	164	...	...	...	...	56	3,912
18	24	62	43	545	1	...	...	...	40	24	47	6	...	2	104	...	...	...	...	...	6,245
...	1	1	1	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	100
75	154	218	127	2,626	28	...	...	...	380	340	375	55	24	79	976	...	...	...	23	796	20,148
98	115	320	213	3,774	17	...	...	...	458	409	311	58	...	58	804	...	...	...	...	...	38,684
...	1	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	100
36 ...	14 7-0 1-11-0-12-5 43	...	36 25-0 2-1-4 11	92 43-0 2-5-6 75	...	...	...	...	28 7-0 1-0-4 29	210 18-0 1-14-0 394	47 14-0 1-2-11 56	...	33 29-0 1-12-4 59	91 20-0 1-5-4 41	...	...	...	...	...	15 ...	122 ...
13 ...	22 7-0 1-11-0-12-5 15	...	144 25-0 2-1-4 300	901 30-0 1-10-3 1,478	20 ...	...	...	...	56 7-0 1-0-4 57	101 18-0 1-14-0 189	234 14-0 1-2-11 277	...	75 29-0 1-12-4 133	220 20-0 1-5-4 293	...	...	...	...	...	111 ...	105 ...
49	36	...	180	993	20	...	...	...	84	311	281	...	...	108	251	...	...	...	126	227	9,369
58	28	...	375	1,693	...	...	...	...	86	583	333	...	...	192	334	...	...	...	...	...	30,428
1	1	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	100

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.										OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.										FALLOWS.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirsuf.	Linsseed.	Bajra.	Mussoor.	Bailey.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mudaul.	Kalna.	Ti.	Mash.	Moth.	Mong.	Taramatra.	Kangneec.	Churee and Clover, &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Balkan.	Vireel.		
7	26	...	35	307	...	...	...	...	17	21	36	...	...	18	94	...	...	...	5	70	3,038
1-11-0	3-0	...	17-0	36-0	...	...	...	...	6-0	12-0	10-0	...	...	22-0	14-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	9	...	1-6-8	1-14-11	...	...	...	...	0-13-10	1-4-0	0-13-6	...	...	1-4-5	0-14-10	...	...	...	...	900	12,839
10	39	...	113	1,077	...	...	...	...	43	68	158	...	...	20	255	...	...	...	15	169	6,647
1-11-0	3-0	...	17-0	24-0	...	...	...	...	43-0	6-0	12-0	10-0	...	22-0	14-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	13	...	1-6-8	1-6-6	...	...	...	...	2-9-4	0-13-10	1-4-0	0-13-6	...	1-4-5	0-14-10	...	...	...	...	1,968	14,416
17	65	...	148	1,384	...	...	...	14	60	89	194	...	...	33	349	...	...	...	20	239	9,685
29	22	...	209	2,068	...	...	...	28	52	111	164	...	...	42	325	...	...	...	...	2,868	27,255
...	1	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	100
5	3	...	1	149	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	...	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	27	1,130
0-3-6	2-0	...	12-0	24-0	...	...	...	...	4-0	8-0	6-0	...	...	18-0	8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1-0-0	1-6-6	209	...	...	...	...	0-9-3	0-13-6	0-8-0	...	...	1-1-7	0-8-6	...	...	...	...	...	3,265
2	9	...	21	512	14	...	23	...	13	150	153	...	...	19	96	...	...	...	...	8	3,442
0-3-6	2-0	...	12-0	18-0	...	...	...	...	4-0	8-0	6-0	...	...	18-0	8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1-0-0	1-0-10	510	...	...	...	...	0-9-3	0-13-6	0-8-0	...	...	1-1-7	0-8-6	...	...	...	...	...	5,069
7	12	...	22	661	14	...	23	...	14	152	165	...	...	32	106	...	...	...	...	35	4,581
3	...	22	749	...	...	...	...	...	8	131	83	...	...	35	54	...	...	...	...	...	8,334
...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
73	113	...	350	3,038	64	...	37	...	158	552	640	...	...	173	708	...	...	...	146	501	23,635
58	...	696	4,510	28	146	825	580	269	713	2,868	66,017
...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	100
15	30	15	21	202	...	...	...	...	26	23	6	...	2	25	91	...	...	...	27	70	3,225
10-0	10-0	24-0	16-0	30-0	...	...	...	...	...	8-0	8-0	...	7-0	...	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-6-4	1-5-10	1-11-6	1-9-0	2-1-1	1-1-0	1-1-0	0-13-6	...	0-9-5	0-8-9	0-12-8
21	41	26	33	459	...	...	...	...	33	24	5	...	1	14	72	...	...	...	...	...	12,511
8	94	10	26	717	5	...	...	...	40	84	77	...	17	34	399	...	...	...	12	232	6,533
10-0	10-0	24-0	16-0	26-0	7-0	...	...	...	...	8-0	8-0	...	7-0	...	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-6-3	1-5-10	1-11-6	1-9-0	1-12-8	0-9-2	1-4-0	1-1-0	0-13-6	...	0-9-5	0-8-9	0-12-8	17,632
11	129	17	41	1,280	3	...	...	...	50	86	65	...	10	18	327	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	...	12	202	...	...	...	26	20	8	...	6	162	...	...	...	3	21	2,014	
...	...	8-0	12-0	24-0	...	...	...	...	...	6-0	6-0	...	...	9-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1-1-6	...	1-2-9	1-10-0	...	...	...	...	1-4-0	0-12-9	0-10-1	...	0-7-0	0-11-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	...	14	335	...	...	...	...	32	16	5	...	3	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,638
23	135	25	59	1,121	5	...	...	...	92	124	91	...	19	65	652	...	...	4	323	11,771	
32	182	45	88	2,080	5	...	...	...	115	126	75	...	11	35	515	...	...	...	...	...	34,781
...	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	100

				NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD																	
				OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.																	
				OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.																	
Headings of Columns.				Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.																	
Average price current of 30 years.																					
ZUFURWALL.																					
II. Class.																					
Slabee & Burane.																					
Chakka.																					
Chuklas. Classes.																					
Denominations of Soils.																					
Heads.																					
Average price current of 30 years.																					
Area.				Sugarcane.																	
Yield.				Tobacco.																	
Money Rates.				Vegetables and Turnips.																	
Cash Value.				Poppy.																	
Area.				Cotton.																	
Yield.				Melons.																	
Money Rates.				Kuchaloo.																	
Cash Value.				Wheat.																	
Area.				Banaspate.																	
Yield.				Rice.																	
Money Rates.				Saffron.																	
Cash Value.				Gram.																	
Area.				Indian Corn and Jhar.																	
Yield.				Gaje.																	
Money Rates.																					
Cash Value.																					
DEG KUNDEE.																					
II. Class.																					
Slabee & Burane.																					
Chakka.																					
Chuklas. Classes.																					
Denominations of Soils.																					
Heads.																					
Average price current of 30 years.																					
Area.				Sugarcane.																	
Yield.				Tobacco.																	
Money Rates.				Vegetables and Turnips.																	
Cash Value.				Poppy.																	
Area.				Cotton.																	
Yield.				Melons.																	
Money Rates.				Kuchaloo.																	
Cash Value.				Wheat.																	
Area.				Banaspate.																	
Yield.				Rice.																	
Money Rates.				Saffron.																	
Cash Value.				Gram.																	
Area.				Indian Corn and Jhar.																	
Yield.				Gaje.																	
Money Rates.																					

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.												OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.												FALLOWS.
Sirsf.	Linsed.	Badrā.	Mussoor.	Bailey.	Bajia.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Tammeera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover, &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Balun.	Vureal.	Grand Total of area and Cash Value.			
13	66	57	28	280	..	..	..	..	45	27	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	3,670
8-0	8-0	20-0	12-0	26-0	..	..	18-0	..	7-0	7-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-1-10	1-1-6-1-6-11	1-2-9	1-12-8	..	..	..	1-4-7	0-14-40-14-10	0-11-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,163
14	72	82	33	502	..	..	10	40	25	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	89	41	31	404	..	..	..	..	52	12	3	..	..	6	11	255	..	..	..	63	4,008
8-0	8-0	20-0	12-0	22-0	..	..	..	..	7-0	7-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-1-10	1-1-6-1-6-11	1-2-9	1-8-3	..	..	..	..	0-14-40-14-10	0-11-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,233
19	97	60	36	613	..	..	..	..	47	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	92	55	70	376	..	..	10	..	92	62	..	..	..	9	51	306	..	..	..	51	4,077
8-0	6-0	22-0	10-0	20-0	..	..	18-0	..	5-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-1-10-0-13-1	1-9-20-15-7	1-6-1	..	..	..	..	1-4-7	0-14-40-10-7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,216
11	80	86	68	519	..	..	13	..	82	41	..	..	..	..	..	29	170	..	..	..	..
40	217	153	129	1,060	..	..	18	..	189	101	64	..	24	80	665	..	..	..	..	183	11,755
41	249	228	137	1,634	..	..	23	..	169	77	47	..	..	43	398	..	..	..	..	..	31,612
1	2	1	1	1	9	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	2	100
10	3	..	..	..	30	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	8	299
6-0	6-0	..	..	..	22-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6-0	..	..	..	..	..
0-13-4-0-13-1	..	..	..	1-8-3	..	..	..	0-11-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-7-7	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	..	..	45	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	970
19	45	4	10	281	7	..	..	..	25	14	6	..	..	19	100	..	..	..	..	36	2,839
6-0	6-0	18-0	10-0	18-0	..	..	..	0-11-5	0-12-9-0-10-1	..	..	..	..	..	6-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-13-10-0-13-1	1-4-7-0-15-7	1-3-10	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	0-7-7	..	..	..	..	6,488
16	37	5	9	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	12	5	302	..	..	..	11	10	4	..	..	9	70	..	..	..	..	11	1,291
..	5-0	20-0	8-0	18-0	..	..	..	0-11-5	0-8-6	0-6-9	..	..	..	..	..	5-0	..	..	..	..	..
0-10-11	1-6-11-0-12-6	1-3-10	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	0-6-4	..	..	..	..	1,991
..	1	17	5	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
29	50	16	15	613	18	..	..	..	39	24	10	..	..	28	190	..	..	..	..	55	4,429
24	40	22	14	770	..	..	..	..	27	19	5	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	9,449
1	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	100
92	432	194	203	2,794	23	..	18	..	320	249	165	..	43	173	1,507	42	561	27,955		
100	471	293	239	4,484	3	..	25	..	311	222	127	..	11	84	998	75,842		
..	2	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	100

Chukias. Classes. Denominations of Soils.	NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT, AREAS, YIELD																	
	Headings of Columns.			OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.						OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.								
	Average price current of 30 years.			Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat.	Banapatee. Rice.	Rice.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Ghee.		
Area.	5,247	650	57	28	29	..	..	326	..	..	2,391	70	..	28	174	367
Yield.	..	46-0	14-0	..	..	..	..	14-0	..	..	32-0	..	..	15-0	30-0	32-0
Money Rates.	..	8-0-0	2-12-7	7-0-0	4-0-0	..	..	3-0-0	..	..	2-14-0	..	1-10-10	1-5-7	2-3-11	2-5-4
Cash Value.	16,001	5,200	159	196	116	978	6,876	..	117	..	37	380	856	
Area.	6,683	261	23	6	14	..	..	302	..	..	1,705	..	..	60	120	1,049
Yield.	..	46-0	14-0	..	..	..	..	10-0	..	..	28-0	..	..	12-0	23-0	24-0
Money Rates.	..	8-0-0	2-12-7	7-0-0	4-0-0	..	..	2-0-0	..	..	2-8-3	..	1-2-10	1-1-3	1-11-6	1-12-0
Cash Value.	13,669	2,088	64	42	56	604	5,620	..	270	..	65	207	2,448	
Total Area.	11,930	911	80	34	43	628	4,096	..	304	..	88	294	1,416	
Total Cash Value	29,670	7,288	223	238	172	1,582	12,496	..	387	..	102	587	3,304	
Area percentages.	100	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	38	..	3	..	3	13
Area.	3,898	537	55	22	4	..	..	276	..	..	1,563	..	..	16	118	277
Yield.	..	42-0	14-0	..	..	..	..	11-0	..	..	30-0	..	..	12-0	26-0	30-0
Money Rates.	..	7-0-0	2-12-7	7-0-0	4-0-0	..	..	2-8-0	..	..	2-11-1	..	..	1-1-3	1-15-2	2-3-7
Cash Value.	10,793	3,759	253	154	16	..	..	690	..	..	4,213	..	..	17	229	616
Area.	7,898	184	26	3	12	..	..	336	..	..	2,904	..	..	84	93	1,085
Yield.	..	42-0	14-0	..	..	..	..	7-0	..	..	24-0	..	..	10-0	20-0	22-0
Money Rates.	..	7-0-0	2-12-7	7-0-0	4-0-0	..	..	1-8-0	..	..	2-2-6	..	..	0-14-7	1-7-11	1-9-8
Cash Value.	12,253	1,288	73	21	48	..	..	504	..	..	6,262	..	..	76	139	1,741
Total Area.	11,796	721	81	25	16	612	4,467	..	64	..	100	211	1,362	
Total Cash Value	23,046	5,047	326	175	64	1,194	10,475	..	65	..	93	368	2,357	
Area percentages.	100	6	6	38	1	2	12	
Area.	1,122	215	9	9	3	..	..	48	..	..	421	..	..	6	22	101
Yield.	..	38-0	14-0	..	..	..	..	8-0	..	..	27-0	..	..	10-0	18-0	27-0
Money Rates.	..	6-14-10	2-12-7	7-0-0	2-1-0	1-10-4	2-6-9	0-14-7	1-6-61-15-6	4	11	221
Cash Value.	3,256	1,489	25	63	6	..	..	79	..	..	1,154	..	..	..	..	..
Area.	5,283	127	18	2	17	..	..	215	..	..	2,217	..	..	34	57	698
Yield.	..	38-0	14-0	..	..	..	..	5-0	..	..	21-0	..	..	7-0	18-0	20-0
Money Rates.	..	6-14-10	2-12-7	7-0-0	2-1-0	..	..	1-0-6	..	..	1-14-2	..	..	0-10-1	1-6-6	1-7-4
Cash Value.	5,711	890	50	14	35	..	..	222	..	..	2,339	..	..	21	24	1,018
Total Area.	6,405	342	27	11	20	263	2,638	..	80	..	40	79	799	
Total Cash Value	8,967	2,374	75	77	41	301	3,493	..	83	..	25	35	1,239	
Area percentages.	100	6	4	44	2	1	2	13	
Total Area.	30,131	1,974	188	70	79	1,503	11,201	..	448	..	228	584	3,577	
Total Cash Value	61,683	14,714	624	490	277	3,077	26,404	..	535	..	220	990	6,900	
Area percentages.	100	6	1	5	51	2	1	2	12	

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.										OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.										FALLOWS.			
Sirurf.	Linseed.	Babira.	Mussoor.	Bailey.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundal.	Kahna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moeng.	Taramera.	Kungnee.	Choree and Clover, &c.	Kodria.	Chural and Torea.	Bahun.	Vureel.	Grand Total of area and Cash Value.			
10	38	..	43	479	..	8	5	..	29	4	16	2	11	146	..	24	211	99	5,247				
8-0	8-0	..	18-0	28-0	..	..	19-0	..	6-0	7-0	7-0	..	8-0	13-0	10-0	..	..	..	..
0-15-8	0-14-2	..	1-8-0	1-10-3	..	3-0-0	1-1-10	..	0-13-11	0-11-10	0-9-0	0-10-6	0-12-9	0-10-6	..	0-15-8	..	..	..	
10	34	..	65	782	..	24	4	..	25	3	9	1	2	9	95	..	23	..	..	16,001		
3	52	..	90	1,192	4	..	2	..	147	41	23	15	2	45	616	..	11	455	211	6,683			
8-0	8-0	..	13-0	22-0	18-0	..	12-0	..	6-0	6-0	6-0	..	8-0	11-0	6-0	..	..	..	..	..
0-15-8	0-14-2	..	1-1-4	1-4-	1-5-0	..	0-11-3	..	0-13-11	0-10-1	0-8-1	0-10-6	0-12-10	0-10-9	0-6-4	0-15-8	13,669		
3	46	..	97	1,608	4	..	1	..	110	27	12	10	2	30	244	..	11	..	..	..
13	90	..	133	1,871	4	8	7	..	176	45	39	17	4	50	762	..	35	666	310	11,930			
13	80	..	162	2,390	4	24	5	..	135	30	21	11	4	39	339	..	34	..	..	29,670		
..	1	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	2	100		
3	43	..	32	425	1	1	2	..	29	4	33	..	1	10	82	..	46	151	159	3,898			
6-0	6-0	..	13-0	26-0	12-0	..	14-0	..	4-0	6-0	5-0	..	6-0	11-0	7-0	..	..	..	..
0-11-9	0-11-1	..	1-1-4	1-8-10	1-14-0	0-3-0	0-0-0	13-1	..	0-9-30	0-10-1	0-6-9	..	0-9-7	0-10-9	0-7-4	0-11-9		
2	30	..	35	647	1	3	2	..	17	3	14	..	1	7	39	..	34	..	..	10,793		
7	56	..	94	1,566	15	3	..	..	204	20	41	..	2	21	546	..	24	394	122	7,898		
6-0	6-0	..	10-0	18-0	13-0	..	..	..	4-0	4-0	4-0	..	4-0	8-0	5-0	..	..	..	..
0-11-9	0-11-1	..	0-13-4	1-10-0	1-15-0	2-0-0	0-9-3	0-8-9	0-5-3	..	0-6-5	0-7-10	0-5-3	..	0-11-9		
5	39	..	78	1,652	11	6	..	..	66	8	13	..	1	10	140	..	18	..	..	12,253		
10	99	..	126	1,991	16	4	2	..	233	24	74	..	3	31	628	..	70	545	281	11,796			
7	69	..	113	2,290	12	9	2	..	83	11	27	..	2	17	179	..	52	..	..	23,046		
..	1	..	1	17	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	3	100		
3	18	..	18	85	..	..	5	..	12	5	5	..	..	64	33	..	18	..	22	1,122		
4-0	6-0	..	10-0	24-0	..	..	11-0	..	3-0	4-0	4-0	..	8-0	5-0	..	..	..	..	..
0-7-10	0-9-4	..	0-13-4	1-6-6	0-10-6	..	0-6-11	0-6-9	0-5-3	0-7-10	0-5-3	0-6-9	3,256		
1	10	..	14	120	..	..	3	..	5	2	2	..	..	29	11	7	..	..	..	
6	29	..	72	874	1	8	2	..	182	41	59	..	..	..	429	..	7	35	73	5,283		
4-0	5-0	..	7-0	14-0	10-0	..	7-0	..	3-0	3-0	3-0	..	..	..	4-0	..	..	..	..
0-7-10	0-9-4	..	0-9-10	13-10	11-0	1-0-0	0-8-0	..	0-6-11	0-5-1	0-1-1	0-4-2	0-6-9	3	5,711		
3	17	..	42	719	1	8	1	..	79	13	15	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	..
9	47	..	90	959	1	8	7	..	194	46	64	..	..	64	462	..	25	35	95	6,405		
4	27	..	56	839	1	8	4	..	84	15	17	..	..	29	125	..	10	..	..	8,967		
..	1	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	100		
32	236	..	349	4,621	21	20	16	..	603	115	177	15	7	151	1,852	..	130	1,246	686	30,131			
24	176	..	331	5,528	17	41	11	..	302	56	65	13	6	85	643	..	96	..	..	61,683		
..	1	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	4	2	100			

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS.

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.										OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.										FALLOWS.		Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.
Sirsf.	Linsseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalma.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Taramera.	Kungnes.	Chunee and Clover, &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Tore.	Bahun.	Vareeal.		
71	21	58	..	352	..	39	23-0	3	25	33	37	..	3	17	130	..	..	..	45	197	4,831
10-0	5-0	18-0	..	30-0	..	8-0-0	1-5-6	..	6-0	5-0	5-0	..	3-0	14-0	7-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-3-7	0-8-10	1-8-0	..	1-12-1	..	117	4	..	0-13-10	0-8-6	0-6-9	..	0-1-10	0-13-8	0-8-2	..	..	..	..	..	16,735
87	11	87	..	619	..	..	..	..	21	17	15	..	1	14	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	85	68	..	551	..	3	4	..	38	11	165	..	3	15	237	..	..	..	169	101	3,257
10-0	5-0	18-0	..	26-6	..	..	3-0-0	1-5-6	6-0	5-0	5-0	..	3-0	14-0	7-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-3-7	0-8-10	1-8-0	..	1-8-4	..	9	5	..	0-13-10	0-8-6	0-6-9	..	0-4-10	0-13-8	0-8-2	..	..	..	..	..	5,021
41	47	102	..	839	..	..	..	..	33	6	70	..	1	8	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	106	126	..	903	..	42	7	..	63	44	202	..	6	32	367	..	..	..	214	298	8,088
128	53	189	..	1,458	..	126	9	..	54	23	85	..	2	22	186	..	..	..	..	..	21,756
1	1	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	3	100
58	95	73	..	426	..	8	..	..	34	25	23	..	..	7	103	..	..	..	60	74	3,827
-0	3-0	14-0	..	24-1	..	..	3-0-0	..	4-0	3-0	4-0	..	..	10-0	6-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-13-8	0-5-4	1-2-8	..	1-6-6	..	..	..	..	0-9-3	0-5-1	0-5-5	..	..	0-9-9	0-7-0	..	..	..	..	..	11,584
50	11	85	..	599	..	24	..	..	19	8	8	..	..	4	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	51	213	..	1,209	27	6	..	..	136	87	218	..	7	24	485	..	..	..	159	129	7,307
7-1	3-0	14-0	..	24-0	12-0	..	..	..	4-0	3-0	4-0	..	2-0	10-0	6-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-13-8	0-5-4	1-2-8	..	1-6-6	0-14-0	9-0-0	..	..	0-9-3	0-5-1	0-5-5	..	0-3-2	0-9-9	0-7-0	..	..	..	..	..	10,901
29	17	248	..	1,687	23	18	..	..	79	28	74	..	2	16	212	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	86	286	..	1,035	27	14	..	..	170	112	241	..	7	31	588	..	..	..	219	203	11,194
79	28	333	..	2,286	23	42	..	..	98	36	82	..	2	20	255	..	..	..	..	..	21,925
1	1	3	..	14	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	2	100
29	5	21	..	270	..	7	1	..	14	11	24	..	..	12	86	..	..	..	22	26	2,566
5-0	1-0	12-0	..	19-0	..	..	13-0	..	2-0	2-0	2-0	..	..	6-0	5-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-9-4	0-1-4	1-0-0	..	1-9-10	..	1-0-0	0-11-3	..	0-4-7	0-3-4	0-2-0	..	..	0-5-10	0-5-10	..	..	..	..	..	7,204
18	..	21	..	301	..	7	1	..	4	2	48	..	..	4	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	53	203	..	957	3	2	9	..	161	59	277	..	6	176	541	..	..	..	119	44	6,723
5-0	1-0	12-0	..	18-0	0-0	..	12-0	..	2-0	2-0	2-0	..	1-0	6-0	5-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
0-9-9	0-1-9	1-0-0	..	1-0-10	0-10-1	1-0-0	0-11-3	..	0-4-7	0-3-4	0-2-8	..	0-1-7	0-5-10	0-5-10	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	6	200	..	1,012	2	2	6	..	47	13	65	..	1	65	200	..	..	..	..	..	5,856
99	58	224	..	1,227	3	9	10	..	175	70	301	..	6	188	627	..	..	..	141	70	9,289
60	6	221	..	1,313	2	9	7	..	51	15	113	..	1	69	261	..	..	..	..	..	13,060
1	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	1	1	100
296	250	636	..	3,765	30	65	17	..	408	226	744	..	19	251	1,582	..	..	..	574	571	28,571
267	92	743	..	5,057	25	177	16	..	203	74	280	..	5	111	702	..	..	..	..	..	56,741
1	1	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	2	4	100

III. CLASS.		II. CLASS.		I. CLASS.		NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREA, YIELD AND DENOMINATIONS OF COLUMNS												
						Chukias. Classes.		Silabee & Buranees.		Chakee.		Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.			THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.			OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.
Headings of Columns.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.		Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchalo.	Wheat	Banapatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Jhaar.	Gojee.	
<i>Average price current of 30 years.</i>																		
Area.	1,152	235	3	90	2			101			391		5					
Yield.	48-0	29-0		...	...			24-0			29-0		29-0			6	121
Money Rates.	9-0	(6-4-11)	6-0-0	3-0-0	6			2-13-4			2-13-4		1-14-2	9	1-2-9	28-0	36-0	
Cash Value.	4,754	2,115	19	180				286			1,107					1-11-1	2-6-1	
Area.	9,024	276	7	21				370				4,065		126			36	
Yield.	38-0	29-0		...				19-0			19-0		29-0			97	392	
Money Rates.	7-2-	(6-4-11)	6-0-0	3-0-0				1-13-8			1-13-8		2-4-10	255	1-2-9-0	14-0	20-0	
Cash Value.	14,628	1,987	44	126				686			7,542					13-7	1-9-5	
Total Area.	10,176	511	10	51	2	...		471				4,450		131		103	513	331
Total Cash Value.	18,882	4,102	63	306	6	...		972				8,649		264		131	539	555
Area percentages.	100	5	...	1	...			5				44		1		1	5	3
Area.	2,690	333	27	22	3	...		160				968		27		22	261	21
Yield.	43-0	24-0		...	...			22-0			24-0		24-0		10-0	19-0	25-0
Money Rates.	8-1-0	5-3-6	6-0-0	3-0-0	9	...		4-14-5			2-5-6		1-14-6	56	0-15-7	1-7-0	1-15-9	
Cash Value.	7,095	2,685	141	132				784			2,269				21	386	42	
Area.	13,296	317	...	30	5	...		596				5,329		304		299	444	334
Yield.	36-0			...	...			17-0			17-0		24-0		10-0	9-0	16-0
Money Rates.	6-12-0			6-0-0	3-0-0			3-12-6			1-10-7		1-14-6	511	0-15-7	0-13-4	1-4-3	
Cash Value.	18,446	2,140		180	15	...		2,256			8,844				8	292	369	423
Total Area.	15,986	650	27	52	8	...		756				6,297		831		321	705	355
Total Cash Value.	25,541	4,825	141	312	24	...		3,040				11,113		597		313	755	465
Total percentages.	100	4			5				39		3		2	5	2
Area.	752	131	23	6	3	...		81				246		2	1	4	43	22
Yield.	33-0	14-0		...	...			22-0			23-0		19-0		8-0	17-0	23-0
Money Rates.	8-11-0	4-2-1	6-0-0	4-0-0	12	...		4-14-4			2-3-11		1-9-0	3	4-0-0-0	1-5-3-1	1-13-4	
Cash Value.	2,470	1,198	95	36				897			552				3	4	57	40
Area.	6,805	99	1	15	1	...		354				2,641		151		134	242	273
Yield.	36-0	19-0		...	...			17-0			18-0		24-0		8-0	10-0	17-0
Money Rates.	6-12-0	4-2-1	6-0-0	4-0-0	4	...		3-12-6			1-12-1		1-10-9	4-0-0-0	12-6	0-8-0	1-5-7	
Cash Value.	9,190	668	4	90	4	...		1,340			4,642		244	16	105	121	369	
Total Area.	7,557	230	24	21	4	...		435				2,887		153	5	138	285	295
Total Cash Value.	11,660	1,806	99	126	16	...		1,737				5,194		247	20	148	178	409
Area percentages.	100	3			6				38		2		2	4	4
Total Area.	33,719	1,391	61	124	14	...		1,662				13,640		615	7	562	1,503	981
Total Cash value.	56,083	10,733	303	744	46	...		5,749				24,956		1,108	28	552	1,472	1,429
Area percentages	100	4			5				40		2		2	5	3

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.										OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.										FALLOWS.		Grand Total of area and Cash Value.
Sirnif.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Mong.	Taramera.	Kangnee.	Churee and Clover, &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahnn.	Vureel,		
15 9-0 0-14-3	4 6-0 0-12-1	3 14-0 1-0-11	1 12-0 1-2-0	86 31-0 1-15-8 3-12-0	1 ... 4	11 22-0 1-3-8	1 6-0 0-15-0	3 7-0 0-14-2	7 7-0 0-10-10	11 5-0 0-4-8	21 6-0 0-6-6	1 4-0 0-3-1	3 3 3	3 9 9	3	3 7-0 0-14-3	54 ... 3 3	1,162 ... 4,264	
13 3	3 3	1 171	1 ...	14 ...	1 ...	1 ...	14 ...	1 ...	3 ...	3 ...	5 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	9,024 ... 14,628		
34 7-0 0-14-3	27 6-0 0-12-1	233 14-0 1-0-11	213 12-0 1-2-0	1,035 22-0 1-6-5	103 10-0 1-12-8	16 ... 3-12-0	3 22-0 1-3-8	90 6-0 0-15-0	128 7-0 0-14-2	528 7-0 0-10-10	34 5-0 0-7-2	213 5-0 0-4-0	556 6-0 3-6-6	1 5-0 0-21-1	23 5-0 63	138 7-0 21	23 7-0 21	138 ... 21	... ... ...	10,176 18,882 100	
30 20	20 246	240 1,453	79 17	4 ...	4 ...	4 ...	4 ...	84 131	131 390	390 ...	15 15	63 226	226 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	9,024 14,628		
49 43	31 23	236 249	214 241	1,121 1,624	103 79	17 64	14 18	91 85	131 134	535 395	34 15	34 66	224 285	577 ...	1 ...	1 ...	26 24	192 ...	...	10,176 18,882	
1 ...	2 ...	2 ...	11 ...	11 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	2 ...	5 ...	5 ...	2 ...	2 ...	6 ...	...	...	...	2 ...	...	100
13 6-0 0-12-3	7 5-0	28 12-0	7 10-0	239 26-0	...	3 ...	8 19-0	20 5-0	12 6-0	20 6-0	3 4-0	45 4-0	90 5-0	...	...	...	36 6-0	315 ...	...	2,690 ...
10 4	25 25	7 396	7 11	9 11	...	9 11	16 9	16 9	13 13	13 11	1 1	1 11	30 30	...	...	...	28 12	...	...	7,095 18,446
54 6-0 0-12-3	37 5-0	419 12-0	222 14-0	1,939 19-0	23 8-0	3 ...	16 19-0	135 5-0	69 6-0	549 6-0	47 4-0	473 4-0	1,220 5-0	...	12 4-0	18 6-0	1,000 ...	...	13,269 ...		
41 23	380	208 1,623	14 14	11 11	17 17	...	105 1-1-1	52 0-12-60	34 0-12-60	34 10-10-1	17 0-5-9	111 0-3-9	413 0-5-5	...	12 0-3-2	12 0-12-3	14 ...	...	...	15,986 25,541
67 51	44 27	447 405	229 215	1,578 2,019	23 14	6 22	24 26	155 121	81 61	569 360	50 18	518 122	1,310 443	...	12 2	54 42	1,815 ...	...	...	15,986 25,541
...	...	3 ...	2 ...	10 ...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	4 ...	...	3 ...	8 ...	...	...	...	8 ...	...	100	...
8 5-0 0-14-3	5 3-0	1 10-0	2 8-0	83 22-0	...	...	...	1 3-0	2 5-0	1 2-0	1 2-0	9 3-0	10 3-0	...	...	...	...	68 ...	...	752 ...
7 2	1 1	2 2	117 117	...	...	...	...	0-7-6 0-7-6	0-8-5 0-8-5	0-2-10 0-2-10	1 1	1 1	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,470
14 5-0 0-14-3	34 3-0	214 10-0	121 8-0	680 19-0	105 7-0	8 ...	2 17-0	87 3-0	74 5-0	376 5-0	32 2-0	143 2-0	4-2 3-0	...	8 2-0	570 0-1-7	...	...	6,805 ...	
13 13	13 162	123 91	763 824	105 56	8 30	2 2	2 1-2-8	87 0-7-6	41 0-10-1	74 0-8-5	32 0-2-10	143 0-1-10	4-2 0-3-3	...	1 0-1-7	570 1	...	...	9,190	
22 20	39 15	215 163	123 93	763 941	105 56	8 30	2 2	88 41	74 47	378 199	33 6	152 18	432 88	...	8 1	638 ...	...	...	7,557 11,660	
...	1	3 ...	2 ...	10 ...	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	5 ...	1 ...	1 ...	6 ...	...	...	...	8 ...	...	100	
138 114	114 898	566 3,462	231 231	31 31	46 46	...	834 834	286 286	1,482 1,482	...	117 117	894 894	2,319 1,21	...	1 1	80 80	2,145 ...	...	33,719 56,083		
114 ...	65 ...	817 3	549 1	4,584 10	149 11	116 10	46 1	247 41	242 47	954 198	39 6	206 17	766 17	...	5 3	66 8	...	...	7 ...	100

CHURKURE-MEHAK NO. 2 (PWSB00E)

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS.

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.												OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.												FALLOWS.		Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.
Sirswf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mandul.	Kalha.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Taramera.	Kungee.	Chane and Clover, &c.	Kodra.	Sawark.	Chinal and Torea.	Bahun.	Vareel.						
162	33	...	9	898	1	12	28	...	14	6	139	...	12	47	402	...	8	5	2,530	...	...	...	...	11,653
1-14-0	1-10-0	...	...	32-0	15-0	3-0-0	1-2-9	...	1-7-0	1-1-0	0-15-0	...	1-5-0	0-13-0	0-10-3	...	0-9-0	1-14-0	5	...	...	...	...	...
301	54	...	2-1-0	1-14-0	1-1-0	3-0-0	1-2-9	33	20	6	130	...	16	38	315	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	26,070
4	2	...	11	173	...	1	15	...	3	2	27	...	5	9	182	...	2	...	255	...	...	...	...	2,383
12-0	12-0	...	20	24-0	...	3-0-0	14-0	...	8-0	8-0	8-0	...	10-0	10-0	8-0	...	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,031
1-7-6	1-5-3	...	1-10-8	1-6-6	...	3	13	...	3	2	18	...	5	6	97	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	3	...	18	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	35	...	20	1,071	1	13	43	...	17	8	166	...	17	56	674	...	10	5	2,785	...	13,961	...	...	...
310	57	...	37	1,927	1	39	46	...	23	8	145	...	21	44	412	...	6	9	...	...	30,053	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	20	...	100	...	...	...
68	59	2	15	1,156	...	87	18	...	10	1	161	...	20	23	412	...	...	23	1,502	...	...	...	...	11,723
1-9-0	1-6-0	1-7-0	1-9-0	1-10-3	16-0	...	1-5-0	0-15-0	0-12-0	...	1-0-0	0-10-0	0-9-0	1-9-0	25,208	
206	81	3	23	1,897	...	3-0-0	0-15-0	261	17	13	1	121	...	20	14	231	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	12	14	295	...	5	2	...	2	...	178	...	23	33	97	...	5	...	282	...	...	...	...	2,117
...	10-0	16-0	15-0	20-0	...	...	...	...	7-0	...	7-0	...	8-0	8-0	7-0	...	8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1-1-3	1-2-0	1-4-0	1-2-9	...	3-0-0	0-12-0	...	1-0-2	...	0-9-6	...	0-12-0	0-7-10	0-7-5	...	0-6-2	2,604	
...	14	14	18	346	...	15	2	...	2	...	105	...	18	16	45	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	72	14	29	1,451	...	92	20	...	12	1	339	...	43	56	509	...	5	25	1,784	...	13,875	...	...	...
206	95	17	41	2,243	...	276	19	...	15	1	226	...	38	30	206	...	2	39	...	...	27,902	...	...	...
1	1	...	..	11	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	18	...	100	...	...	...
38	20	...	5	822	9	10	19	...	18	17	124	...	17	17	199	...	1	37	940	...	6,243	...	...	...
1-3-7	1-1-8	24-0	...	3-0-0	0-13-1	...	1-0-0	0-11-0	0-9-6	...	0-11-3	0-7-11	0-7-5	...	0-6-2	1-3-7	1,672	
47	22	...	1-2-8	1-12-10	0-11-0	3-0-0	0-13-1	...	1-0-0	0-11-0	0-9-6	...	0-11-3	0-7-11	0-7-5	...	0-6-2	1-3-7	
...	6	1,481	8	30	16	...	18	12	73	12	8	69	...	1	45	...	1	45	1,672	
2	8	3	5	315	7	4	1	...	12	93	108	...	11	46	105	...	3	...	573	...	...	...	...	2,728
8-0	8-0	12-0	12-0	16-0	10-0	6-0	6-0	6-0	...	6-0	7-0	6-0	...	7-0	
0-15-0	1-1-8	0-15-9	1-2-8	1-1-10	0-11-0	2-1-0	0-10-0	...	1-0-5	0-8-0	0-7-3	...	0-9-0	0-7-11	0-6-3	...	0-5-0	1	2,734	
2	9	3	6	340	6	9	1	...	12	47	49	...	6	23	40	...	1	
40	28	3	10	1,137	16	14	20	...	30	110	232	...	28	63	304	...	4	37	1,513	..	8,971	...	...	...
49	31	3	12	1,821	13	39	17	...	30	59	122	...	18	31	109	...	2	45	...	...	14,406	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	17	...	100	...	...	...
274	135	17	159	3,659	17	119	83	...	59	119	737	...	88	175	1,487	...	19	67	6,082	...	36,807	...	...	...
565	183	20	90	5,991	14	354	82	...	68	68	496	...	77	105	817	...	10	93	...	...	72,361	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	17	...	100	...	...	...

DURP-(PUS ROOR).											NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREA, YIELD AND CASH VALUE.										
III. CLASS.		II. CLASS.		I. CLASS.		OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.					OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.										
Silabee & Buranee.		Chalee.		Chalee.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchaloo.	Wheat	Baniaspathee Rice..	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Goejee.	
Average price current of 30 years.																					
Heads of Columns.						Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.															
Chuklas. Classes.																					
Denominations of Columns																					
Area.	458	128	6																		
Yield.	84-0	38-0	...																		
Money Rates.	12-0-0	7-9-1	5-0-0																		
Cash Value.	2,393	45	10																		
Area.	1,055	22	59																		
Yield.	77-0	38-0	...																		
Money Rates.	12-9-0	7-9-1	5-0-0																		
Cash Value.	2,661	284	447																		
Total Area.	1,513	150	65	2	1	...	29	...	...	499	...	...	201	...	...	73	26			
Total Cash Value.	5,054	1,820	492	10	5	...	40	...	...	1,377	...	...	540	...	...	224	72			
Area percentages.	100	10	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	33	...	...	14	...	...	5	2			
Area.	2,278	622	25	19	1	...	141	...	...	724	...	...	46	...	9	154	62			
Yield.	77-0	19-0	...	...	...	...	4-0	...	...	36-0	...	...	43-0	...	29-0	36-0	36-0			
Money Rates.	12-0-0	3-12-7	4-0-0	4-0-0	4-0-0	...	0-13-2	...	...	2-15-6	...	...	2-6-2	...	1-6-8	1-6-10	2-6-6			
Cash Value.	10,811	7,464	95	76	4	...	116	...	...	2,149	...	...	117	...	13	220	149			
Area.	6,803	254	4	3	...	...	181	...	...	2,649	...	...	680	2	37	71	228			
Yield.	53-0	19-0	...	...	...	...	4-0	...	...	30-0	...	...	43-0	...	29-0	20-0	24-0			
Money Rates.	12-0-0	3-12-7	4-0-0	4-0-0	4-0-0	...	0-13-2	...	...	1-14-2	...	...	2-6-5	4-0-0	1-6-6	1-6-41	12-0			
Cash Value.	12,643	3,048	15	12	...	...	149	...	...	4,098	...	...	1,635	8	52	99	399			
Total Area.	9,081	876	29	22	1	...	322	...	...	3,373	...	...	720	2	46	225	290			
Total Cash Value.	23,454	10,512	110	88	4	...	265	...	...	7,147	...	...	1,752	8	65	319	548			
Total percentages.	100	10	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	37	...	...	8	...	...	3	3			
Area.	759	104	12	16	2	...	60	...	...	271	...	...	11	...	2	52	18			
Yield.	53-0	17-0	...	...	...	...	3-0	...	...	24-0	...	...	29-0	...	23-0	24-0	24-0			
Money Rates.	9-10-7	3-12-6	7-0-0	7-0-0	7-0-0	...	0-9-10	...	...	2-2-3	...	...	1-9-11	...	1-6-6	1-13-01	12-0			
Cash Value.	2,926	1,874	45	112	14	...	37	...	...	580	...	...	18	...	3	94	32			
Area.	3,566	108	...	2	1	...	87	...	...	1,635	...	...	333	...	42	104	35			
Yield.	41-0	...	...	...	...	...	3-0	...	...	18-0	...	...	29-0	...	23-0	17-0	18-0			
Money Rates.	9-7-7	...	5-0-0	5-0-0	5-0-0	...	0-9-10	...	...	1-9-10	...	...	1-9-11	...	1-0-10	1-4-6	1-9-C			
Cash Value.	5,522	1,023	10	5	...	...	54	...	...	2,644	...	...	540	...	45	184	55			
Total Area.	4,325	302	12	18	3	...	147	...	...	1,906	...	...	344	...	44	156	53			
Total Cash Value.	8,448	2,897	45	122	19	...	91	...	...	3,224	...	...	558	...	48	228	87			
Area percentages.	100	7	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	44	...	...	8	...	1	4	1			
Total Area.	14,919	1,328	106	42	5	...	498	...	...	5,778	...	...	1,274	2	90	454	366			
Total Cash value.	36,956	15,229	647	220	28	...	396	...	...	11,748	...	...	2,850	8	113	771	707			
Area percentages.	100	9	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	39	...	...	9	...	1	2	1			

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS.

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.										OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.										FALLOWS.			
Sirnif.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kahna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Taramera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover, &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahun.	Vareeal.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.		
5	...	...	1	10	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	2	57	...	458
7-9	...	...	25-0	43-0	...	7-0	48-0	...	...	18-0	...	...	...	29-0	20-0	...	...	7-0	...	...	...
1-2-11	...	...	2-1-4	2-5-6	...	5-0-0	2-0-5	...	...	1-14-0	...	...	...	1-12-5	1-5-4	...	...	1-0-4	...	...	...
6	...	...	2	23	...	10	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	2	...	...	2,303
...	1	48	2	53	...	...	3	...	...	33	14	...	...	34	38	...	...	...	...	...	1,055
...	4-0	24-0	25-0	30-4	...	...	48-0	...	...	18-0	14-0	...	...	29-0	20-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0-12-5	2-6-3	2-1-4	1-10-3	...	...	2-0-5	6	...	1-14-0	1-2-11	...	...	1-12-5	1-5-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	115	4	87	...	...	...	...	...	62	17	...	...	60	51	...	...	...	...	...	2,641
5	1	48	3	63	...	2	6	...	...	34	14	...	...	40	45	...	...	2	204	...	1,513
6	1	115	6	110	...	10	12	...	...	64	17	...	...	71	60	...	...	2	...	...	5,054
...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	14	...	...	100
1	8	18	21	85	2	...	5	...	2	19	8	...	1	44	64	...	...	17	177	...	2,278
1-11-0	3-0	...	17-0	36-0	...	...	...	...	6-0	12-0	10-0	...	...	22-0	14-0	...	...	6-0	...	...	...
2	0-5-4	1-11-0	1-6-8	1-14-11	0-13-6	...	2-0-4	0-13-10	1-4-0	0-13-6	...	1-14-11	1-4-5	0-14-10	...	0-13-10	15	10,811	
...	3	30	30	165	2	...	10	2	2	7	...	2	56	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	48	101	45	408	1	1	2	...	24	215	281	...	4	221	618	...	3	4	722	...	6,803		
...	8-0	24-0	17-0	24-0	...	...	...	...	6-0	12-0	10-0	...	...	22-0	14-0	...	...	6-0	...	...	...
...	0-5-4	1-11-0	1-6-8	1-6-0	0-13-6	4-0-0	2-0-4	0-13-10	1-4-0	0-13-6	...	1-14-11	1-4-5	0-14-10	...	1-4-5	0-13-10	12,643	
...	16	170	64	571	1	4	4	...	21	269	238	...	8	282	573	...	4	3	...	...	...
1	56	119	66	491	3	1	7	...	26	234	289	...	5	265	680	...	3	21	899	...	9,081		
2	19	200	94	730	3	4	14	...	23	293	245	...	10	338	633	...	4	18	...	...	23,454
...	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	8	...	...	10	...	...	100
...	1	4	7	52	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	4	13	...	...	11	18	...	...	759
...	2-0	...	12-0	24-0	...	...	21-0	...	8-0	...	...	...	18-0	8-0	...	...	4-0	...	...	...	...
...	0-3-9	1-11-0	1-0-0	1-6-6	...	...	1-11-11	...	0-13-6	...	...	...	1-1-7	0-8-6	...	...	0-9-3	...	...	...	...
...	7	7	7	73	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	2,926
...	9	110	192	251	...	...	1	...	36	170	26	...	1	31	261	...	9	5	117	...	3,566
...	2-0	18-0	12-0	18-0	...	...	21-0	...	4-0	8-0	6-0	...	18-0	8-0	...	...	18-0	4-0	...	...	...
...	0-3-6	1-11-0	1-0-0	1-0-10	...	...	1-9-11	...	0-9-3	0-13-6	0-8-1	...	1-14-11	1-1-7	0-8-6	...	1-1-7	0-9-3	...	...	...
...	2	186	192	265	...	...	2	...	21	143	13	...	2	34	139	...	10	3	...	...	5,522
...	10	114	199	303	...	...	6	...	36	176	26	...	1	35	274	...	9	16	135	...	4,325
...	2	193	199	338	...	...	10	...	21	148	13	...	2	38	146	...	10	9	...	...	8,448
...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	3	...	...	100	
6	67	281	268	857	3	3	19	...	62	444	329	...	6	340	999	...	12	39	1,238	...	14,919		
8	22	508	299	1,184	3	14	36	...	44	505	275	...	12	447	839	...	14	29	...	...	36,956
...	1	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	9	...	...	100	

DEG KUNDEE—(PUSROOR)

Chaklas. Classes.		Denominations of Columns		NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREA, YIELD															
				Average price current of 30 years.				Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.								OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.				OF THE SECOND ORDER OF VALUE.
Headings of Columns.				Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.		Poppy.	Pepper.	Cotton.	Melons.	Knehaloo.	Wheat	Banastree. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Jhaar.	Geeje.
1. CLASS.	Silabee & Burree.	Chakla.	Area. Yield. Money Rates. Cash Value.	653 ... 8-3-1 2,708	198 45-0 5-2-10 1,632	9 26-0 8-0-0 47	9 ... 8-0-0 72	60 14-0 2-11-1 173	134 35-0 3-0-1 396	...	36 36-0 2-1-0-0 77	2 ... 1-5-0 8	2 ... 1-5-0 3	83 28-0 2-1-11 176	6 35-0 11-10 15
II. CLASS.	Silabee & Burree.	Chakla.	Area. Yield. Money Rates. Cash Value.	5,501 ... 7-4-8 12,307	297 40-0 8-0-0 88	...	11 ... 4-0-0 4	1	...	244 12-0 2-7-6 602	2,775 26-0 2-5-4 6,482	...	722 31-0 1-11-4 1,235	...	16 ... 1-5-0 21	234 22-0 1-10-7 389	82 24-0 1-12-0 144
III. CLASS.	Silabee & Burree.	Chakla.	Area. Yield. Money Rates. Cash Value.	3,290 ... 7-1-8 5,257	105 46-0 8-0-0 766	...	3 ... 8-0-0 24	166 10-0 2-0-11 342	1,717 16-0 1-9-10 2,777	...	46 10-0-0 77	1 ... 4-5-0 4	20 1-5-0 26	165 20-0 1-8-2 249	140 18-0 1-5-0 184
Total Area.			9,444	600	9	23	1	...	470	...	...	4,623	...	601	3	38	482	223
Total Cash Value.			20,272	4,564	47	184	4	...	1,117	...	...	9,655	...	1,389	42	50	814	843
Area percentages.			100	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	49	...	8	...	1	5	2
Area. Yield. Money Rates. Cash Value.			1,264 ... 7-1-84-12-6 4,327	171 46-0 8-0-0 1,247	19 21-0 ...	50 ...	1	...	50 12-0 2-7-6 123	...	...	537 30-0 2-11-1 1,947	...	34 32-0 1-12-8 61	...	5 ... 2-3-0 11	112 24-0 1-13-0 203	21 30-0 2-3-0 16
Area. Yield. Money Rates. Cash Value.			7,045 ... 7-4-8 15,002	575 46-0 12-6 4,193	2 24-0 8-0-0 10	28 ...	...	...	225 10-0 2-0-11 463	...	...	3,946 22-0 1-15-7 7,800	...	222 26-0 1-7-114-0-0 332	1 ... 1-9-8 4	69 14-0 1-7-1 111	184 22-0 1-9-8 266	104 30-0 1-9-8 167
Area. Yield. Money Rates. Cash Value.			3,815 ... 6-9-0 5,137	159 36-0 8-0-0 1,041	...	10	...	...	249 9-0 1-13-7 461	...	...	1,548 26-0 1-7-0 2,225	...	82 24-0 1-9-0 128	...	38 13-0 1-2-8 44	98 16-0 1-2-8 116	89 104 1-2-8 104
Total Area.			12,124	905	21	88	1	...	524	...	...	6,031	...	338	1	112	394	214
Total Cash Value.			24,466	6,481	101	704	4	...	1,017	...	...	11,972	...	521	4	166	585	317
Total percentages.			100	8	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	49	...	3	...	1	3	2
Area. Yield. Money Rates. Cash Value.			2,206 ... 6-14-10 5,520	314 38-0 4-6-1 2,175	34 22-0 8-0-0 149	17 ...	9	...	141 10-0 2-0-11 290	...	...	702 25-0 2-3-11 1,577	...	168 27-0 1-9-7 209	1 ... 4-0-0 4	80 1-13-2 1-8-2 146	111 20-0 1-13-2 168	91 35-0 1-13-2 171
Area. Yield. Money Rates. Cash Value.			4,066 ... 6-14-10 7,450	272 38-0 4-6-1 1,884	3 22-0 8-0-0 13	20 ...	5	...	183 8-0 1-10-4 301	...	...	2,070 20-0 1-12-8 3,720	...	143 22-0 1-9-9 230	1 ... 1-0-0 4	67 18-0 1-9-8 107	35 22-0 1-9-8 48	66 22-0 1-9-5 106
Area. Yield. Money Rates. Cash Value.			2,634 ... 5-7-6 2,959	52 30-0 4-6-1 284	1 ...	19	...	...	146 8-0 1-10-4 240	...	...	1,234 14-0 1-4-1 1,540	...	22 1-10-10 37	...	17 1-0-4 17	28 16-0 1-3-4 34	81 14-0 1-0-4 83
Total Area.			8,906	638	38	56	14	...	470	...	...	3,996	...	338	2	164	174	241
Total Cash Value.			15,920	4,343	166	448	56	...	831	...	...	6,837	...	536	8	270	250	360
Area percentages.			100	7	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	45	...	4	...	2	5	3

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS.

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.												OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.												FALLOWS.	
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundal.	Kaina.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Mony.	Taramera.	Kungree.	Churee and Clover, &c	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahun.	Viteel.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.				
6	3	6	1	34	1	...	20-0	1	...	6-0	1	...	17	10-0	17	...	...	...	30	...	653	
1-3-7	0-14-2	1-11-0	1-2-8	1-14-0	10-7	...	1-2-9	1	...	0-10-1	1	...	10-0	0-9-9	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	2,708
7	3	10	1	64	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	10	93	302	...	...	...	42	76	...	5,501	
25	22	117	81	190	34	1	9	...	42	50	19	16	10-0	10-0	10-0	...	...	...	...	...	12,307
10-0	8-0	24-0	14-0	30-0	6-0	16-0	20-0	...	7-0	6-0	6-0	6-0	0-9-9	0-10-7	...	...	...	2-9-9	110	...	...		
1-3-7	0-14-2	1-11-0	1-2-8	1-12-1	10-7	4-0-0	1-2-9	...	1-0-2	0-10-1	0-8-1	0-9-7	0-9-9	0-10-7			
31	19	197	95	334	23	4	11	...	42	32	10	10	57	201			
9	21	73	28	287	51	...	1	...	63	34	18	15	94	149	...	...	...	3	81	...	3,290	
10-0	8-0	18-0	12-0	20-0	5-0	...	18-0	...	6-0	5-0	5-0	6-0	8-0	9-0	10-0			
1-3-7	0-14-2	1-4-3	1-0-0	1-2-4	10-7	...	1-2-9	...	0-13-10	0-10-1	0-6-9	0-9-7	0-7-10	0-9-7	2-9-9	8	5,257			
11	19	92	28	386	34	...	1	...	55	22	8	9	40	89			
40	46	196	110	511	86	1	11	...	105	85	37	31	204	468	...	...	45	187	...	9,444			
49	41	299	124	784	58	4	13	...	97	55	18	19	113	301	...	...	118	...	...	20,272	
1	1	2	1	5	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	5	...	...	1	2	...	100	...	
4	4	5	67	2	9	1	...	2	1	12	8	23	21	2	...	...	103	...	...	1,264	
9-0	6-0	12-0	28-0	5-0	...	18-0	...	5-0	5-0	5-0	5-0	9-0	8-0	9-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-15-8	0-10-7	1-0-0	1-10-3	0-5-10	3-12-0	1-2-9	...	0-13-10	0-6-9	0-6-9	0-8-10	0-3-10	0-8-6	0-8-2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,327
4	3	5	110	1	34	1	...	2	...	5	4	13	11	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	82	218	129	458	32	1	...	78	4	25	12	39	184	6	10	346	...	...	...	7,045		
8-0	6-0	20-0	12-0	24-0	5-0	14-0	...	6-0	5-0	5-0	5-0	9-0	8-0	9-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-15-0	0-10-7	1-6-6	1-0-0	1-6-6	0-5-10	3-12-0	...	0-13-10	0-6-9	0-6-9	0-8-10	0-8-10	0-7-5	0-6-2	2-2-9	...	...	...	...	15,002	
64	64	307	129	644	12	4	...	68	2	11	6	21	86	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	34	115	36	361	76	1	...	99	25	113	26	148	275	1	3	201	...	...	3,815				
8-0	6-0	16-0	10-0	18-0	4-0	14-0	...	5-0	4-0	4-0	5-0	6-0	7-0	6-0	8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-15-8	0-10-7	1-2-0	0-13-2	1-0-10	0-4-8	3-0-0	...	0-11-6	0-6-9	0-5-5	0-8-1	0-5-10	0-7-5	0-6-2	2-2-9	...	...	...	...	17,137	
27	23	129	30	381	22	3	...	72	11	38	1	54	128	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	120	333	170	886	110	11	1	...	179	30	150	46	210	480	9	13	650	...	12,124						
95	80	436	164	1,135	35	41	1	...	142	13	54	23	88	225	3	29	...	...	...	24,466		
1	1	3	2	7	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	5	...	100	...		
13	15	10	29	205	...	...	3	4	2	3	...	14	68	...	...	6	163	...	...	2,206	
0-15-8	0-10-7	1-4-3	0-13-4	1-6-6	...	...	16	...	0-13-10	0-6-9	0-6-9	0-7-10	0-6-4	...	...	13-0	...	...	...	...	5,520
13	10	12	24	288	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	7	27	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	
26	49	154	57	333	32	...	1	...	28	19	25	2	15	109	...	...	291	...	...	4,066	
6-0	6-0	18-0	10-0	20-0	4-0	...	16-0	...	5-0	4-0	4-0	4-0	8-0	6-0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-11-9	0-10-7	1-4-3	0-13-4	1-2-9	0-4-8	...	0-15-0	...	0-13-10	0-6-9	0-5-5	0-6-5	0-7-10	0-6-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,450
19	33	195	48	461	9	...	1	...	24	8	8	1	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	42	36	59	299	15	4	...	54	39	60	33	77	178	...	...	...	136	...	...	2,634	
6-0	6-0	14-0	8-0	16-0	3-0	10-0	...	4-0	3-0	3-0	4-0	5-0	5-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-11-9	0-10-7	0-15-9	0-10-8	0-15-0	0-4-8	3-12-0	...	0-9-3	0-6-9	0-4-5	0-6-5	0-4-10	0-5-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,959
9	28	35	39	280	4	15	...	31	16	15	13	24	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	106	200	145	897	47	4	4	...	86	60	88	35	106	355	6	590	...	8,906							
41	71	242	111	1,029	13	15	4	...	58	25	24	14	38	129	10	...	...	...	...	15,929	
1	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	6	...	100	...		

CHIKLAS. Classes.		NAMES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, WITH THEIR PRICE CURRENT AREA, YIELD Denominations of Columns															
		Headings of Columns.															
		Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.															
		Average price current of 30 years															
P U S R O O R.		OF THE FIRST ORDER OF VALUE.															
I. D E G K U N D E E.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Cotton.	Pepper.	Melons.	Kuchalo.	Wheat	Banaspatee. Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.		
II. C L A S S.		Silabees & Buranee.	Chaijee.												Ghee.		
III. C L A S S.		Area.	Yield.	Money Rates.	Cash Value.	5,085	43	47	47	7	137	1,868	1,319	145	95	149	
IV. C L A S S.		..	..	6-14-16	3-15-9	30-6	16-0	7-0-0	4-0-0	2-10-9	10-0	20-0	8-0	11-0	2-0-0	
V. C L A S S.		9,933	294	187	329	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1-6-0	1-13-2	
VI. C L A S S.		Area.	Yield.	Money Rates.	Cash Value.	960	15	1	3	3	3	112	580	13	9	17	
VII. C L A S S.		..	..	35-0	16-0	6-14-16	3-15-10	7-0-0	4-0-0	2-10-9	10-0	16-1	8-0	10-0	15-0	
VIII. C L A S S.		1,709	101	4	21	40	..	12	..	8	..	-11-1	2-1-5	0-14-1	1-5-4	1-6-8	
IX. C L A S S.		Area.	Yield.	Money Rates.	Cash Value.	1,370	3	1	1	2	2	247	836	16	12	9	
X. C L A S S.		..	..	6-14-16	3-15-10	30-0	16-0	7-0-0	4-0-0	2-10-9	10-0	16-0	..	8-0	10-0	15-0
XI. C L A S S.		2,311	20	4	7	..	..	8	..	5	..	422	2-0-8	0-14-4	1-1-0	1-6-8
XII. C L A S S.		Total Area.	61	49	51	12	..	142	2,227	2,735	2	174	116	175
XIII. C L A S S.		Total Cash Value.	13,983	419	195	357	48	..	379	4,806	5,632	8	156	150	309
XIV. C L A S S.		Area percentages.	..	1	1	1	2	30	37	..	2	1	2
XV. C L A S S.		Total Area.	37,889	2,204	210	218	28	..	1,606	16,827	4,210	8	508	1,166	858
XVI. C L A S S.		Total Cash Value.	74,650	15,807	569	1,693	112	..	3,374	33,270	8,078	32	642	1,808	1,329
XVII. C L A S S.		Area percentages.	100	0	1	1	4	45	11	..	1	3	2
K A L U R.		Area.	Yield.	Money Rates.	Cash Value.	4,302	14	19	30	2	257	1,379	670	75	102	368	
I. C L A S S.		..	..	30-0	16-0	3-0-0	4-0-0	..	10-0	..	..	20-0	30-0	..	16-0	20-0
II. C L A S S.		5-7-0	3-3-0	4-0-0	4-1-0	..	2-0-11	1-12-9	1-14-0	..	1-0-0	1-3-4	1-7-4
III. C L A S S.		6,832	77	61	120	9	..	..	520	..	..	2,478	1,259	75	123	537
IV. C L A S S.		Area.	Yield.	Money Rates.	Cash Value.	711	4	1	2	..	..	35	403	13	44	40
V. C L A S S.		..	..	30-0	2-5-0	4-0-0	4-0-0	..	1-8-0	..	..	15-0	30-0	..	8-0	15-0
VI. C L A S S.		..	..	5-7-0	2-5-0	2	8	..	6	..	..	1-5-6	1-10-3	0-11-6	0-8-4	1-1-6
VII. C L A S S.		Total Area.	5,013	146	20	32	2	..	261	1,414	1,073	..	88	146	408
VIII. C L A S S.		Total Cash Value.	7,707	799	63	128	9	..	535	2,525	1,920	..	84	146	581
IX. C L A S S.		Area percentages.	100	1	..	1	5	28	21	..	2	2	8
X. C L A S S.		Area.	Yield.	Money Rates.	Cash Value.	4,554	44	22	41	3	126	1,791	1,014	92	144	242	
XI. C L A S S.		..	..	25-0	14-0	4-0	..	..	8-0	..	..	16-0	24-0	..	14-0	16-0
XII. C L A S S.		4-8-11	10-12-7	3-4-0	3-3-0	..	1-10-1	1-7-6	1-12-4	..	0-12-0	0-11-3	1-2-8
XIII. C L A S S.		6,161	201	61	133	10	..	..	207	..	..	2,575	1,791	62	101	282
XIV. C L A S S.		Area.	Yield.	Money Rates.	Cash Value.	1,251	..	..	5	..	5	76	68	..	107	47
XV. C L A S S.		..	..	..	2-1-8	..	..	..	8-0	..	..	10-0	..	..	15-0	16-0
XVI. C L A S S.		1,361	11	1-1-0	0-14-1	1-9-0	..	0-8-7	0-4-3	0-11-8
XVII. C L A S S.		Total Area.	5,805	44	22	46	3	..	131	1,866	1,697	..	191	191	247
XVIII. C L A S S.		Total Cash Value.	7,525	201	61	144	10	..	213	2,612	2,864	..	120	114	286
XIX. C L A S S.		Area percentages.	100	1	..	1	2	33	31	..	1	3	4
XX. C L A S S.		Total Area.	10,818	190	42	78	5	..	392	3,280	2,770	..	285	337	655
XXI. C L A S S.		Total Cash Value.	15,232	1,000	124	272	19	..	748	5,167	4,784	..	204	260	867
XXII. C L A S S.		Area percentages.	100	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	31	26	..	2	6

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS.

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.										OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.										FALLOWS.		
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baibra.	Mussor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundul.	Kalna.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moon.	Taramera.	Kungneq.	Chunree and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sewank.	Churah and Torea.	Bahun.	Vareal.	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	
56	21	..	18	533	7	..	16-0	4	1	104	19	6	3	72	..	..	..	..	382	..	..	5,085
10-0	8-0	..	10-0	23-0	..	0-8-0	..	1-12-9	0-13-10	1-0-10	0-13-3	0-8-10	5-10	0-8-6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,935
2-2-9	1-1-8	..	1-1-4	1-12-1	4	..	1-12-9	7	1	110	16	3	1	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	23	..	20	937	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	8	..	14	46	..	..	12-0	2	..	..	10	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	960
10-0	8-0	..	10-0	18-0	..	..	1-2-9	2	..	..	8-0	..	..	..	5-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-2-9	1-1-8	..	1-1-4	1-2-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-13-3	8	..	..	0-6-4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	9	..	15	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,709
6	17	..	9	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-0	8-0	..	10-0	18-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	8-0	..	..	..	5-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-2-9	1-1-8	..	1-1-4	1-2-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-13-3	13	..	..	0-6-4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	19	..	10	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	46	..	41	619	7	..	6	..	1	104	47	..	..	3	151	..	..	..	..	574	..	..
141	51	..	45	1,038	4	..	9	..	1	110	39	..	3	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	100
254	318	729	466	2,933	250	16	22	..	371	279	322	..	118	523	1,454	..	9	64	2,018	..	..	37,889
329	243	977	444	3,986	110	60	27	..	298	203	135	..	59	240	725	..	3	157	..	..	..	74,650
..	1	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	100
29	21	..	..	599	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-8-0	1-2-0	..	..	22-0	..	..	10-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	27	..	..	1-4-7	772	..	..	0-15-0	1	..	1-1-0	..	..	0-8-0	..	..	0-6-4	..	..	..	..	..
..
1	1	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-0	8-0	..	..	16-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-3-7	0-11-2	..	..	0-15-0	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	25	..	..	639	..	..	..	..	1	3	9	4	..	1	..	52	..	..	..	..	659	..
45	28	..	..	809	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	3	..	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	4	..	..	565	..	..	12-0	..	..	..	55	..	..	6	82	..	..	..	..	271	..	..
1-1-0	0-13-0	..	..	1-0-10	..	..	0-11-3	..	..	..	0-11-0	..	..	0-6-0	0-5-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	3	..	..	596	..	..	1	..	..	..	38	..	..	2	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	6-0	..	..	..	4-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	0-11-3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-8-1	..	..	..	0-4-3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	4	..	..	659	..	..	1	..	..	..	194	..	..	6	89	..	..	..	..	355	..	..
64	3	..	..	662	..	..	1	..	..	..	109	..	..	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	100
81	29	..	..	1,298	..	..	2	..	3	9	198	..	..	1	6	141	..	..	..	..	1,014	..
109	31	..	..	1,471	..	..	2	..	2	8	112	..	..	1	2	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C H U R K U R E .		M E H A L N O . 1.		D U S K A .		N A M E S O F A G R I C U L T U R A L P R O D U C T S , W I T H T H E I R P R I C E C U R R E N T A R E A S , Y I E L D																
						II. Class.	III. Class.	S i l a b e e & B u r a n e e .	C h a k e e .	Grand Total of Area and Cash Value.	O F T H E F I R S T O R D E R O F V A L U E .						O F T H E S E C O N D O R D E R O F V A L U E .					
								Headings of Columns.		Denominations of Soils												
						Average price current of 30 years.		Sugarcane.	Tobacco.	Vegetables and Turnips.	Poppy.	Cotton.	Melons.	Kuchhaloo.	Wheat.	Banaspate, Rice.	Rice.	Saffron.	Gram.	Indian Corn and Juar.	Gojee.	
Area.	13,088	550	46		67						990	42			6,892	...	239	8	457	834	259	
Yield.	48-0	20-0									18-0				30-0	...	40-0			35-0	36-0	
Money Rates.	10-6-8-4-12-6		7-0-0		3-0-0						4-5-1	5-0-0			3-13-4	...	2-10-7	4-0-0	2-6-6	2-1-7	3-2-2	
Cash Value.	46,444	5,729	220		469						4,277	210			27,003	...	636	32	1,100	1,752	812	
Area.	445	...	...												85	...	139	...	7	6	7
Yield.	...	...	...												22-0	...	30-0	...	20-0	...	28-0
Money Rates.	...	...	...												2-11-1	...	2-10-3	...	2-6-6	2-5-4	2-7-8
Cash Value.	837	...	...												229	...	367	...	17	14	17
Total Area.	13,533	550	46		67						990	42			7,077	...	378	8	464	840	266	
Total Cash Value	47,271	5,729	220		469						4,277	210			27,232	...	1,003	32	1,117	1,766	829	
Area per Centage	100	4	...		1	...					7	...			52	...	3	...	4	7	2	
Area.	19,554	1,011	58		158						1,194	44			10,815	...	518	1	633	1,092	589	
Yield.	45-0	18-0									16-0				25-0	...	35-0	...	30-0	30-0	30-0	
Money Rates.	9-19-6-4-2-11		7-0-0		3-0-0						3-14-6	5-0-0			9-3-9	...	2-5-0	4-0-0	1-11-4	2-8-1	2-10-0	
Cash Value.	62,442	9,952	243		1,106						4,648	220			34,980	...	1,198	4	1,684	2,734	1,546	
Area.	823	...	...								3	...			254	...	274	...	84	3	1
Yield.	...	...	...												16-0	...	35-0	...	16-0	...	24-0
Money Rates.	...	...	...								3-14-6	...			1-14-2	...	2-4-0	...	1-11-4	2-0-0	2-1-10
Cash Value.	1,437	...	...								12	...			479	...	616	...	143	6	2
Total Area.	20,377	1,011	58		158						1,197	44			11,069	...	792	1	717	1,095	590	
Total Cash Value.	63,879	9,952	243		1,106						4,660	220			35,459	...	1,814	4	1,227	2,740	1,548	
Area per Centages.	100	5	...		1	...					6	...			55	...	2	...	4	5	3	
Area.	8,794	389	53		61						603	19			4,686	...	242	...	201	461	452	
Yield.	40-0	16-0									14-0				20-0	...	30-0	...	25-0	26-0	26-0	
Money Rates.	8-12-0-3-12-7		7-0-0		3-0-0-7-0-0-3						5-0-0				2-12-1	...	1-14-7	...	1-4-1	2-8-5	2-4-2	
Cash Value.	23,537	9,414	200		427						2,109	95			12,618	...	463	...	252	704	1,021	
Area.	598	...	1								14	...			114	...	156	...	48	25	27	
Yield.	...	...	16-0												14-0	...	30-0	...	12-0	...	20-0
Money Rates.	...	3-12-7									3-7-11	...			1-9-1	...	1-15-6	...	1-4-1	0-8-6	1-12-0	
Cash Value.	837	...	4								49	...			179	...	299	...	60	13	47	
Total Area.	9,392	389	54		61						617	19			4,800	...	398	...	249	486	479	
Total Cash Value.	24,374	3,414	204		427						18	14	2,158	95		12,797	...	762	...	312	717	1,068
Area per Centages.	100	5	...		...						4	...			52	...	5	...	2	5	5
Total Area.	43,802	1,950	158		286						2	2,804	105			22,946	...	1,568	9	1,430	2,421	1,335
Total Cash Value.	135,534	19,095	667		2,002						78	14	11,095	525		75,488	...	3,579	36	2,656	5,223	3,445
Area per Centages.	100	5	...		1	...					7	...			53	...	4	...	4	6	3	

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER-ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

Sirsuf.	OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.						OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.						FALLOWS.			Grand Total of area and Cash Value.					
	Linsseed.	Bajra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Mundal.	Kalna.	Til	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Taramera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kedra.	Sawank.	Chural and Tores.	Bahun.	Vireal.	
140	5	..	..	1,365	..	10	46	..	18	30	459	..	18	42	446	..	20	..	..	..	13,088
1-11-5	1-8-9	..	..	32-0	..	..	20-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
240	8	..	..	2-11-10	..	3-0-0	1-5-0	..	1-4-10	1-0-10	0-13-6	..	1-3-3	0-14-2	0-10-7	..	0-9-3	12	..	..	46,444
..	..	..	..	24	1	..	3	..	2	4	157	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	445
..	..	..	..	27-0	15-0	..	..	..	18-0	8-0	8-0	..	..	..	8-0-	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2-11-2	1-2-8	..	1-5-0	..	1-4-10	1-0-10	0-13-6	..	..	..	0-10-7	..	..	..	..	..	837
..	..	..	..	41	1	..	4	..	3	4	133	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	6	..	..	1,389	1	10	49	..	20	34	616	..	18	42	456	..	20	..	..	..	13,533
240	8	..	..	3,684	1	30	64	..	26	34	521	..	22	37	303	..	12	..	..	..	47,271
1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	100
215	21	..	5	1,539	..	13	57	..	37	23	546	..	23	7	904	..	24	12	..	..	19,554
1-7-6	1-5-3	..	..	28-0	..	..	16-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
315	28	..	1-8-0	2-1-9	..	3-0-0	1-1-9	..	1-2-6	0-13-6	0-10-10	..	1-0-0	2-7-2	0-8-6	..	0-7-8	1-8-0	..	..	62,442
1	..	..	..	8	3,247	..	39	64	43	19	370	..	23	17	480	..	11	18	..	..	..
10-0	..	..	2	53	..	..	1	..	2	..	114	..	3	..	26	..	..	2	..	..	823
1-7-6	..	..	15-0	20-0	..	..	..	..	7-0	..	7-0	..	..	..	7-0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1-8-0	1-6-6	..	..	1-1-9	..	1-2-6	..	0-10-10	..	1-0-0	..	0-8-6	..	..	1-8-0	..	..	1,437
216	21	..	7	1,592	..	13	58	..	39	23	660	..	26	7	930	..	24	14	..	..	20,377
316	28	..	11	3,322	..	39	63	..	45	19	447	..	26	17	494	..	11	21	..	..	63,879
1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	100
124	19	..	2	989	23	..	15	..	6	11	262	..	10	2	150	1	5	..	..	..	8,974
1-3-7	1-8-8	..	..	24-0	10-0	..	12-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	21	..	1-6-0	1-12-1	0-14-0	..	0-14-6	..	1-0-2	0-11-10	0-9-5	..	0-11-2	0-7-11	0-7-5	0-7-1	0-6-2	..	..	..	23,537
..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	4	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	598
..	..	..	..	16-0	..	..	..	..	6-0	..	6-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1-1-10	124	..	..	..	1-0-2	..	0-9-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	837
121	19	..	2	1,100	23	..	15	..	10	11	360	..	10	2	150	1	5	..	..	..	9,392
152	21	..	3	1,866	20	..	14	..	10	8	213	..	7	1	70	1	2	..	..	..	24,374
1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	100
480	45	..	9	4,081	24	23	122	..	69	68	1,636	..	54	61	1,536	1	49	14	..	..	43,302
708	67	..	14	8,272	21	69	143	..	81	61	1,181	..	55	55	867	1	25	21	..	..	1,35,534
1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	100

C L A S S E S .		D E C O M I N A T I O N S O F S O I L S .		N A M E S O F A G R I C U L T U R A L P R O D U C T S , W I T H T H E I R P R I C E C U R R E N T A R E A S , Y I E L D .															
				H E A D I N G S O F C O L U M N S .		G R A N D T O T A L o f A R E A a n d C a s h V a l u e .								O F T H E F I R S T O R D E R O F V A L U E .				O F T H E S E C O N D O R D E R O F V A L U E .	
A v e r a g e p r i c e c u r r e n t o f 3 0 y e a r s .				S u g a r c a n e .	T o b a c c o .	V e g e t a b l e s a n d T u r n i p s .	P o p p y .	P e p p e r .	C o t t o n .	M e l o n s .	K u c h a l o o .	W h e a t .	B a h a s p a c e , R i c e .	R i c e .	S a f f r o n .	G r a m .	I n d i a n C o r n a n d J u a r .	G o j e r .	
D U S K A .	I.	C L A S S .	S i l a v e e & B u r a n e e .	C h a k e e .															
M E H A I N O . 2 .	II.	C L A S S .	S i l a v e e & B u r a n e e .	C h a k e e .															
C H U R K U R E E .	III.	C L A S S .	S i l a v e e & B u r a n e e .	C h a k e e .															
A R E A .	18,604	885	92	89	11	..	1,320	23	..	9,832	..	457	2	435	1,603	556			
Yield.	57-0	24-0	..	..	..	..	21-0	..	..	31-0	..	36-0	..	..	24-0	30-0		
Money Rates.	10-8-7	4-8-7	7-0-0	3-12-10	..	..	4-9-1	7-0-0	..	2-13-10	..	2-7-4	4-7-8	1-2-0	1-0-11	2-4-3		
Cash Value.	52,507	9,327	412	623	42	..	6,(28	161	..	26,732	..	1,124	9	490	1,700	1,259			
A R E A .	2,034	3	1	..	..	..	19	..	..	293	..	752	..	..	62	21		
Yield.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21-0	..	36-0	..	130	..	20-0		
Money Rates.	10-8-7	4-8-7	..	..	..	..	4-9-1	..	..	1-15-1	..	2-6-9	..	12-0	0-10-7	1-8-2		
Cash Value.	3,431	32	5	..	..	..	87	..	..	569	..	1,821	..	1-2-0	41	33		
Total Area.	20,638	888	93	89	11	..	1,339	23	..	9,825	..	1,209	2	565	1,665	577			
Total Cash Value	55,938	9,359	417	623	42	..	6,115	161	..	27,301	..	2,945	9	636	1,741	1,292			
Area per Centage	100	4	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	47	..	5	..	3	8	3		
A R E A .	15,867	783	86	103	9	..	970	27	..	7,580	..	483	2	530	1,171	500			
Yield.	54-0	21-0	..	..	..	..	19-0	..	..	26-0	..	33-0	..	21-0	26-0			
Money Rates.	9-15-9-3-15-5	7-0-0	4	..	4-2-2	7-0-0	..	..	..	2-5-6	..	2-3-4-7-8-0	15-0	0-15-0	1-15-5			
Cash Value.	38,584	7,818	341	721	36	..	4,008	189	..	17,785	..	1,065	9	497	1,146	982			
A R E A .	1,956	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	418	..	752	..	112	62	6		
Yield.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18-0	..	38-0	..	10-0	..	18-0		
Money Rates.	9-15-9	40	..	..	..	..	4-2-2	4	..	1-10-1	..	2-2-10	..	0-15-0	0-8-9	1-5-9		
Cash Value.	3,004	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	682	..	1,637	..	105	34	8		
Total Area.	17,823	787	86	103	9	..	971	27	..	7,998	..	1,235	2	642	1,233	506			
Total Cash Value	41,538	7,858	341	721	36	..	4,012	189	..	18,467	..	2,702	9	602	1,180	990			
Area per Centages.	100	3	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	45	..	7	..	4	7	3		
A R E A .	6,616	237	34	44	9	..	391	11	..	2,982	8	264	..	238	410	207			
Yield.	48-0	19-0	..	..	..	..	17-0	..	..	21-0	..	29-0	..	..	21-0	..		
Money Rates.	8-14-0	3-9-4	7-0-0	4-0-0	..	3-11-0	7-0-0	..	..	1-15-1	2-13	1-14-3	..	0-10-6	0-5-3	1-9-4		
Cash Value.	12,867	2,103	122	308	36	..	1,442	77	..	5,789	23	488	..	156	322	328			
A R E A .	853	1	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	310	..	273	..	42	15	7		
Yield.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-0	..	29-0	..	7-0-0	..	15-0		
Money Rates.	8-14-0	9	..	..	..	..	3-11-0	48	..	1-6-2	..	1-13-8	..	0-10-6	0-5-3	1-2-10		
Cash Value.	1,165	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	429	..	506	..	28	5	8		
Total Area.	7,501	238	34	44	9	..	404	11	..	3,292	8	537	..	280	425	214			
Total Cash Value	14,032	2,112	122	308	36	..	1,490	77	..	6,218	23	994	..	184	327	336			
Area per Centages.	100	3	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	44	..	7	..	4	6	..		
Total Area.	45,962	1,913	213	236	29	..	2,714	61	..	20,715	8	2,981	4	1,487	3,323	1,297			
Total Cash Value	1,11,508	19,329	880	1,652	114	..	11,617	427	..	51,986	23	6,641	18	1,422	3,248	2,618			
Area per Centages.	100	4	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	46	..	6	..	3	7	3		
Grand Total	5,29,987	29,490	2,369	2,403	461	24	23,678	732	4	23,3945	18	30,645	409	8,953	21,629	33,767			
Total of Dist.	12,03,698	2,45,928	9,640	14,517	1,984	150	74,647	3,586	21	5,41,512	41	60,169	751	12,887	36,556	68,764			
Area per Centages.	100	5	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	44	..	6	..	2	4	7		

PRODUCE TABLE. (See; para 108-109-244)

Price Current of 30 years and the Cash Value of every kind of Agricultural Produce in the

PER ACRE, MONEY RATES PER ACRE, CASH VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL AREAS

OF THE THIRD ORDER OF VALUE.										OF THE FOURTH ORDER OF VALUE.										FALLOWS.			Grand Total of area and Cash Value.	
Sirsuf.	Linseed.	Baltra.	Mussoor.	Barley.	Bajra.	Hemp.	Munial.	Raike.	Til.	Mash.	Moth.	Moong.	Taramera.	Kungnee.	Churee and Clover &c.	Kodra.	Sawank.	Chural and Torea.	Bahun.	Vureel.				
351	8	..	..	1,537	..	3	5	..	24	91	706	..	19	38	1,009	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	18,604
1-10-7	1-8-11	..	..	29-0	..	..	24-0	..	..	..	10-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
584	10	..	..	1-12-5	..	3-0	1-5-0	..	1-0	1-1-1	0-14-7	..	0-8-1	0-6-10	0-7-5	..	0-6-2	..	..	..	..	..	52,507
..	..	..	..	2,728	..	9	6	..	24	97	614	..	10	16	469	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	..	..	146	..	..	6	..	..	43	458	..	1	..	88	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2,034
14-0	11-0	..	..	19-0	..	..	24-0	..	..	10-0	10-0	..	6-0-0	..	7-0-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-10-7	1-8-11	..	..	1-2-7	..	..	1-5-0	..	..	1-1-1	0-14-7	..	0-8-1	..	0-7-5	..	0-6-2	..	..	..	..	..	3,431
13	2	..	..	170	..	..	8	..	..	46	417	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
359	19	..	..	1,683	..	3	11	..	24	134	1,164	..	20	38	1,097	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	20,638
597	12	..	..	2,898	..	9	14	..	24	143	1,061	..	10	16	510	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	55,938
2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
276	11	..	1	1,697	..	14	24	..	19	93	818	..	20	23	610	..	8	9	..	..	..	..	15,867
..	..	..	..	24-0	..	..	21-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-6-9	1-2-1	..	0-15-0	1-7-6	..	3-0	1-3-8	..	0-13-9	0-13-7	0-11-8	..	0-6-9	0-5-10	0-6-4	..	0-5-2	1-6-9	..	..	..	..	..
392	13	1	2,492	..	42	80	..	16	79	596	..	9	8	243	..	3	13	38,534
3	1	1	1	234	..	4	..	..	4	15	245	..	7	5	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,956
12-0	10-0	..	14-0	17-0	..	..	..	..	6-0	8-0-0	8-0	..	5-0-0	6-0-0	6-0-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-6-9	1-2-1	0-15-0	0-15-1	1-0-8	..	3-0	..	..	0-13-9	0-13-7	0-11-8	..	0-6-9	0-5-10	0-6-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	1	1	213	..	12	..	..	3	13	179	..	3	2	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,004
279	12	1	2	1,931	..	18	24	..	23	108	1,063	..	27	28	691	..	8	9	17,823
393	14	1	2	2,735	..	54	30	..	19	92	775	..	12	10	275	..	3	13	41,538
2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
142	6	8	..	995	..	3	..	12	..	3	24	315	..	23	5	265	..	12	6,646
..	..	..	..	19-0	..	..	..	19-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2-11	0-12-8	0-10-6	..	1-2-7	..	1-5-2	..	1-3-8	..	0-9-2	0-11-11	0-10-2	..	0-5-50	4-11	0-5-3	..	0-4-5	12,867
168	5	5	..	1,157	..	1	..	15	..	2	18	201	..	8	2	88	..	3
2	41	..	2	46	68	1	..	30	..	1	855
6-0	..	..	..	14-0	..	..	..	..	7-0	7-0	..	..	5-0	..	5-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2-11	..	..	..	0-13-8	..	..	3-0	..	..	0-11-11	0-10-2	..	..	0-4-11	0-5-3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	38	..	..	6	..	..	34	43	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,165
141	6	8	..	1,039	1	2	12	..	3	70	377	..	23	6	295	..	13	7,501
170	5	5	..	1,195	1	6	15	..	2	52	244	..	8	2	97	..	3	14,032
2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
782	28	9	2	4,653	1	23	47	..	50	312	2,610	..	70	72	2,083	..	30	9	45,962
1,163	31	6	..	6,828	..	69	59	..	45	287	2,080	..	30	28	882	..	9	13	11,1508
2	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
3,759	2,695	3,292	3,080	55,841	1,378	487	767	..	3,684	3,628	11,497	79	822	3,511	24,945	274	612	581	16,165	4,334	5,29,987	..	..
5,073	2,331	4,024	3,660	80,680	875	1,408	814	..	3,210	3,451	7,960	69	458	2,018	13,186	267	286	578	2,614	9580	12,03,698	..	..
1	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	3	1	100	..	..



सत्यमेव जयते

(Appendix No. 6. See Para. 56.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN No. 1 of "Population according to Sex and Age." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Number of Mehals.	DETAIL OF POPULATION.										Number of Houses.	Number of Ploughs.	Number of Bullocke.	REMARKS.				
		ADULTS.			CHILDREN.			Grand Total.											
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.												
Sealkote, ...	369	35,071	28,871	63,942	20,365	14,596	34,961	98,903	25,022	4	10,847	21,916							
Murakeewal, ...	237	20,114	16,790	36,904	11,952	8,691	20,643	57,547	12,866	4½	7,905	16,510							
Zaffurwal, ...	288	28,530	23,194	51,724	15,238	11,275	26,513	78,237	18,603	4½	3,085	6,731							
Chahur, ...	249	19,304	15,729	35,033	11,477	8,306	19,783	54,816	12,776	4½	7,710	15,903							
Pusrooy, ...	243	27,379	22,078	49,457	14,492	10,735	25,227	74,684	18,999	3	7,605	15,211							
Hurdo-Killa, ...	230	23,510	18,662	42,172	12,404	9,328	21,732	63,904	14,393	4	7,086	14,172							
Duska, ...	135	18,083	13,707	31,790	9,234	6,142	15,376	47,166	12,231	3½	4,838	9,935							
Sunryal, ...	199	31,648	26,628	58,276	17,620	12,000	29,620	87,896	27,040	3½	8,583	17,636							
Total Compared, ...	1,950	2,03,639	1,65,659	3,69,298	1,12,782	81,073	1,93,855	5,63,153	1,42,930	4	57,659	1,18,074							
With Census of Jullundhur District.	1,321	1,92,901	1,70,721	3,63,622	(Detail not given)	2,04,369	5,67,991	1,44,757	4 ½		71,011	1,56,186							
With Census of Sealkote taken by District Officer A. D. 1855-56.	3,39,114	2,83,419	6,22,533	(Detail not given)			6,22,533	1,19,131	5½										

31st January 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.



सत्यमेव जयते

(Appendix No. 7. See Paras. 57 & 58.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN No. 2 of "Population according to Creed and Caste." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah. Sealkote, ...	Number of Mahals. 369	DETAIL OF POPULATION.		TOTAL.		Area in Acres. Total Acre per Square Mile.	Number of Square Miles. Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Acres per Population each Head of Family per per Head.	REMARKS.
		HINDOOS,		MOUSSLMANS,						
		Total Agricul. Tourist. No.	Total Agricul. Tourist. No.	Total Agricul. Tourist. No.	Total Agricul. Tourist. No.					
Marakeewal, ...	237	15,594	14,872	30,456	17,915	9,176	27,091	33,509	24,038	57,547
Zaffurwal, ...	288	17,731	20,719	38,450	26,692	13,095	39,787	41,423	33,814	78,237
Chahur, ...	249	5,744	11,528	17,272	25,603	11,641	37,241	31,347	23,469	54,816
Pusroor, ...	243	10,245	17,089	27,334	20,558	26,792	47,350	30,803	43,881	74,684
Hardo-Kila, ...	230	11,290	15,134	26,424	17,269	20,211	37,430	28,559	35,345	63,904
Daska, ...	135	7,411	10,387	17,798	11,954	17,414	29,368	19,365	27,801	47,166
Samriyal, ...	199	11,789	21,447	33,256	22,608	32,052	54,660	34,397	53,499	87,896
Total Compared, ...	1,950	91,978	1,33,030	2,25,008	1,75,181	1,62,674	3,37,855	2,67,159	2,95,994	5,63,153
With Census of Juhundhur District, ...	1,329	1,62,490	1,54,733	3,17,283	1,35,721	1,14,987	2,50,708	1,98,211	2,69,780	5,67,991
With Census of Sealkote taken by District Officer A. D. 1855-56, }	1,08,186	1,49,818	2,58,004	2,04,206	1,60,323	3,64,529	3,12,392	3,10,141	6,22,533	

31st January, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.



सत्यमेव जयते

(APPENDIX No. 8.)

Population according to Caste and occupation.

नवागम नयन

(Appendix No. 8.

STATEMENT exhibiting the results of the Census by a classification

3,482	3,185	2,376	1,802	10,845	212	210	113	96	651	11,496	10,846	65	11,496	2,745	5	205	125	77
405	310	237	176	11,028	49	44	38	18	149	1,277	1,128	167	1,295	281	6	9	11	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,199	13,112	22,311	4,166	5	72	77	89
199	167	126	109	601	15	16	6	2	39	640	601	153	754	93	8	2	5	1
495	411	265	227	1,398	627	642	402	262	1,933	8,331	1,398	1,933	3,331	600	5	8	11	21
27,260	22,976	16,467	11,688	73,391	3,925	3,201	2,413	1,405	11,034	89,425	1,32,038	14,628	14,661	32,309	5	366	443	428
198	171	125	71	565	25	26	12	11	74	639	565	74	639	141	4	11	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	784	8,824	10,608	3,599	3	7	24	24
...	...	...	...	...	53	47	23	18	141	141	1,835	440	2,275	200	11	...	1	1
383	327	220	158	1,088	136	137	77	60	410	1,498	1,088	410	1,498	36	5	4	2	5
154	121	119	30	424	...	...	...	...	...	424	2,622	86	2,708	838	3	2	...	4
1	2	1	...	4	1	1	...	2	4	8	7	4	11	3	4	...	...	...
172	155	90	67	484	163	160	85	56	464	948	484	464	948	221	5	5	4	1
8,813	7,739	5,370	3,840	25,762	2,001	1,811	1,192	831	5,835	31,597	25,762	5,835	31,597	5,159	6	84	104	93
1,854	1,498	876	880	5,108	253	268	167	107	795	5,903	9,923	1,076	10,999	967	14	151	74	51
4,234	3,410	2,438	1,572	11,554	224	212	150	100	686	12,340	13,191	773	13,970	3,165	4	58	26	24
1,507	1,350	854	705	4,536	999	978	670	460	3,014	7,550	4,536	3,014	7,550	1,406	5	7	15	3
40,217	41,822	29,564	21,385	141,988	8,683	7,753	5,275	3,518	25,229	1,67,217	2,16,001	52,650	2,68,651	56,056	5	991	925	836
925	737	506	386	2,554	2,683	2,324	1,509	1,199	7,715	10,269	2,934	8,711	11,645	2,436	5	34	31	37
110	77	65	53	305	1,879	1,561	1,157	788	5,385	5,699	508	5,836	6,344	598	16	15	10	4
2,810	2,109	1,325	1,073	7,317	3,324	2,791	1,892	1,456	9,463	16,780	9,592	11,287	20,879	2,184	9	56	52	53
455	417	249	238	1,339	1,004	910	638	512	3,064	4,423	1,359	8,064	4,423	588	8	12	9	8
409	330	208	165	1,112	2,926	2,544	1,698	1,246	8,414	9,526	2,028	13,432	15,460	2,415	7	39	44	43
1,293	1,097	771	572	3,738	2,426	2,124	1,244	1,137	6,931	10,664	4,403	7,387	11,790	1,899	4	139	81	51
418	349	204	149	1,120	1,706	1,549	1,092	713	5,060	6,180	1,222	5,698	6,920	1,030	6	17	19	15
138	113	63	45	359	535	434	296	246	1,511	1,870	359	1,511	1,870	423	4	5	11	3
172	135	112	67	486	1,128	926	625	481	3,095	3,581	2,722	12,295	15,017	3,434	4	26	27	44
6,780	5,364	3,503	2,748	18,345	17,006	15,163	10,151	7,718	50,638	68,983	25,127	69,221	94,348	15,016	6	343	264	257
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	7,139	8,056	1,622	5	31	18	19
631	493	340	267	1,731	5,949	5,254	3,503	2,728	17,434	19,165	1,731	17,434	19,165	2,984	7	47	50	47
7	4	3	...	14	23	27	27	13	90	104	1,468	31,786	38,256	3,844	9	57	54	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065	2,135	3,200	702	5	11	9	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	246	267	69	4	2	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	7	3	44	44	...	44	44	9	5	...	...

33	522	Meg, ... .	...	2,833	2,833	80	956	754	412	343	2,465	4,143	3,565	2,667	2,104	12,479	14,944
	2,739	Total, ...	172	20,833	21,005	867	2,237	1,803	961	921	5,922	18,997	15,072	11,746	8,582	53,697	59,619
13,126	GRAND TOTAL OF AGRICULTURAL CLASSES,		4,525	1,37,992	1,42,517	20,451	35,136	24,487	16,652	10,442	86,717	34,965	28,856	20,680	15,200	99,701	1,86,418

II.—HANDICRAFTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

34	4	Bow-makers, ...	...	14	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	4	Bracelet-makers, ...	34	12	46	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	3
36	56	Butchers, ...	44	282	326	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	3	Cloth-stampers, ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	3	1	15	15
38	2	Confectioners, ...	44	6	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	9	29	29
39	7	Cotton-cleaners, ...	36	27	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	6	6	25	25
40	1	Cutlers, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	160	Dyers, ...	22	552	574	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	347	Goldsmiths, ...	83	1,980	2,063	368	122	74	50	35	281	1,433	1,125	734	549	3,841	4,122
43	46	Greengrocers, ...	22	84	106	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	10	Masons, ...	62	29	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3	3
45	2	Mat makers, ...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	475	Oilmen, ...	146	2,295	2,441	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	2	Powder-makers, ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	704	Shoe-makers, ...	70	2,947	3,017	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	78	Tailors, ...	219	388	607	39	15	11	13	7	46	49	44	21	23	137	183
50	15	Tanners, ...	...	342	342	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	420	Weavers, ...	856	5,043	5,899	302	28	29	13	14	84	170	147	113	88	518	602
2,336	GRAND TOTAL OF MANUFACTURING CLASSES,		1,638	14,015	15,653	1,198	165	114	76	56	411	1,672	1,337	885	677	4,571	4,982

III.—TRADES.

52	23	Bedee, ... .	...	90	90	50	57	43	22	11	133	32	32	24	8	96	229
53	6	Bhabra,	494	84	528	93	7	6	2	1	16	322	306	229	142	999	1,015
54	2	Binjara, ... .	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	8	Camel owners, ...	...	17	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	...	11	11
56	2	Kagazee,	150	25	186	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	77	Khojas,	124	804	928	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	62	Kulal,	125	705	83	99	228	170	110	77	585	292	253	133	93	771	1,356
59	186	Mahejun,	76	2,138	2,214	687	259	238	144	103	744	2,162	1,779	1,200	974	6,115	6,859
60	72	Rora,	15	874	889	348	51	42	38	22	153	630	492	321	265	1,708	1,861
438	GRAND TOTAL OF TRADING CLASSES.		984	4,704	5,688	1,465	602	499	316	214	1,631	3,441	2,865	1,912	1,482	9,700	11,331

2	2	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	2,471	12,479	14,950	2,789	6	65	90	8	
640	499	345	267	1,751	5,991	5,297	3,531	2,744	17,568	19,319	7,673	71,265	78,938	1,212	6	213	225	2
56,587	47,685	33,412	24,400	1,62,084	32,281	28,211	18,96	13,980	93,435	2,55,519	2,48,801	1,93,136	4,41,937	1,33,083	4	1,447	1,414	1,40
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	8	8	...	8	8	2	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	27	27	16	11	85	85	...	88	88	26	3	...	...	...
2	2	2	1	5	318	29	188	131	930	935	5	930	935	228	4	5	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	18	18	3	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	4	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17	17	6	10	46	46	...	71	71	17	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	9	9	...	9	9	1	9	...	...	1
6	4	..	1	11	496	408	29	22	1,423	1,434	11	1,423	1,434	349	4	4	2	...
32	23	10	17	78	28	261	16	110	820	898	359	4,661	5,020	1,194	4	14	14	9
62	50	32	26	155	191	177	112	90	570	735	165	570	735	75	9	4	8	...
12	10	4	2	28	109	104	51	107	372	400	28	375	403	69	6	...	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	11	9	9	8	37	37	...	37	37	7	6	...	...	...
569	486	315	241	1,611	2,085	1,732	1,155	861	5,830	7,441	1,611	5,830	7,441	1,220	6	31	9	13
4	3	1	1	9	8	1	1	1	7	16	9	7	16	2	8	...	...	...
285	207	160	106	760	2,998	2,581	1,653	1,217	8,449	9,209	760	8,449	9,209	2,265	4	23	23	9
46	41	23	18	125	406	362	20	179	1,151	1,276	171	1,288	1,759	258	5	13	13	6
...	...	...	...	..	332	311	22	180	1,044	1,044	...	1,044	1,044	256	4	...	4	3
242	157	116	104	619	5,403	4,701	2,924	2,274	15,306	15,925	703	15,824	16,527	2,901	6	65	51	40
1,260	982	662	507	3,411	12,688	10,989	7,009	5,408	36,090	39,500	3,822	40,661	44,483	8,677	5	159	128	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	96	229	71	4	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	999	1,015	184	6	3	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	8	4	4	23	23	...	23	23	5	5	...	...	...
3	2	4	1	10	11	13	8	7	39	49	10	50	60	13	5	1	1	1
16	16	7	9	48	16	154	86	79	481	529	48	481	529	176	3	...	10	10
47	32	19	10	108	820	763	428	357	2,368	2,476	108	2,368	2,476	603	4	12	11	17
13	15	5	10	43	747	116	79	44	386	429	628	1,157	1,785	511	3	13	9	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	744	6,115	6,859	1,210	6	31	24	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	1,708	1,861	330	6	6	10	6
79	67	35	30	209	1,149	1,054	605	489	3,297	3,506	1,840	12,997	14,837	2,703	6	65	72	60

IV. UNPRODUCTIVE CLASSES.

31st January, 1863.

See Paras. 59, 60 and 96.)

of the Occupations of the Population in the District of Sealkote.

MUSSULMEN.													SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.					
Men.	AGRICULTURISTS.				NON-AGRICULTURISTS.				Total Mussulmen.	Total Agriculturists.	Total Non-Agriculturists.	Total Population.	No. of Families.	Average Population per each family.	No. of Sick during year 1909.	Deaths since June.	No. of deaths within the	
	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.										
124	98	67	61	350	720	611	440	311	2,092	2,442	350	2,092	2,442	485	5	10	...	
458	369	264	187	1,278	1,228	1,062	710	525	3,525	4,803	1,278	3,525	4,803	734	7	18	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	229	253	52	5	...	...	...
582	467	331	248	1,628	1,948	1,673	1,105	846	5,617	7,245	1,652	5,846	7,496	811	6	28	10	
...	...	...	...	...	7	7	4	4	22	22	...	2,015	2,015	508	4	2	9
129	98	68	47	342	468	389	266	192	1,365	1,657	342	1,315	1,657	375	4	4	5	
1,315	1,007	725	517	3,564	2,447	1,973	1,515	998	6,933	10,497	3,782	8,518	11,300	1,826	4	95	32	
74	67	58	27	226	418	344	239	172	1,173	1,399	376	1,422	1,798	206	6	3	6	
193	136	85	81	495	2,824	2,310	1,380	1,087	7,601	8,096	495	7,601	8,096	1,863	8	24	14	
367	277	237	128	1,009	835	672	437	284	2,228	3,237	1,192	2,829	4,021	1,038	4	6	12	10
2,078	1,585	1,173	800	5,636	6,999	5,695	3,841	2,737	10,272	24,908	6,187	22,700	28,887	6,816	5	134	78	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	43	574	254	2	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	36	36	...	36	36	10	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	110	152	36	5	...	...	...
3	2	1	1	7	126	313	100	42	582	589	7	582	589	159	4	...	...
...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	13	961	974	163	6	3	...
...	3	2	1	1	7	163	314	100	43	621	628	593	1,732	2,325	622	4	4	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	16	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	26	25	17	8	76	76	...	76	76	18	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1	7	7	...	7	7	1	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	6	6	3	69	72	15	5	...	...
319	267	152	155	893	718	670	306	272	1,966	2,859	1,127	2,196	3,323	634	5	14	10	4
11	7	7	6	31	6	4	2	2	14	45	31	14	45	7	6	...	...
490	404	275	187	1,356	683	631	394	270	1,978	3,334	1,356	1,978	3,334	419	8	20	12	2
820	678	434	348	2,280	1,437	1,336	721	553	4,047	6,327	2,517	4,381	6,896	1,104	6	34	22	6
3,483	2,732	1,939	1,397	9,551	10,547	9,018	5,813	4,179	29,557	39,108	10,949	34,659	45,608	8,353	5	200	110	73
61,409	51,464	36,048	26,334	1,75,255	56,665	49,272	32,389	24,053	1,62,379	3,37,634	2,65,412	2,81,453	5,46,865	1,52,810	4	1,871	1,724	1,622

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.



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(Appendix No. 9. See Para. 95.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of "Schools." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	NUMBER OF YEARS IN- STITUTED.	SCHOOLS WHERE Held.	INSTRUC- TORS HOWPAID	INSTRUCTORS RE- CEIVING INCOME.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CREEED AND CASTE.	No. of Pupils ACCORDING TO AGE, THAN FARMERS, etc., etc.	No. of SCHOOLS ARRANGED AC- CORDING TO THESE LANGUAGES.	REMARKS.	
								No. of Pupils according to their Farmers, etc., etc.	No. of Pupils AC- CORDING TO AGE,
Sealkote, ...	17	18	3	111	"	18	Rs. 18 Acre 8 Rs. 448	69	92
Murakeewal, ...	13	4	1	7	"	9	4 12 11	732	78
Zaffurval, ...	7	9	3	1	"	10	2	326	43
Chahur, ...	9	11	5	2	"	10	1	320	69
Pasroor, ...	12	23	11	4	"	17	6	16	111
Hurd-e-Killa, ...	9	14	2	1	"	10	4	16	111
Daska, ...	7	9	9	"	"	2	7	16	111
Sunryal, ...	37	52	24	8	"	1	5	16	111
Total, ...	129149	6118161341	2	7	124	16	150	8	110

31st January, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer,

N. B.—Bujwant
is not included.

This information was collected in A. D. 1852. It shows the
general state of indigenous education entirely supported by
local effort & encouraged by the District authorities at a time
when the operations of the Govt. Education Department in
this District were not been introduced; and in this High I have however
it may be interesting to trace the advance that may be made

in this District.



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(Appendix No. 10. See Para. 100.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT of "No. 5 or General Area Settlement." Zillah Sealkote.

31st January, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEPE,

Settlement Officer.



सत्यमेव जयते

PURGUNHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of the " Average Capacity of Estates & Holdings." Zillah Sealkote.

Appendix No. 11. See Paras. 131, 132.)

Name of Pargana, District,	Total Area in Acres. Number of " Miles" or Fathoms.	Total Cultivated Area in Acres.	Total Population according to Settlement Census.	Total Population according to Settlement Census.	RELATING TO CAPACITY OF ESTATES.		NUMBER OF LIABILITIES OF LUMBERMEN.		As to OCCUPANCY OF PROPRI- ETORS.		RELATING TO CAPACITY OF HOLDINGS.		As to OCCUPANCY OF TENANTS.		REMARKS.			
					Average Size of Estates.	Total Number of Estates.	Average Estate per Holder.	Average Estate per Holder.	No. of Proprietors.	Average Total Area per Proprietor.	No. of non-Utilitators Proprietors.	Average Total Area per Proprietor.	No. of Utilitators Proprietors.	Average Total Area per Proprietor.	No. of Tenants.	Average Number of Tenants per Holder.	No. of Tenants per Holder.	Average Estate per Holder.
Sealkote, ...	365 1,33,459	91,006 1,47,731	98,903	17,200	301 245	1,600 268	28 18	627	9,310	15	10,375	8,079	2,296	130 90	140	6,825	2,278 4,547	40 30
Mirakeewal, 237	88,245 56,784	96,907 57,547	16,254	286 402	142 86	31 425	7,808	18 134	528 18	8,672	6,704	1,879	80 70	10 0	7,551	3,359 4,222	30 20	
Zaffurwala, ...	288 1,06,219	73,857 1,25,786	75,237 1,53,57	493 256	435 274	24 510	11,328	22 14	24 17	11,840	9,207	2,543	80 62	10 0	6,695	2,343 4,352	20 22	
Chahar, ...	245 88,558	61,902 86,633	54,816	13,400	357 246	348 220	22 19	375	7,748	20	167	231 15	8,116	6,250	1,827	10 7 74 11 0	4,586 2,202 2,684 3 3	37 26
Pusroor, ...	243 1,19,839	74,357 1,19,835	74,684	12,486	498 366	492 307	31 21	511	4,748	9	145	234 21	7,434	5,259	2,175	16 0 9 0 10 5	5,052 1,566 3,456	30 40
Hardo-Killa, 231	1,27,694	64,933 1,04,911	63,904	10,553	554 255	456 277	27 18	511	4,355	8	122	206 22	6,385	4,863	1,422	20 0 10 21 16 1	4,270 1,669 2,601 4 0	9 5 3 2
Daska, ...	185 98,611	51,207 85,053	47,166	7,588	713 374	636 351	29 27	238	3,243	13 212	36 19	3,870	2,353	1,487	24 0 13 0 22 0	3,719 1,565 2,164 5 0	4 0 6 0	
Sumryal, ...	195 1,81,401	77,815 1,67,944	87,896	18,751	660 391	794 451	52 41	441	9,523	23 170	358 22	10,438	6,608	3,820 14 0	7 0 12 3 8,318	2,400 5,918 8 2	3 2 3 1	
Total Comp- ared with	1956 8,87,286	5,51,881 9,25,265	5,63,153 1,14,377	452 272	474 290	34 24	3,668	58,145	15 151	253 18	67,031	49,572 17,459,130	87 14 0 47,346	17,402 29,944	4 3	3 2 3 2		
Jullundur, District,	1347 8,61,901	6,43,425 12,99,719	5,67,991 1,94,900	654 492	990 436	51 282	634 634	63,877	24 32	483 20	66,511	277 127	95 19 5 38,359	16,264 22,125	8 2	4 3 2 3		

31st January, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

were made up.
District Assessants, so that I can guarantee their accuracy. But Chinkha Buri-
gadhi Kothi Assttants, etc. of which have been thoroughly verified by my
offices of Head Assessors, etc. from whom the Returns of this District will be
submitted as it did not form a part of this District which totals



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APPENDIX No. 12.

“ Lakhiraj Investigations.”



लक्ष्मी नगर

(Appendix No. 12.

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN shewing Judicial and Fiscal

Name of Pur-gunah.	DETAIL OF VILLAGES.				JUDICIAL RESULTS.																				
					JAGHEER.						MAPRE.														
	Shared with Govt.			Entirely Jagheer.			RELEASED.						In Perpetuity in behalf of												
	Khales.	Jagheers.	Shared with Government.	Total.	Area.	Government share.	Jumma.	Released.	Resumed.	Musjids.	Kemkah	Tukeens.	Dhurn-sals.	Thakoor-dwara.	Sumad.	For two genera-tions.									
Sealkote, ...	275	78	16	869	7,273	1,971	8,668	17,974	90,417	3,548	8,993	97	97	46	166	59	136	0	153	5	74	15	0	88	173
Murakeewal, ...	203	27	7	239	2,755	623	1,173	4,880	5,081	285	298	36	60	23	101	23	98	27	265	23	198	8	45	28	57
Zuffurwal, ...	234	42	12	288	1,408	1,171	1,821	11,698	13,008	339	340	33	124	10	49	30	104	4	45	29	460	3	4	40	70
Chahur, ...	192	49	8	249	1,851	666	1,398	17,208	17,391	...	..	20	37	14	61	48	117	1	29	3	13	..	..	15	29
Puarcor, ...	198	27	18	243	1,798	1,694	4,865	5,740	9,088	...	...	21	76	25	121	19	95	7	244	5	154	...	...	51	162
Hurdo-Killa, ...	192	23	15	230	2,461	2,290	3,817	5,191	8,501	...	...	28	21	20	131	12	88	18	80	...	..	1	1	51	435
Duska, ...	109	21	5	135	5,745	792	1,758	14,805	1,352	2,866	275	2	4	27	184	16	64	2	80	8	156	...	..	13	43
Sumryal, ...	164	28	7	199	7,750	907	3,199	16,815	23,430	744	887	39	186	35	198	265	162	0	101	12	188	1	38	45	186
TOTAL, ...	1,567	295	88	1,950	31,040	10,114	21,414	93,765	1,20,438	85,832	5,790	216	701	200	1014	317	739	71	1,006	93	1,245	28	149	397	1,155

नवागंधी नगर

N. B.—This Return shews results of Rent-free

31st January, 1863.

See Paras. 276, 317, 318.)

Results of "Lakhiraj Investigations." Zillah Sealkote.

														FISCAL RESULTS.					
														DISTRIBUTION OF NEW JUMMA.					
For Life.				For period of Settlement.				Total.				RESUMED.							
Charity.	Dhurmuth.	Village service.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Cultivated Area.	Estimated value in Revenue.	Number of Grants.	Estimated value in Revenue.	Entirely Khalsa.	Shared by Government, Jagheer ditto.	Entirely Jagheer.	Total Jumma.	Total Revenue derived from Resumption.	REMARKS.
12	60	1232	5001	74	689	241	277	1815	6927	13,419	412	2790	5414	1,02,251	5654	30,417	1,38,322	9409	1 47,731
19	172	879	1417	68	474	100	171	736	2996	4837	141	606	1115	88,622	1706	5,081	95,499	1408	98,907
1	1	1161	4178	80	739	245	306	651	6226	8748	308	1807	2741	1,00,685	2992	13,008	1,22,085	3081	1,25,766
5	80	739	2406	66	344	167	288	1078	3435	4932	72	1632	2275	64,923	2084	17,991	84,878	2275	86,083
8	34	1012	4866	24	418	109	197	1841	6371	9205	370	2313	3875	1,00,963	6250	9,088	1,16,910	3875	1,19,686
8	152	94	4361	66	1030	231	200	1343	6572	10,140	424	2495	3877	80,456	6107	8,501	1,01,064	3877	1,04,041
14	541	452	3,057	11	124	151	145	607	4308	7121	151	1939	3191	60,120	2550	13,522	82,192	3466	85,658
20	783	819	4357	44	964	220	195	1315	7022	14,057	261	2025	5290	12,422	4106	23,430	1,51,758	6186	1,57,044
00	1,826	6,742	22,968	483	4482	2,424	174	9016	43,947	72,212	2229	16,663	27,337	7,40,942	31,528	1,20,138	8,92,208	33,077	9,24,265

investigations for entire District complete, Bujwant excepted.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

This information regarding Jagheer Estates has been compiled from entries, in No. 5 Statement or the Penguinah Revenue Rolls ; that relating to Mafse holding from the village Lakhiraj abstract which were carefully compared with the original Mafse Misis, and the final orders of Government, in each case were transferred to these abstracts. All cases of that class which were reported to Govt., viz, grants, recommended to be upheld in perpetuity for 2 generations or for life ; if above 50 acres in extent were submitted to the Local Govt. in 4 vols. in English ; these vols. have been preserved, and are now made over to the dist. Office to which reference can be made as well.



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(Appendix No. 13. See Paras. 348, 349, 352.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of "Tenures and Modes of Internal Assessment." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Zamindar's Dwelling-place.	By Arrears.	By Accesstal shares.	By "Tams.".	By Plough-sh.	By Doltreech.	By rate on Wells.	By Average uniform Rate.	By time due to Government.	By Soils.	By "Chabesh" and Burmee.	Total.	No. of Melahs paying Revenue "On possession."	No. of Melahs which paid Revenue in cash or kind previous to our.	No. of Melahs paying Revenue for the future.	REMARKS.												
																By "Kunkoot."	By modey "Settle-											
Sealkote,	26	181	162	369	207	2	...	3	1	25	31	116	2	11	129	53	315	154	23	35	9	51	151	4	2	365		
Murakeewal,	...	12	196	29	237	206	...	2	...	2	27	...	2	29	12	225	135	46	27	1	34	82	120	...	...	237	
Zaffurwal,	...	9	245	34	288	242	5	2	...	7	27	1	11	39	34	254	203	19	23	...	39	96	153	..	...	288	
Chahur,	...	18	191	40	249	202	2	...	3	...	3	26	..	15	41	24	224	178	47	5	...	12	78	158	...	1	247	
Pusroor,	...	13	144	81	243	99	5	46	3	9	19	82	51	1	5	57	23	215	78	36	124	2	23	131	76	6	2	236
Hardo-Killa,	...	13	157	60	230	106	2	56	3	8	6	75	45	3	1	49	17	213	93	21	111	23	16	156	33	2	..	230
Duska,	...	27	24	79	135	51	..	..	2	28	30	45	..	4	49	29	101	7	7	37	8	30	53	7	32	9	121
Sunryal,	...	17	34	148	199	47	3	..	1	4	47	55	89	1	5	95	65	132	8	33	10	36	10	32	9	4	193	
Total, ...	135	1,172	633	1,950	1,160	19	102	17	24	123	287	426	8	54	488	256	1,679	881	209	395	53	241	857	731	53	18	1,917	

31st January, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.



सत्यमेव जयते

(Appendix No. 14. See Paras. 283, 356, 358, 359, 363.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of "Lumbers, Talooquaddars, and Kistbundee." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Number of Lumberdars.	Number of Talooquaddars.	Number of Muzahibas.	Number of Uppas.	Number of Jowanships.	Number of Alehias or Lehnites.	Number of Muazahibas.	Number of Turifs and Puttees.	Number of Turifs and Puttees.	Number of Puttees.	Rubee Kist.				Khuref Kist.						
											1st Instalment.	2nd Instalment.	Total of Demand.	1st Instalment.	2nd Instalment.	3rd Instalment.	Total of Demand.	A.P.	A.P.		
Sealkote,	46	355	369	1,47,731	627	341	85	9	12	Rs.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.			
Murakeewal,	...	29	223	237	96,937	425	219	101	...	...	31,205	7 7	62,410	15 3	24,110	5	24,110	4	...	...
Zufurwal,	...	36	239	288	1,25,706	510	612	710	5	2 Acres	31,029	6 10	31,029	6 10	29,563	4	14,472	14	...	...
Chahur,	...	28	216	249	86,633	375	482	580	2	12	14,784	2	14,784	2	29,563	4	14,472	14	...	...
Pusoor,	...	36	217	243	1,19,685	511	464	293	...	...	31,517	...	31,481	...	23	63,021	...	28,392	...	...	...
Hundo-Killa,	...	32	200	230	1,04,941	511	419	273	3	12	Rs.	20,347	...	26,365	7 9	52,412	7 9	26,114	...	...	...
Dasko,	...	26	125	135	85,658	238	127	72	9	53	Rs. 8 A.	24,855	4 10	24,855	4 10	49,710	9 8	17,973	11 2	...	...
Sumryal,	...	38	157	199	1,57,944	411	365	201	4	7	Rs.	44,928	7 5	44,928	7 5	89,856	14 10	34,043	8 7	34,043	8 7
Total,	...	270	1,732	1,950	9,25,285	3,638	3,629	2,510	32	2 Acres	...	...	...	...	...	52,887	6 4	21,983	3 81,54,881	1 144,369 10	63,96,743 15 3
					& 100	2,26,414 14 16	26,300			Rupees	8 As. j										

31st January, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,
Settlement Officer.

This return shows results of enquires instituted with a view to define better the jurisdiction and liabilities of village representatives. Their number has not been much increased, nor their salary augmented; indeed this could not be done so long as the rate of pay is restricted to a mere 5 per cent. charge on the Jumma, but each man now knows what he is responsible for to Government, and to what extent his individual authority has been established.

A few Talooquaddars are here inserted as their compensation allowances are to be collected with the Government Revenue and to be paid back to them by the Talooquaddars.

The Kist entries have been calculated on the proposed Jumma as it stood previous to reductions given in A.D. 1858-59.

35,947 6 4 The Kist entries have been calculated on the proposed Jumma as it stood previous to reductions given in A.D. 1858-59.

68,087 1 2

(Appendix No. 15. See Paras. 383 and 384.)

ABSTRACT RETURN shewing "The State and Tenure of Landed Occupancies." Zillah Sealkote.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

31st January, 1863.

(Appendix No. 16. See Para. 398.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of "Village Constabulary." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Yearly Salary as now fixed.						Number of Houses.			Remarks.					
	Number of Villages or Townships.	Number of Former Chohedars.	Number of Present Chohedars.	In Land.	In Cash.	In Grain.	Equivalent in Rupees of column 7	Taxed.	Not Taxed.	Total of Population.	Average Number of Families per Village.	Average Number of Chohedars per Chohedar.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Sealkote,	355	331	332	211	754	6,307	16,403	11,481	8,211	98,903	1·0	59	298		
Murakeewal, ...	223	206	204	127	577	3,962	27,55	7,416	4,513	57,547	1·1	58	282		
Zufurval,	239	254	255	157	38	1,032	6,626	7,880	9,850	5,608	78,237	1·0	73	307	
Chahur,	216	231	228	149	45	621	6,142	18	6,930	9,003	4,447	54,816	1·0	54	240
Pusroor,	217	236	251	55	712	2,760	14	2,713	5,568	9,452	7,715	74,684	1·1	63	297
Hurdo-Killa, ...	200	216	249	30	... ...	3,955	1,187	5,676	8,844	4,513	63,904	2·2	67	256
Duska,	125	144	144	53	... ...	756	2,381	3,233	4,640	4,228	47,166	1·1	62	259
Sumryal,	157	188	189	82	... ...	674	4,388	4,736	1,019	7,595	87,896	1·2	93	475
Total, ...	1,732	1,806	1,864	965	11,869	2...	33,207	21...	46,181	70,705	46,830	5,63,153	1·1	7·6	302

31st January, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

The revision of Police arrangements was made over by the District Officer to this Department. The changes made and the new Salaries fixed have been carried out strictly in accordance with the rules prescribed in the Chief Commissioner's Circular. I have thought it proper to show all of one opinion, not only in this District but elsewhere, that the system of salaries dependent on cultivation of land and allowances in grain does not work. Measures are now under consideration for the introduction of a system of cash payment only.

N. B.—Bujwant is not included.

(Appendix No. 17. See Paras. 401 and 402.)

PURGUNAHWAR ABSTRACT RETURN of "Putwarees, their Jurisdictions, and Allowances." Zillah Sealkote.

Name of Purgunah.	Number of Putwarees.	Number of Tappas or Clerks of Management.	Number of Putwarees.	Total Area.	Total of New Jumma.	Average Number of Men & Bells to one Putwaree.	Average Putwaree.	Average Putwaree allotted to one Putwaree.	Average Putwaree allotted to one Putwaree.	Average Putwaree per man.	Amount of salary per annum.	Average Allowance of Putwaree per man.	NUMBERS OF PUTWAREE'S "TUPPAS" ACCORDING TO NEW RATES OF SALARY.				REMARKS.	
													R. A. P. 2 6 per cent.	R. A. P. 2 8 per cent.	R. A. P. 3 2 per cent.	R. A. P. 3 8 per cent.	R. A. P. 4 0 per cent.	
Sealkote,	369	45	1,33,489	1,47,731	8	2,902	3,211	...	...	25	...	12	8	5,259	1	4	114
Murkeewal,	237	29	83,345	96,907	8	2,870	3,286	...	...	8	...	20	...	3,513	3	11	121
Zaffurwal,	288	36	1,06,249	1,25,766	8	2,951	3,436	...	...	15	...	21	...	4,491	12	6	124
Chahar,	249	28	88,758	86,638	8½	3,241	3,084	...	...	6	...	22	...	3,257	14	6	116
Pusroor,	243	36	1,19,939	1,19,685	6	3,331	3,324	...	...	18	1	17	...	4,169	1	9	115
Hardo-Killa,	230	32	1,27,594	1,04,941	7	3,987	3,279	1	1	11	2	17	...	3,974	7	6	124	
Dasks,	135	26	96,611	85,658	5	3,716	3,295	...	...	14	...	11	1	2,995	13	2	115
Sumryal,	199	38	45,131,401	1,57,944	4	2,920	3,510	...	...	33	...	9	3	5,322	0	6	118
TOTAL,	1,950	270	277	6,87,286	9,25,265	7	3,400	3,340	1	1	131	3	129	12	32,980	0	0	126

31st January, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX No. 18.

"Nuzzool or Crown Lands."



(Appendix No. 18. See Paras. 278, 279, 280, and 281.)

PURGUNHWAR RETURN OF NUZZOOL or Crown Lands showing the result of Judicial Enquiry and Settlement made regarding them.

Name of Pargana.	Name of Chukka.	Name of Number and Name of Type.	Number of Mouzah and No in Parganah List.	Nature of Property.	Area measured.	Sett. if Government.	Remarks explaining the arrangements proposed by Settlement Officer.
		Name.	Name.				
Sealeyle,	... Blurrer,	... 4 Meenderwal,	45 Keekur trees,	...	...	...	A small area of only 20 acres containing wood, which has all been cut down for Cau-
Do.	... Do.	... 13 Mundcanwala,	131 Chaonee,	Grass preserves,	415	... Right and possession of Raja Tej Singh, Jageerdar, having been proved, my recommendation to decree to him the property was approved by Commissioner.	tonments, the land is being cultivated, so it has been given back to villages.
Hurdle-Killa,	... Kalur,	... 5 Sookata,	198 Soota Sookana,	Keekur trees,	...	...	A small strip on either bank of a Nulla. The wood all cut down. Government claim has been waived, and property decreed to rightful owners.

GRASS PRESERVES AND PLANTATIONS (1) EXCLUDED FROM FUTURE "NUZZOOL REGISTER."

Sealeyle,	... Blurrer,	... 4 Meenderwal,	45 Keekur trees,	...	...	...	A small area of only 20 acres containing wood, which has all been cut down for Cau-
Do.	... Do.	... 13 Mundcanwala,	131 Chaonee,	Grass preserves,	415	... Right and possession of Raja Tej Singh, Jageerdar, having been proved, my recommendation to decree to him the property was approved by Commissioner.	tonments, the land is being cultivated, so it has been given back to villages.
Do.	... Do.	... 5 Sookata,	198 Soota Sookana,	Keekur trees,	...	...	A small strip on either bank of a Nulla. The wood all cut down. Government claim has been waived, and property decreed to rightful owners.

GRASS PRESERVES AND PLANTATIONS (2) EXCLUDED FROM NUZZOOL REGISTER AND TRANSFERRED TO REVENUE ROLL.

Yun-kuree,	... Chankuree,	23 Changh,	...	6 Changha,	...	Grass preserves,	627	Decreed to Government, and has since been given out on a clearing lease for a new village with sanction of Commissioner.
Do.	... Do.	... 11 Kussowala,	...	62 Kussowala,	...	Plantations,	797	Decreed to Government, and has since been given out on a clearing lease to Dewan Kirpa Ram of Kinnabadi for a new village.
Do.	... Do.	... 19 Buni Bajwa,	...	58 Buni Bajwa,	...	Do.	...	Government possession not being proved, the rights and interests have been decreed to the Aluhans of Kotlee Faqeer Chund, who will hold in Jagger.
Do.	... Do.	... 18 Punwana,	...	92 Loweres,	...	Do.	...	Decreed to Government, but as all the wood has been cut down and land has been cultivated, it has been settled at 80 Rs. with the Zamindars of Lawwera.
Duska,	... Do.	... 4 Lorikee,	...	14 Diamondee,	...	Do. and preserve,	453	Decreed to Government, but has lately been conferred on Halla Jotee Ram, revenue free for 10 years for services during the Mutiny.
Surveyal,	... Vela,	... 4 Kopra,	...	32 Bela Oofida,	...	Waste River land,	233	Decreed to Government, but has now been given out on a clearing lease with sanction of Commissioner for the formation of a new village.

GRASS PRESERVES AND PLANTATIONS (3) ENTERED ON FUTURE NUZZOOL REGISTER.

Zafirwala,	... Degkundee,	41 Nowgran,	...	73 Jehankere,	...	Grass preserve,	521	Decreed to Government, but fit for nothing. A clearing lease was granted to Chowdree of Bugaate, but he broke down, so it has been made over to Teuseel-
Ciatur,	... Sutatur,	... 22 Nathoo Kuler,	...	180 Dilingranwala,	...	Plantation,	175	- Dereed to Government, and is now kept up for Cavalry purposes.
Pajor Y,	... Charakuree,	17 Jodhaka,	...	89 Ferozekee,	...	Do.	...	Decreed to Government, and recommended to be kept in Nuzzool List. There is a well and 25 acres of cultivation, which is held under Tehseel management.
Ieska,	... Do.	... 62 Huneedpoor,	...	109 Huneedpoor,	...	Do.	...	Decreed to Government, but the wood has been all cut down and the land is valuable. A grant for clearing lease is under arrangement.
Do.	... Do.	... 61 Schueewala,	...	100 Hyat-poor-wyan,	...	Unowned waste,	152	Decreed to Government, but is fit for nothing, the land being dry and sterile.
Do.	... Do.	... 56 Vudla,	...	72 Vudala Sundooan,	...	Plantation,	706	I advise that it be disposed of by public auction.
Do.	... Do.	... 43 Govindkee,	...	20 Govindkee,	...	Do.	...	Decreed to Government, the wood has been cut down and is not worth preserving.
Surveyal,	... Do.	... 32 Jundeshahree,	...	133 Jundeshahree,	...	Do.	...	I advise that it be given out on a clearing lease.
							191	This was proved to be a part of the common lands of Govindkee, and as all the wood had been cut down, Government had neither the right nor wish to keep it up, so it was decreed to village.
							373	Decreed to Government, but the wood has been all cut down. It is now proposed to turn it into a Reformatory for a criminal race of Sausess, and sanction of Commissioner has been obtained.

GARDENS AND DETACHED LANDS (4) EXCLUDED FROM FUTURE NUZZOOL REGISTER ALTOGETHER.

Government possession not being proved, and little return being received from its proceeds, it has been decreed to village with sanction of Commissioner.

LANDS AND DETACHED LANDS (2) EXCLUDED FROM "NUZZOOL" REGISTEE, BECAUSE EIGHT OF JAGEERDAR TO PROCEEDS HAS BEEN ALLOWED.

Sealkote,		Bhurree, ...		Dheera Sinda, ...		Kishnawalee, ...		Garden and 5 Mango trees, ...		1 | 5		Decreed to Government both land and trees, but the village being Jageer, the possession of Jaggeerdar has been maintained.	
Da.	...	Churkuree,	25	Alkabahad,	...	203	Bheekochor,	...	10 Mango trees, ...	...	4 | 8	Decreed to Government both land and trees, but the possession of Jaggeerdar has been proved.	
Do.	...	Do.	...	Do.	...	202	Kotia Amban,	...	Grove of Mangoes,	8	5 | 2	Cultivated land has been decreed to Boota the proprietor, but the uncultivated with the mangoes in it, decided to Government, to be held by Jaggeerdar.	
Do.	...	Do.	...	26	Hunza Gohs, ...	206	Poora Nekan,	...	Garden and 38 tree near well	7	5 | 10	Land and wells have been decreed to occupant, but the trees to Government; Jaggeerdar to enjoy while in possession.	Andurla, ...

GARDENS AND DETACHED LANDS (2) EXCLUDED FROM "NUZZOOL" REGISTER BECAUSE RIGHT OF JAGEERDAR TO PROCEEDS HAS BEEN ALLOWED—(Contd.)

(N. B.—All these belong to Raja Tej Singh.)

Sealkote,	... Churkuree,	27 Meeanahpoora, ...	212 Attaree,	... { Garden called Muer Mohun-wala, 6 trees, ... }	... { Do. Bilawala, 61 trees, ... }	1 619	416	Land and trees decreed to Government, but Raja Tej Singh's possession as a Jageerdar maintained.
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 4	Land cultivated is decreed to Fyza proprietor; uncultivated and all the trees to Government, to be enjoyed by Jageerdar.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 15	Decreed to Government both land and trees, but Jageerdar is to remain in enjoyment of proceeds.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 3	Land being cultivated is decreed to Ginda proprietor, but the trees to Government. Jageerdar to remain in possession.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 3	Decreed to Government both land and trees. Jageerdar to enjoy proceeds while in possession as heretofore.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	16 111	Land is decreed to occupants, but the trees to Government. Jageerdar will enjoy proceeds while in possession.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 17	Do. ...	Do. ...
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10 213	Do. ...	Do. ...
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9 7	Land is decreed to village to remain "Shamlat," but the trees to Government. Jageerdar to remain in possession of proceeds.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 6	Land is decreed to occupant, with exception of fields Nos. 144 and 152 decreed to Government. Jageerdar to enjoy as above.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15 Trees, ...	5	Land is decreed to occupant being cultivated, but the trees to Government. Jageerdar will enjoy as above.
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	8	Land is decreed to occupant being cultivated, but the trees to Government. Jageerdar will enjoy as above.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 2	Land is decreed to occupant being cultivated, but the trees to Government. Jageerdar will enjoy as above.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2 5	Decreed to Government both land and trees. Jageerdar will enjoy proceeds while in possession.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2 612	Land cultivated is decreed to occupant, but uncultivated and all the trees to Government. Jageerdar has possession as above.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7 10	Government do. do.	
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 Trees, ...	4 Trees, ...	Land is decreed to Jeeva and others, but trees to belong to Government. Jageerdar's possession is confirmed.
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 Trees, ...	3 Trees, ...	Land is decreed to occupant, but the trees to Government, and Jageerdar's possession as above.
Do.	... Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	41 Trees, ...	41 Trees, ...	Land is decreed by award to Government; but as village belongs to Raja Tej Singh, his possession as Jageerdar is confirmed.
Chahar,	... Jutatur, ...	16 Khanwala, ...	138 Phulona, ...	Garden, ...	1 5			

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GARDENS AND DETACHED LANDS (3) ENTERED ON FUTURE NUZZOOL REGISTER.

Sankete,	... Churkuree,	18	Peero Chuk,	..	165	Peero Chuk,	..	Garden,	...	2	7	2
Do.	... Do.	26	Humza Gohs,	..	206	Pooraa Heeraa,	..	13 Trees only,	...	1	5	13
Do.	... Do.	31	Nugor,	..	234	Kot Kurn Bur,	..	Garden,	...	1	1	7
Do.	... Do.	32	Bingwal,	..	289	Rhuwaval,	..	Do. & 6 Mango trees,	...	1	5	Right and interest both in land and trees awarded to Feujdar and Fuiteh Mohamed with whom a settlement for 5 fms. has been made as above.
Do.	... Do.	41	Boraz,	..	317	Mango Byram,	..	Garden,	...	1	....	Dereed to rightful owners who have agreed to pay 20 Rs. (calculated @ 4th Gross return) additional to Jumma of village.
Chalur,	... Charwa,	8	Chowbare,	..	66	Chowbara,	..	D.J.	...	4	13	Dereed to Government, but being small and proceeds uncertain, a fixed lease has been settled for 32 Rs. per annum with some Resident Raions.
Do.	... Do.	12	Bajra,	..	100	Sadoolapoort Bajra,	..	Do.	...	5	219	Government possession having been proved, it was decreed to sell it to the Chowdree family for 400 Rs. Commissioner ordered it to be put up to auction ; disputes arose, which have since been settled.
Pusoor,	... Churkuree,	18	Punwana,	..	98	Punwana,	..	Do.	...	1	6	Dereed to Government, and at first was not assessed as yielding little return ; it was afterwards leased by District Officer for Rs. 5 per annum.
Do.	... Pasroor,	30	Kulalwala,	..	155	Kulalwala,	..	Do.	...	8	....	A large garden belonging to a rebel family, was confiscated by Government, and has been remitted to be sold.
Do.	... Do.	34	Nowshera,	..	159	Bharuth,	..	Do.	...	3	16	A large garden enclosed by a wall belonged to a rebel family, was confiscated, and has been recommended to be put up for sale.
Do.	... Deg Kundee,	36	Pueror;	..	218	{ Puttee Doluita } Duri Paroon,	..	Do and house,	...	12	4	5. Dereed to Government. This is a grove, with a "Baredree" in it. I advise it to be retained as being useful for District purposes.
Hardo-Killa ...	Deg Kundee,	44	{ Killa Subha Singh,	..	72	Killa Subha Singh,	Garden,	...	5	....	Dereed to Government, but produces little worth notice. I advise that it be sold.	

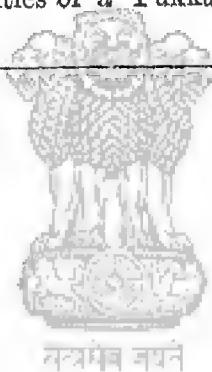
E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

31st January, 1863.

APPENDIX NO. 19.

“ Capabilities of a Pukka Well.”



See Para. 241.)

Irrigation to an average Area of 30 " Ghumaos," in the " Churkuree Mehal." Zillah Sealkote.

ANNUAL GROSS INCOME FROM PRODUCE.

Harvest.	Area under crop in Ghumaos.	Usual distribution of crops.	Average yield per Ghumao in Aana, Lucha.	Average price for 30 years	Market value in the deduced money equivalent.	Total value in money for whole crop.	Grand Total value.	REMARKS.		
Autumn,	2 Sugarcane,	45	1½ Mds.	32	64	152	The distribution in 1st and 2nd Columns shews nearly exactly the commonest proportions adopted in cropping the entire irrigated surface for the two harvests.			
	2 Cotton,	20	1½ Mds.	16	32					
	4 Mukaise,	24	2 Mds.	12	48					
	4 Churree,	...	@ per Gh.	2	8					
TOTAL, ...	12 Ghumaos at an average gross rate 12 Rs. 10 As.							Sugarcane and Cotton are made to succeed each other in annual rotation, which accordingly does away with the usual necessity of long fallows, and manure is abundantly supplied. The yield per Ghumao has been calculated at a somewhat mild average, for the autumn harvest thirty maunds of wheat are equivalent to 40 English bushels. In England the average yield is about 30 bushels per acre.		
Spring.	10 Wheat,	30	2½ Mds.	13·4	140	208	* This produce is highly prized and steadily cultivated, as it affords "midnight oil" for the two families, and serves as a fattening fodder for hard-worked Buffaloes.			
	4 Goojee,	25	3½ Mds.	10	40					
	2 Barley,	40	4 Mds.	10	20					
	1 Turnips (not counted as consumed by cattle.)									
	½ * Flax	19	2	5	5			The yield per Ghumao has been estimated at a rather light average in the spring harvest.		
	½ Poppy,	...	@ per Gh.	6	3					
TOTAL, ...	18 Ghumaos @ an average gross rate 11 Rs. 9 As.							TO SHEW HOW AN EQUITABLE REVENUE RATE PER WELL CAN BE DEDUCED.		
GRAND TOTAL.	30 Ghumaos producing gross assets Co.'s Rs.									

DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS PRODUCE.

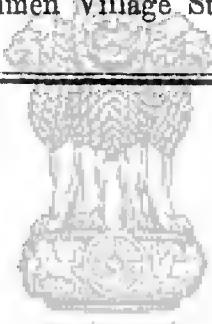
Detail of Items.	When Government Demand is fixed 2·8 per Ghumao.			When fixed at 2 rupees per Ghumao.			
	Value in parts of 100	Distribution of Total.	Total Co.'s Rs.	Grand Total Co.'s Rs.	Value in parts of 100	Total in Co.'s Rs.	Grand Total in Co.'s Rs.
Expenses 64 0	36·3	Actual farm expense, ...	...	130 8	36·3	130 8	130 8
	27·7	Estimate of usual subsistence of two families of 8 members,	...	100 0	27·7	100 0	100 0
	5·0	Nominal interest at 12½ per cent. First on amount of Revenue 85·8, ...	10 10	8 8	4·2	7 0	15 8
	5·0	Secondly, in cash payments of farm 56·8, ...	7 0	17 10	18·5	60 0	
Govt. Revenue 20·8 per cent.	75 0	Net Rev. @ 2·8 per G. ...	14 5	14 5	14 5	45 10	45 10
	23·5	Extra charges at 9 per cent on Revenue, ...	6 12	5 6	6 12	3 0	63 6
	23·5	Village expenses @ 5	3 12	85 8	0·7	130	130
Net Profit, ...	7·4	Deduct balance, ...	...	26 6	130	45 10	45 10
	100·0	TOTAL VALUE OF ASSETS, ...	360	360	100	360	360

E. A. PRINSEP,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX No. 20.

“Specimen Village Statements.”



(Appendix No. 20. See Para. 253.)

SPECIMEN COPY OF

No. II A.

Village Statement of Seetarpoor.
 A. Putteedaree Mouza (Hubust No. 247,) Purgunah No. 104.
 Purgunah Hurdo-Killa, Tuhseel Pusroor, Zillah Salkote.
 Tappa Thutteh Bawa No. 49, (Note Area in Acres—Fractions omitted,) Hedait Sha Putwarce.

		Total Area in Acres.	Minhaice or land deducted as not assessable.				Malgozaree or Land chargeable with Revenue.				
PROFESSIONAL AREA AND DETAIL OF LANDS COM- POSING "MOUZA."			Site of Village and Land other wise barren.	Jagheer and Service.	Mafee and Kyrat.	Forest and Jungle.	Total Minhaice.	Culturable, not cultivated.	Recently thrown out of culi- vation.	Cultivated, including Land prepared for cultivation.	Total Malgozaree.
By Khustreh Men- surment.	By Professional Survey,	238	44	44	194	194
	Seetarpoor,	225	26	1	32	...	59	1	1	164	166
	Chuk of Mecan Cheem,	8	8	8
	Total of Mouzah,	233	26	1	32	...	59	1	1	172	174
		Detail of Cultivated Land of each well-known different kind of soil, ...				Chahree.	Silabee.	Burance.	Total.		
Land how occupied.	1st Class Gohera,	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41	
	2nd ditto or Rohee,	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	
	3rd ditto or Doshahree,	...	...	...	...	...	43	11	54	
	4th ditto or Meyrah,	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	
	5th ditto or Tibba,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, ...				156	11	167			
	Seer of Zemindar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cultivated by Putteedaree Proprietors,	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	160	
	By Cultivators having right of Possession,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	By other Cultivators or Tenants at will,...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
	Total, ...	167	...	...	...	...	167	...	167	
		Detail of Former and Summary Settlements. (Note.—Fractions omitted.)				Jumma.	Arrears.	Remissions.			
Former	Jagheerdars Rentai or Jumma,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jumma.	Aritabile's Jumma,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raja Deena Nath's Office Jumma,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Present	Jumma of 1st year Sumbut 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto of 2nd ditto 1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	
	Ditto of 3rd ditto 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	
	Ditto of 4th ditto 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	
Summary Settlement.	Ditto of 5th ditto 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	

Lutoberdar's allowance, ... @ 5 Percent on the Jumma ... = Rs. 14- 8.
 Putwaree's allowance, ... @ 4 ditto ditto ... = Rs. 11-12.
 Road Fund, ... @ 1 ditto ditto ... = Rs. 3- 0
 Police, ... Acres Mds. Grain ... = Rs. 18-Cash.
 Village expenses, ... @ 5 Per cent on the Jumma.
 Other Charges.

No. III A.

NAME OF MUHAL.	Malgozaree Area in Acres.				Jummas (Fractions omitted.)						
	Culturable,	Lately abandoned.	Cultivation classified according to Soils.		Total Area assessed.	Produce Estimate at Gross yield.	Chowdree's Estimate.		Plough Estimate.	Well Estimate.	Proposed Jumma.
			Class of Soils.	Area.			Rate Jumma.	At 18 Rs. per Plough.			
Seetarpoor, ...		Chahree	...			349					
		Silabee,	135			18					
		Buranees,	11			1					
Class I. ...	2	1	Total	166	167	296	368	300	342	...	290
Total, ...											460
Statistics of Ploughs and Wells used for irrigation, &c.			Rates on assessed area, ...	1-12-4	2-3-3	1-12-6	2-0-9	...	1-11-9	2-12-2	

Detail of entire Lands composing Muhal Seetarpoor.

On Area of	Detail.	Number	Name of Mouza.	Land in Acres.				Rate Jumma
				Chahree.	Silabee.	Buranees.	Total.	
	No. of Ploughs, ...		Seetarpoor, ...	...	154	11	165	368
	Khalsa Lands, ...	19	Chuk from Mecan Cheema, ...	...	2	...	2	5
	Mafce Lands, ...	4						
	Total, ...	23	Total, ...	...	156	11	167	368
Pukka Wells	No. of Wells, ...	...					
	Khalsa, ...	...					
	Mafce, ...	...					
	Total, ...	...					
Kucha Wells	In use.	Old, ...	...	...		
		New, ...	...	...		
		Total, ...	...	...		
	Out of use.	Old, ...	...	...		
		Lately, ...	...	...		
		Fit for Repairs, ...	...	...		
		In use, ...	...	...	...
		Out of use, ...	...	...	...
		Total, ...	...	...		

REMARKS ON THE ASSESSMENT.

A middling village but now in good condition, owing to a fortunate cut of the Deg which flows past the Estate covering $\frac{1}{4}$ th of its area with a strata of most superb soil, and thereby facilitating production of rice. But still village site lies nearly athwart the Stream, and may be carried off any day.

Cheema Jats, Brahmins and Sikhs, well to do and very active, and well provided with resources.

Land excellent, all "Silabee" from the Deg; but of peculiar fertility from the cause above named, in some part sandy, and at all times much exposed to risk of excessive flooding.

Produce good, 10 per cent Zubtee and 8 per cent Sugarcane, but best crop rice 26 per cent of fine growth.

Collections not difficult, the Summary Settlement very high, no balances; 24 Ghomas have been mortgaged for 161 Rs. 11.

This is decidedly a 1st class Village, though it must be cautiously assessed. I consider Produce and Chowdree's Estimate about the mark, so I will reduce down to them, keeping below rates. I gave a summary reduction of 100 Rs., and found it was not enough.

Reve. Rates.	Actual Rates.
3-4	..
2-4	1-12-4
1-10	1-4-6
1-0	0-12-7

No. IV A.

STATEMENT of the Extent and Responsibilities of Turufs and Puttees or other admitted Sub-divisions in a Bhyacharah Estate under whatever denomination according to the actual allotment of Land Revenue on the Land in actual possession.

SUDDER MALGOOZAR.		Turfs.	Shares.	Area in Ghunnaos.	Demand.	Puttee.	Shares.	Area in Ghomaoz.	Demand.		
			As.				As.	Ghms.	K M	Rs.	A. P.
	RUTNA,										
represented by Ameeru, ...	Brahminiau	2	21-6-16	36-6-0	...	2	21	6 16	36	6	...
Dollah and Saen Ditta, ...	Jana	10	105-0-10	121-9-9	Akee	6	64	12	109	7	9
MHYTANBA,											
represented by Bholla, ...	...	...	...	...	Goojur	4	40	7 18	72	2	...
Peer Bux,	Shaikhan	4	39-3-4	72-0-3	...	4	39	3 4	72	3	...
Shamlat Deh, ... ... ...	...		31-3-16	...		...	31	3 16	...	...	...
	Total,	Re. 1	*	197-6-6	290-0-0	Re. 1	*	197	6 6	290	6 6

REMARKS ON THE KHEWUT.

A Khalsa Estate of a Putteedaree tenure.

It is divided into 3 Turufs, 1 Turuf being divided into 2 Puttees, all according to Arbitrary Shares which have superseded Ancestral Law.

During the Sikh Rule these shares regulated the measure of rights and liabilities, and for the future they will throw the Bach on them as detailed opposite each holding in the Khewnit.

There are 31 Ghomas, 3 Kunals and 16 Murlas common land, which will be subject to partition at any time according to these Arbitrary Shares.

Village expenses will be similarly rated by a Bach on shares, but 7 per cent. is the maximum amount that can be charged.

At time of Settlement all but 3 Ghomas of cultivated land were found to be divided, and each landlord's possession being found to coincide with his share, no future capitalization will be allowed to take place.

There is only one Hereditary Cultivator, who will pay at the same rate on his holding as any owner, plus 10 per cent for the usual charges.

Tenants at will pay at fixed leases, plus 10 per cent for charges.

No Biswas is taken from the Tenants, as they all pay by cash rates.

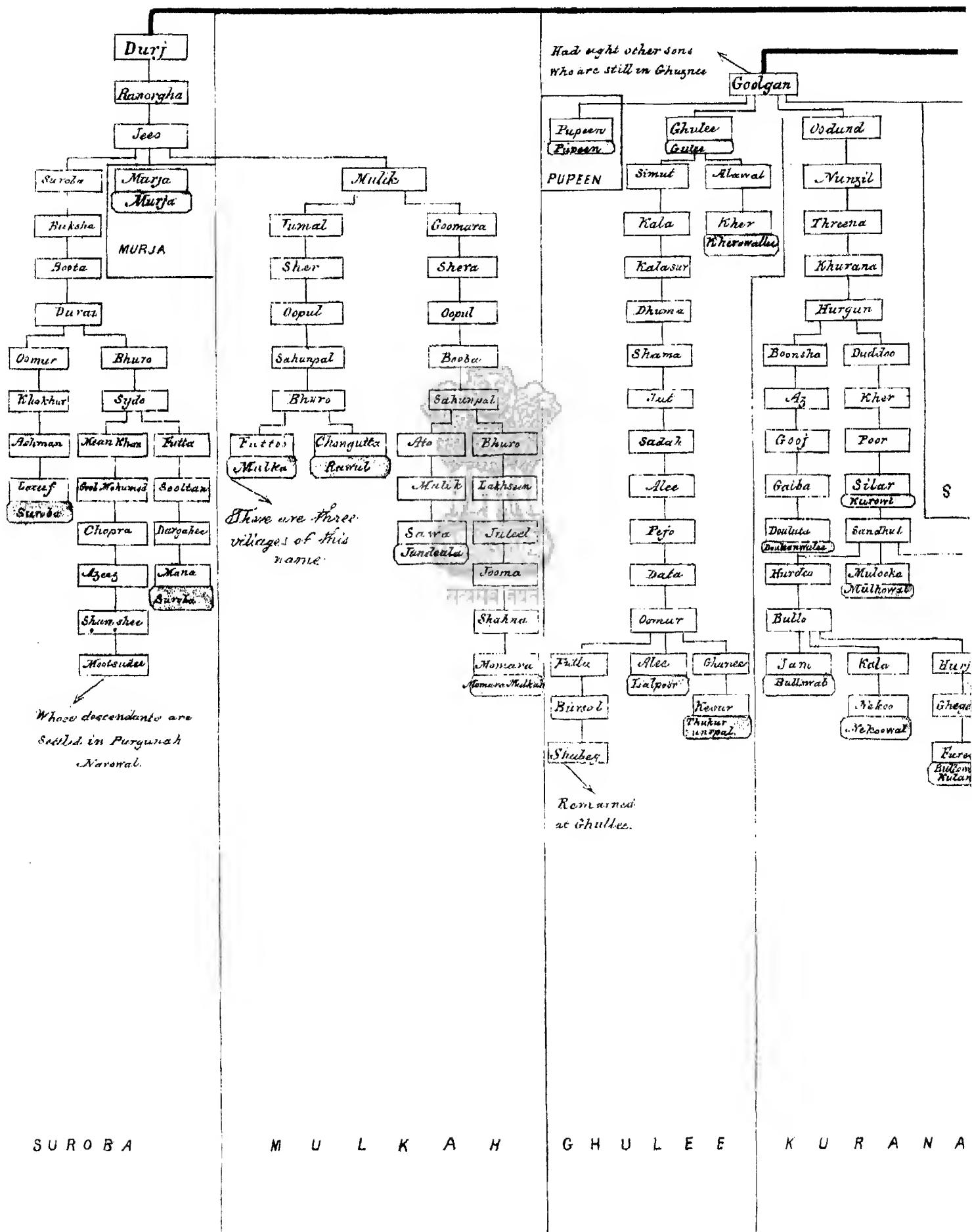
F. A. BRINSER

Settlement Office—

31st January 1863

(Appendix N^o. 27, Part)

SPECIMEN PEDIGREE OF
 (One of the largest agricultural tribes
 shewing its descent in
THE MAHOMMEDAN
 Its sub-division into 24 "Mooees"
 And its further development into
THE VILLAGE S



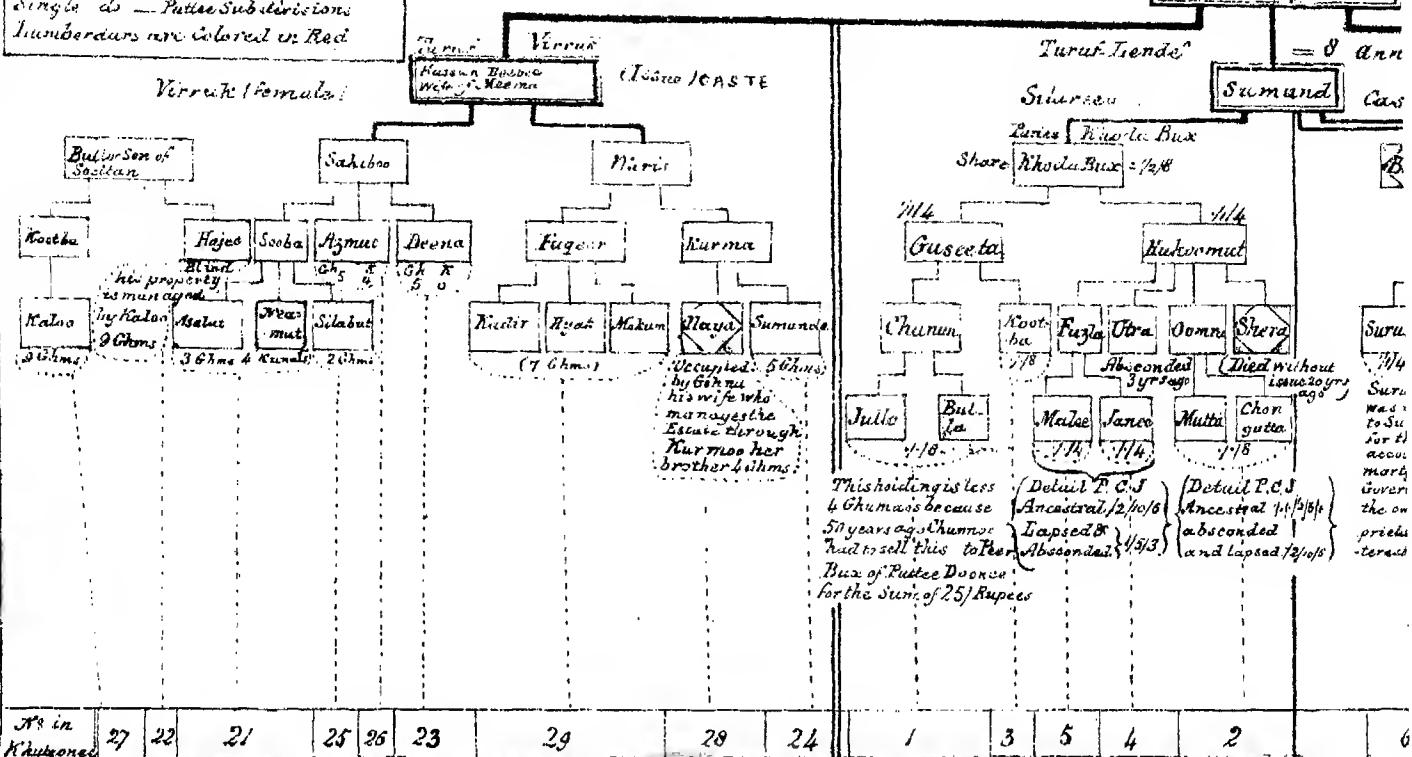
REFERENCES.				
Parties present	Parties pre- sent not co-signants	Parties absentees and not co-signants	Parties absentees and not co-signants	Parties absentees and not co-signants

The dotted lines denote Joint Holdings
 Double lines = Trust Divisions
 Single as = Parties Subscriptions
 Landholders are colored in Red

APPENDIX N° 22 SEE PARAS:

*Pedigree Table of Mehal Duryapoor Tappa Roorkee in
District of Sealkote*

DURVA the FOUNDER OF
the Village.



There are no Puttees in this Turuf. Hussen Beebes is the daughter of the original founder of the village. On her marriage a dowry of 50 Ghomas was presented to her husband in the shape of an allotment from the Estate. Possession is the measure of right, both of the Turuf and of the holdings which are contained in it.

This Turuf takes its name from the Caste of the owners. It consists of 50 Ghomaos of cultivated land. There are no Puttees as shares have never existed, each man's possession being the *measure of right*. Waris and Sahiboo, are the sons of Hussun Beebee, but Bulloo, is their cousin, and was located by them 85 years ago. One Sumund a tenant used to cultivate 18 Ghomaos, and having suddenly left the village, his holding was transferred in perpetuity to Bulloo, from which time his sons have held 18 Ghomaos, the remaining 32 Ghomaos being held by the rest.

This Puttee represents As. 2-8, and is called after Khoda Bux. Ancestral law has given way to *customary shares*; one Utra, son of Hukoomut falling into arrears, fled 3 years ago to the village of Saboo-Sinda; his brothers Fuzla and Omra, have taken his shares in equal portions and their sons agree to restore on payment of balances and expences.

This Pu
represents
ferred to th
considerabl
come the n

This Turuf is called "Lendee" from lying in the west di 120 years ago, Boora dying without issue, his share was being too poor to want their share they divided their land i of Boora. Besides this, 4 Ghomaos have been bought by P Puttee Khoda Bux. These changes have introduced custom

The early history and traditions of this Estate, the various circumstances which combined to form the

GENERAL STATEMENT GIVEN BY VILLAGE ELDERS IN THE P

I. EARLY HISTORY AND CREATION OF PROPERTY.— It is ascertained from the depositions of the Hind men an "Lukkee jungul" in the "Deccan," came with his flocks and herds into this country. His cattle being much troubled with flies in the Landlord of which perceiving *Durya* to be a man of substance united his daughter in marriage with him, conferring at the same time, a "Duryapoort," and remained in it; and neither famine nor the anarchy of Sikh rule has in any way disturbed its prosperity.

2. SUBSEQUENT DISPOSAL OR DIVISION OF PROPERTY.—*Durya* had two sons, *Gokur* and *Sumunda*, and one daughter his son-in-law's agreeing to live with him, he gave him as a dowry an allotment of 50 „Ghomaos” from the village area. After his death “*Gokur*” except some 45 Ghomaos of waste, and unimproveable land under the “*abadie*” or village-site. In the 3rd generation on account of some internal shares, owing to *Khoda Buxs'*, inability to assume his one-half share in the lapsed estate of *Bhoora*, their 3rd brother. Thus, then, there are three married. The shares and possession in the two former agree and no discrepancy has now to be made up.

*** VIZ.—**Sugar-cane 8 Rs.
Tobacco, 6 "
Cotton, 4 "

3. FORMER MODE OF INTERNAL ASSESSMENT.—Throughout Sikh rule this estate remained "Khalsa" and the re-deducting the usual allowance for food, clothing, and agricultural expenditure, and 1 "man" per "Mulba" was incurred by each family separately. In General Avitabile's time a money settlement was made up.

4. MODE OF ASSESSMENT DURING SUMMARY SETTLEMENT AND THE RULE TO BE ADOPTED NOW.—During the

cultivate "Shamilat" lands will pay at $\frac{1}{2}$ "Butai" rates without "Karch," but with a charge of 6 "topas" per "Manee" as "Mailikana or Rent" a-

<i>Produce.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>	<i>Malika.</i>
Sugar-cane,	10 Rs.	8 Rs.	2
Tobacco,	7 "	6 "	1
Cotton,	5 "	4 "	1

6. FUTURE PARTITION.—All lands having been divided in "Turuls," according to "Chukchi," and in Buttoes according to "Ket,"

7. DECLARATION OF ATTTESTING OFFICER AS TO TENURE OF VILLAGE.—These being the features and facts of the E
(S.I.) (S.I.) (S.M.)

(Sd.)
Nubee Rux (Putwaiye)

(Sd.)
Alla Deea (Meerasee.)

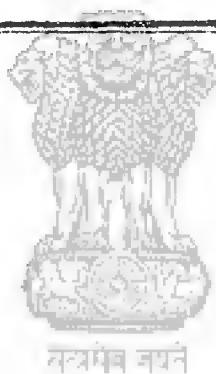
(Sd.)
Nuthoo and Bullo (Lumberjacks)

(Sd.)

1

APPENDIX No. 24.

“Business and Expenditure.”

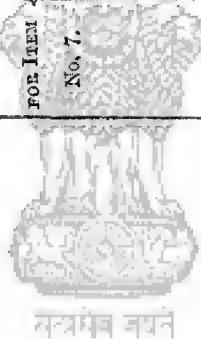


APPENDIX No. 24.

COMPARATIVE VIEW of Business done and Expenditure incurred in the Revised Settlement of Sealkote District.

Number.	EXPENDITURE.						BUSINESS.					
	Names of Tehsildar Divisions and No. of Villages in each.						N. B.—Settlement commenced March 1850; was closed October 1856; was renewed May 1858; was completed May 1859.					
Items of Expenditure.	Sealkote.	Zufurwala.	Pusoor.	Duska.	Total.	Reference Number in Expenditure.	Expenditure.	Detail of Operations and their Classification.	Value of each operation.	Total Results.		
No. of Villages.	614	537	457	334	1,922							
RELATING TO ACTUAL PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS, VIZ. FROM MARCH 1850 TO OCTOBER 1856.												
	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.				
<i>Fixed Establishment.</i>												
1 Salaries of Settlement Officer and A. S. O. ...	30,364	(10)	11,381	0 0	18,403	1 10	17,884	7 6	78,037	10 2		
2 Travelling allowance of do.,	3,816	5 2	1,327	10 2	2,273	13 6	2,054	2 9	9,476	4 5		
3 Salaries of Native Establishment. ...	17,166	14 4	5,495	0 0	10,283	8 2	9,456	5 3	42,391	11 9	RETURN	
4 Travelling allowance of do.,	2,687	5 7	904	10 5	1,414	10 0	1,314	13 4	6,321	7 4 1	FOR ITEMS	
Total of Fixed Establishment, ...	54,024	9 11	19,108	4 7	32,385	1 6	30,709	12 10	1,36,227	12 10 11, 12, AND		
<i>Contingent Establishment.</i>												
5 Expenses of "Hudbust" and boundaries, ...	2,881	(0	{ Included in Sealkote & Pusoor. } 3,155	3 10	2,140	6 0	8,176	3 10				
6 Field Measurement, ...	11,822	12 10		4,256	7 2	6,629	12 7	7,198	12 8	29,907	13 3	
Re-measurement at time of "Khewut" out-door attestation, preparation of Kheuwut, and making the village Records. :)	43,539	2 1	26,770	5 5	24,007	7 0	24,733	6 0	91,19,050	5 3	ITEM No. 5.	
Total of Contingent Establishment, ..	56,242	14 11	31,026	12 7	33,792	7 5	34,072	3 5	51,57,134	6 4	ITEM No. 6.	
<i>I. Judicial.</i>												
1 Boundary disputes, ...									1			
2 Metre Investigations made by Extra Assistant Commissioner, ...									2			
3 Inam. do,									3			
4 Make decisions of E. A. Commr.'s, heard and opinion recorded by Settlement Officer, ...									4			
5 Inam. Do do, ...									5			
6 Separate report in English to Government by Settlement Officer of Perpetuity Grants, ...									6			
7 Proprietary disputes of all classes, ...									7			
8 Summary Enquiry into Rights and Liabilities of Hereditary Cultivators, ...									8			
9 Nuzzool enquiry into Grass Preserves, Groves and Gardens, ...									9			
10 Tenures of villages established by summary enquiry, ...									10			
11 Changes of Tenure petitioned for and allowed, ...									11			
12 Separation of Estates petitioned for and allowed, ...									12			
13 Equalization of shares and possession, ...									13			
14 Appointment and Pay of Village Representatives, ...									14			
Do. of village Constables, ...									15			
Do. of village Accountants, ...									16			
17 Return showing fiscal antecedents of Talukdars or political divisions, ...									17			
18 Readjustment of "Tuppas" or Purtvaree's circles, ...									18			
19 Do. of Purgunahs or Cancongoes divisions, ...									19			
20 Do. of Teliseelhaaree divisions, ...									20			
21 Appeals before Settlement Officer of all kinds, ...									21			
22 Miscellaneous of all kinds, ...									22			
<i>II. Field Survey.</i>												
23 Denarcation of Boundaries requiring construction of 1,47,000 pillars, ...									23			
24 Maps of boundaries for each village required for Revenue Surveyor, ...									24			
25 "Kutuschi"; or Field Measurements of 9 lacs of acres coming up, ...									25			
26 "Shirjels"; or Field Maps of 1,386 square miles, ...									26			
27 Comparing areas and limits of do. with Revenue Surveyor's Maps, ...									27			
28 Measurement of 1½ lacs of houses in village sites with census of population, ...									28			
29 Maps of do. according to scale, ...									29			
30 Returns giving the depth, capacity, and condition of Wells, ...									30			

V. Preparation of Records (first Stage).



VI. Preparation of Records (Last Stage.)—Continued.

VI. Preparation of Records (last Stage.)—Continued.		
76	Fiscal copy of Abstract of Village area (No. I.)	1,922
77	Do. Village Statements No. I, II, III, IV,	1,922
78	Do. Village Pedigrees and Title deeds,	1,922
79	Do. Khewaus...	1,922
80	Do. Administration Papers,	1,922
81	Do. Memo. of Absentees and absconded Proprietors,...	1,922
82	Do. Final proceedings, ...	1,922
83	Copies of " Settlement Msl." Given to Putwaries, ...	1,922
	Total of Results previous to destruction of Records,	25,55,884
	Total of Results since undertaken <i>(inid)</i> Detail on the revenue, ...	23,886
	GRAND TOTAL OF SETTLEMENT RESULTS,	2,79,770

ACCOUNT CURRENT AND COMPARATIVE VIEW of Business done and Expenditure incurred in the Renewal of Settlement for the Restoration of Records
and Completion of "Bujwant," from May 1858 to May 1859. Zilla Sealkote.

Number.	EXPENDITURE.			BUSINESS.			Number of villages operated on.	Total Results.				
	Detail of Items.		Amount.	Total.	Reference number in expenditure.	Amount.						
RECEIPTS.												
DISBURSEMENTS.												
1	Assured from Mutiny Fine Fund, ...	... 7,268 11.3	ITEM No. 6, { 13 & 14,	1	Settlement Miss of 26 villages complete with copies for Putwares (Statement,) ...	... 338	338			
2	Do. from Collections from Jaggoordars on account Settlement, ...	... 2,738 15.1	... 378 9.11	2	Administration Papers Do, ...	... 333	333			
3	Do. from Goojanwalla Treasury, ...	... 227. 5. *	... 227. 5. *	3	Village Shuvels copied from Putwares, ...	... 1,922	1,922			
4	Do. from Lahore Treasury, ...	... 2,300. 0. *	... 2,300. 0. *	4	Khusrels Do, ...	... 1,922	1,922			
5	Amount applied for and sanctioned from General Revenue, ...	... 13,013	13,013	5	Khateeners Do, ...	... 1,922	1,922			
	Total,	... 13,013	13,013	6	Abstract of Mattee Holdings Do, ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				7	Administration Papers Do, ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				8	Village Statements No. II. III. and IV. prepared over again, ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				9	Copying 4 vols. of Perpetuity Grants in English and translating into Persian, ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				10	Preparation 2) vols. of Village Note Books in English for entire District, ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				11	Do, ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				12	Preparing over again Well Registers of Churkure Mehal villages (in English,) ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				13	Do, ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				14	Do, ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				15	Preparng over again Deeds of Lease given to Lumberbar of every village in small books, ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				16	Do, ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				17	Deeds of Lease given to Lumberbar of every village in small books, ...	... 1,922	1,922				
				18	Inspection by Settlement Officer of distressed villages in Churkure and Deg Kundi tracts, ...	... 250	250				
				19	Assessments of same reconsidered and reported for Reduction, ...	... 325	325				
				20	TOTAL OF RESULTS, ...	23,886						
STATISTICAL BRANCH.												
16	English Clerk @ 50 Rs. for 11 months and some odd days, ...	... 566 10.8	... 180 0.1	16	English Clerk @ 50 Rs. for 11 months and some odd days, ...	... 566 10.8	566 10.8			
17	Translator @ 15 Rs. per month for 12 months, ...	... 120 0.0	... 120 0.0	17	Translator @ 15 Rs. per month for 12 months, ...	... 120 0.0	120 0.0			
18	Peshkar @ 40 per month for 3 months to collect, verify, and arrange information for final Report, &c., ...	... 37 10.5	... 37 10.5	18	Peshkar @ 40 per month for 3 months to collect, verify, and arrange information for final Report, &c., ...	... 37 10.5	37 10.5			
19	Preparing Well Register of 544 villages in the Churkure, ...	... 131 3.11	1,085 9.0	19	Preparing Well Register of 544 villages in the Churkure, ...	... 131 3.11	1,085 9.0			
20	In Persian and English of Villages Note Books, ...	... 11,462 14.2	... 11,462 14.2	20	In Persian and English of Villages Note Books, ...	... 11,462 14.2	11,462 14.2			
	Total,	... 1,550 3.5	... 1,550 3.5		Balances made over to District Officer, ...	... 1,550 3.5	1,550 3.5				
	GRAND TOTAL,	... 13,013 1.7	... 13,013 1.7			... 13,013 1.7	13,013 1.7					

31st January, 1863.

E. A. PRINSEP,
Settlement Officer.

No. 405 A.

TO

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER,

PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 21st April, 1864.

Sir,—I am directed to convey to you the following remarks by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor on the report of the Land Revenue Settlement of Sealkote recently submitted by Mr. E. A. Prinsep.

2. This district is one of the most fertile and highly cultivated in the Panjab. It forms a portion of the Upper Rechnah Doab, having the Chenab River on its North, the Goojranwalla District on the West, Umritsur on the South East, and Goordaspur with the Jammoo territory on the East.

3. It contains an area of 1,513 square miles, and a population of 5,46,865 souls.

4. The Settlement was originally commenced by the late Mr. Robert Greathed. The measurements were undertaken by Mr. Prinsep under the general superintendence of Mr. R. Temple in 1851. They were made by the Patwarrees. The Records of proprietary occupancy being drawn up at the same time on the ground. The Revenue Survey was made under the direction of Major R. Shortrede. The assessment of a portion of the district was declared in 1853. In addition, Mr. Prinsep was in 1854, charged with the Settlement of the Gujrat district. Sealkote was entirely settled in July 1856. But the destruction of the Records during the mutinies in 1857 gave opportunity for a further revision, and partly delayed the submission of the report.

5. The district contains six Tahsils, sub-divided into eight Pergunnahs, but for purposes of assessment Mr. Prinsep marked out five tracts strongly distinguished by varying characteristics, viz., an alluvial belt lying on the bank of the Chenab, the broad ascending plain adjoining the high central ridge of the Doab, the strip watered by a stream called the Deg draining the ridge, and a tract of fertile land to the East. All these had interior sub-divisions more or less discriminated, within which the villages coming under assessment were again classified according to their capabilities at the time of paying revenue.

6. The statistics, elucidating the agricultural facilities and advantages enjoyed comparatively by the different circles, are exhibited in a very elaborate and complete form in the Maps and Statements which accompany Mr. Prinsep's Report. In particular he has shown with approximate accuracy the average yearly rain-fall, and the depth of water from the soil in each tract, two important elements in estimating their productive powers. It is proved that even in one district the rain-fall may vary in parts from 15 to 26 inches, and the depth of wells from 10 to 50 cubits ; for the whole a high state of agricultural development was exhibited, 64 per cent of the cultivation being more or less irrigated ; 18 per cent manured ; 75 per cent cropped with superior products ; and 582 agriculturists being quoted to each square mile.

7. But Mr. Prinsep has explained that owing to the succession of a series of cheap to one of dear years, the Summary Assessment which was based on that of the Sikhs pressed hardly on the people. In a very useful diagram it is shewn that the fluctuations of the price of produce during the thirty years preceding had been sudden and violent, and in determining the amount of the new demand he has properly paid great attention to this liability. Mr. Prinsep's narrative of the disturbance caused by the maintenance of the high assessment amidst low prices, as given in the 214th and following paras. of his Report, is well worthy of the study of the Revenue Officer.

8. Mr. Prinsep has stated in details the means to which he resorted to ensure the fixation in the absence of rent rates of a fair assessment. But notwithstanding the pains evidently taken to arrive at a correct result it is instructive to observe that in 1858 a further reduction had to be granted. The general issue was that the Revenue of the District was reduced from Rupees 11,43,765 to Rupees 9,35,105, being a decrease of Rupees 2,61,300, or 23 per cent. This is undoubtedly a considerable diminution ; but His Honor is confident that it was necessary. The Summary Assessment was based on temporary and insufficient data, and cannot be accepted as any criterion of the Revenue to be raised from the land.

9. His Honor observes that this district has at intervals suffered severely from periodical famine. The land is very minutely sub-divided, the average holding of proprietors being $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and of tenants at will, 3 acres. It is shown that rotation of crops and economy of manures are to some extent provided for, but much manure is used for fuel owing to the scarcity of burning wood. As compared with the farming of the Netherlands and other countries of Europe where the holdings are small, there appears to be a great neglect of the pasturage and feeding of cattle and sheep. On the whole, however, there seems to be an increasing degree of agricultural thrift

and energy, though in case of the recurrence of famine the distress amongst so teeming a population would be severe.

10. Having regard to the scarcity of fuel and pasturage in this district, the Lieutenant Governor cannot approve of the Rukhs or reserved land belonging to Government having been granted away on clearing leases. It is stated that the wood had been cut down, but it might easily have been replanted.

11. His Honor observes that the compulsory farm of eleven Mehals was deemed unavoidable.

12. The Lieutenant Governor is willing to give his best attention to the recommendations for *Inams* made by Mr. Prinsep in behalf of deserving Chowdhreys whenever you may be prepared to submit them.

13. Mr. Prinsep disposed of a large amount of judicial business, and evidently bestowed great pains on the correct preparation of the Record of Rights. The remarks which he has recorded on this subject evince a deep insight into the nature of the landed tenures of the district, and form a valuable addition to the information already collected. His Honor however is disposed to question the propriety of the condition stated in para. 365, which makes the separation of an owner's share of land dependant on the votes of his co-sharers.

14. The Lieutenant Governor understands that Mr. Prinsep is still engaged upon enquiries bearing upon the status of the cultivator having a right of hereditary occupancy, and deems it unnecessary to comment on the observations recorded in this Report on that important topic. It is noted that the number of this class exceeds 17,000.

15. The Lieutenant Governor sanctions retrospectively, the Settlement as now reported, adverting to Mr. Prinsep's recommendation that the term be extended to fifty years, a further report in connection with the subject of the perpetual Settlement generally will be awaited.

16. His Honor is most favorably impressed with the manner in which the work was performed by Mr. Prinsep. There are the clearest indications of zeal, ability, and great research, and of conscientious consideration of the welfare of the people. The Report has been prepared with much labour and completeness, and will be a record of great utility to the District Officer. The Lieutenant Governor extremely regrets that Mr. Prinsep should have done himself so little justice as to delay for so many years its delivery. It is necessary to observe that a Settlement Officer does not fairly acquit himself of the responsibilities of the high trust

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reposed in him by Government unless he gives a timely report in the prescribed form of his proceedings.

17. The thanks and acknowledgements of the Lieutenant Governor are cordially offered to the skilled and valuable Native Revenue Officers by whom Mr. Prinsep was assisted, Extra Assistant Commissioners Qaim Ali and Fyzul Hussun.

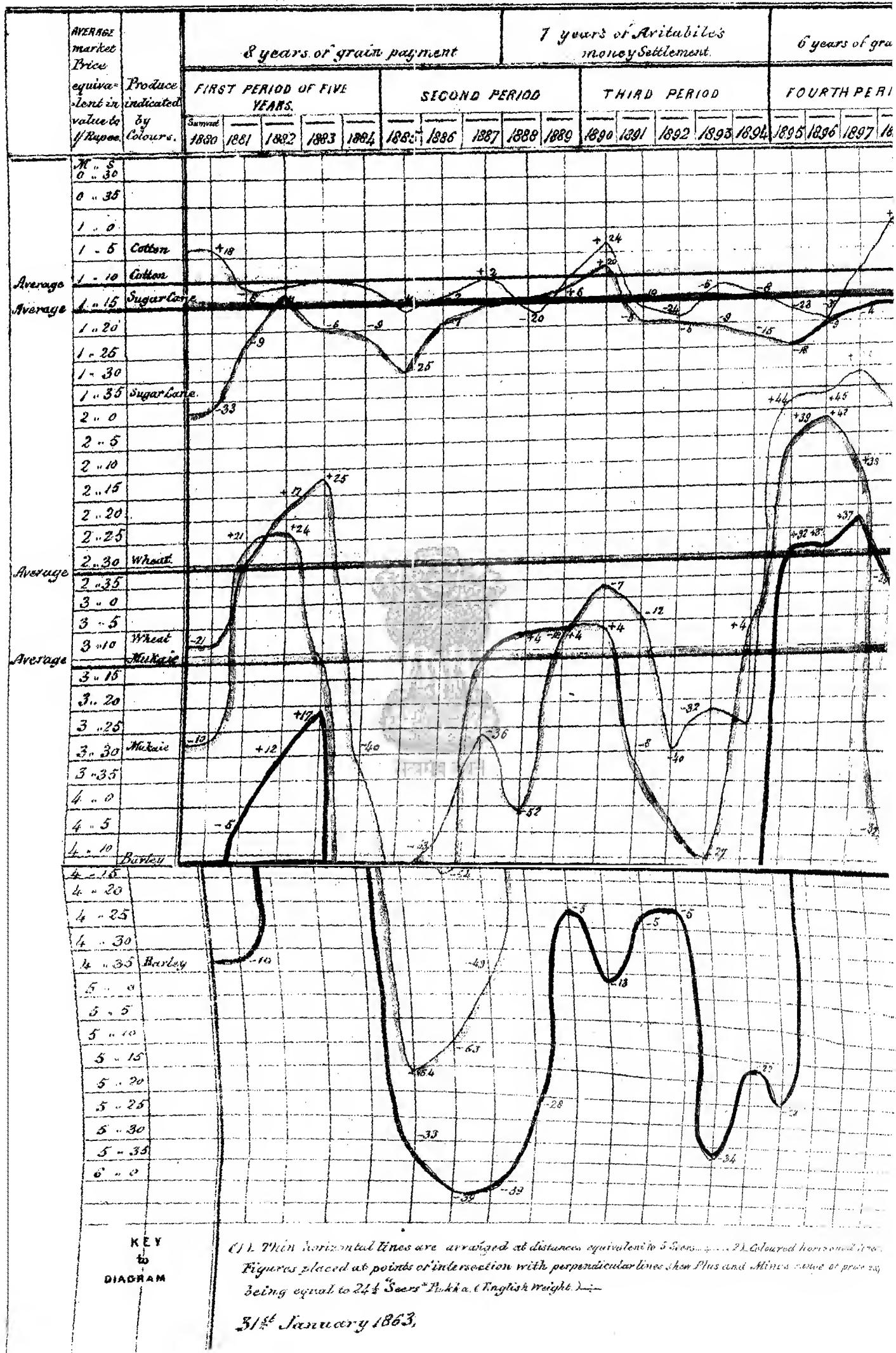
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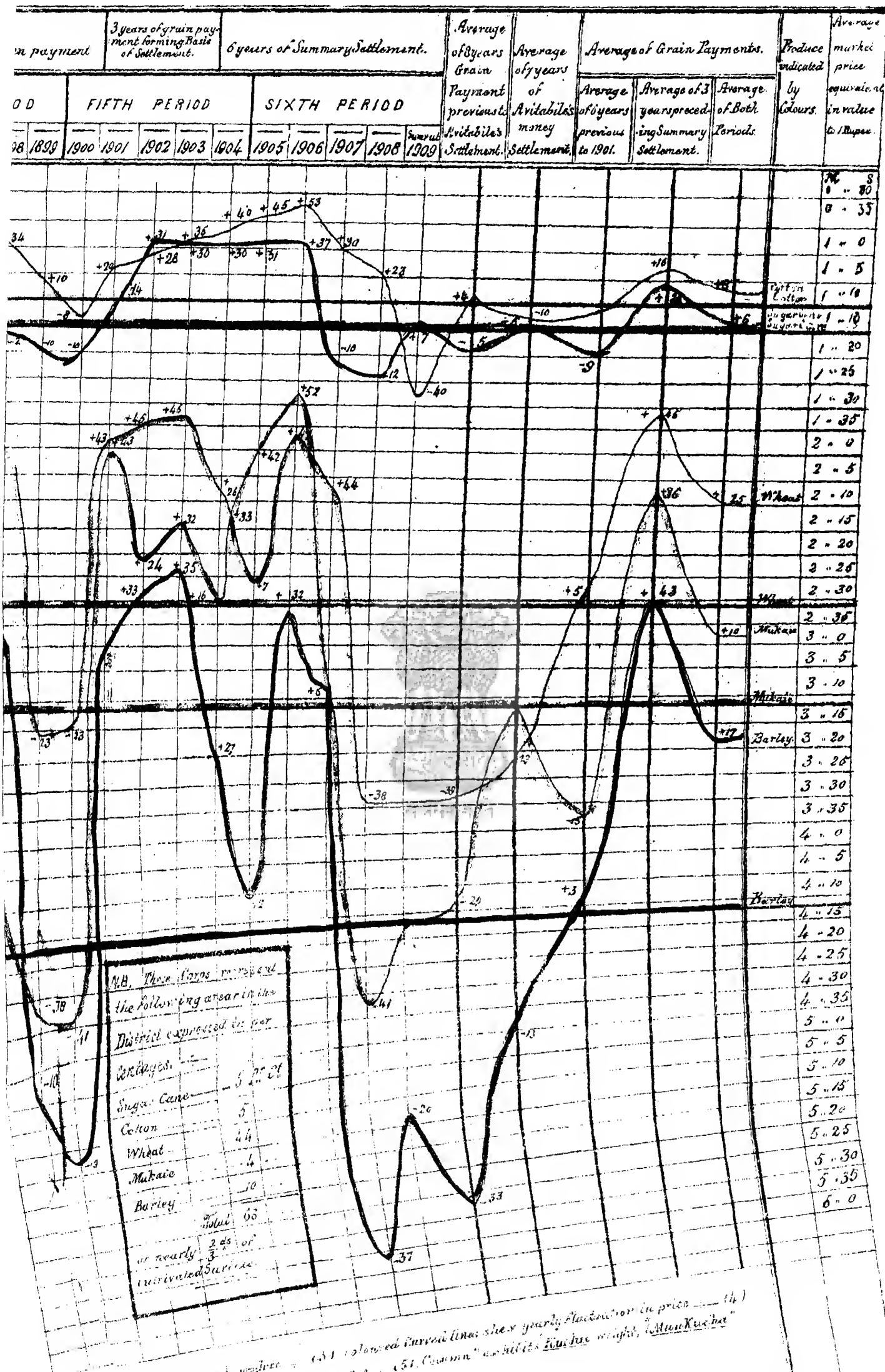
Secretary to Government.



DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE RISE AND FALL IN THE PRICE CURRENT OF ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURE



AL PRODUCE for a RETROSPECTIVE PERIOD OF 30 YEARS.



Since average 30 years for each produce = 1.31 obtained current lines show yearly fluctuation in price = (14) 51. Column "x" will its "Kurukshetra" weight, "Mukave" weight, "Barley" weight.

E.S. Sircar
Statistical Officer